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The Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

OF

Directors of the Poor

AND CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

HELD AT

BRADFORD, McKEAN COUNTY

OCTOBER 12, 13 AND 14, 1909

BENSHOFF PRINTING COMPANY
JOHNSTOWN, PA.



HON. E. A. BOYNE

BRADFORD, PA.

Who presided so efficiently at the Convention.



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N. BOYD WILSON

· WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

PRESIDENT ELECT FOR 1910

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF
Directors of the Poor and Charities
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
HELD AT
BRADFORD, McKEAN COUNTY
October 12, 13 and 14, 1909.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania met at Lyceum Hall, Bradford, Pa., on Tuesday, October 12th, 1909, and after thirty minutes spent in greetings, etc., the Convention was called to order by the President, Hon. E. A. Boyne, of Bradford, at 10:30 a. m.

Mrs. Chas. Luce, of Bradford, favored the Convention with a beautiful vocal solo, responding to an encore by singing a very pretty negro lullaby.

The invocation, by Rev. H. W. Bieher, of Bradford, was given with the delegates all standing.

The freedom of the city was extended to the delegates by Hon. R. J. Hoffman, Mayor of Bradford, who was introduced by President Boyne and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I arise with no little pleasure to welcome the delegates of the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania to our city. We have just had a celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of our city, and a great many of the visitors are yet with us and with these two events coming in the same year our citizens are proud of it. We want you to feel that the people of Bradford are in hearty sympathy with your work. We have looked forward with pleasure to your coming. The different Associations represented here are among the most important in the several communities that you represent throughout the State, and therefore your people have selected representative citizens to fill these positions and we feel that we are entertaining delegates who have a far greater knowledge of the various branches of this great work of charity than we have and that we will be benefitted by your meeting with us. We are proud to have you within our gates. We hope that you will all have occasion to remember the Convention at Bradford with pleasure. The city is yours. We are going to show you the best that we have, and try to make you wish that Bradford were your home. Once again we welcome you, and I now turn you over to your worthy President and his Committee, who will now take care of you.

Applause.

Hon. R. B. Stone of Bradford, Trustee of the Warren State Hospital, was here introduced by President Boyne and welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Childrens' Aid Societies, in the following happy manner:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

You have been invited to this city by your President, one of our leading citizens, and have been welcomed by our Mayor, whose word goes; you have received the freedom of the city, but after all, if I understand the situation, you are not quite certain, yet, that you haven't taken us by surprise. Let me say, then, ladies and gentlemen, and delegates to this Convention, let me whisper the fact that old Father Time and Dame Nature have conspired and have been at work for centuries to make this welcome to you what it should be, wet and warm. They have lifted up the hills and formed them about you into the petals of a beautiful flower; and see how the petals have been tinted into bloom for the hour of your coming. (Applause). It is little, in comparison, that we who are thus doubly blessed can do to celebrate your visit, but I assure you that you will not need to fumble for our latch strings. Five thousand doors will open at your approach and twenty thousand people will bid you welcome, and the best people on earth, gathered from all the States of the Union and the nationalities of the world. Ladies and gentlemen, you have touched here one of the high places of the Commonwealth, but I assure you, no matter how fast you may be traveling, you will need nothing more evhilarating than the nectar of our mountain springs, and if it doesn't rain all the time you will get an enormous appetite in this ambrosial air.

We are 1500 feet above the level of the sea and the trolley cars run to 2100 feet. I sleep on a mountain top every night and hitch my aeroplane to a star.

There are no poor people in Bradford, except the Poor Board, and we think they are entitled to high credit. We are all rich, but we don't deny our debts. We all have a share in these beautiful hills and the bubbling springs and the invigorating air. Help yourselves, ladies and gentlemen, and while you stay among us I hope you will all feel like Columbus, as though you had discovered a new world and that it was yours.

Applause.

In behalf of the people of Bradford I welcome you all to the chief city of the hills of Pennsylvania.

Applause.

Mrs. S. E. Vantine, President of the McKean County Childrens' Aid Society, responded to the Address of Welcome, as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Convention:

This morning I am very much in the position of a friend of mine who gave an address recently at a womans' convention in this city. I am so much more accustomed to attending womens' conventions and gatherings than a convention of this kind that I am surprised that I did not address your Honorable President as "Madam." (Laughter.)

This friend of mine was fourth on the platform, and she stated that before she left home she prepared what she considered a pretty impromptu speech, but that the first speaker used part of her material, and the second some more, and the third finished it.

After the beautiful Addresses of Welcome you have listened to I fear that my impromptu speech would cause someone to give me the advice that was recently given to a young and aspiring authoress. She sent her story to the editor of a magazine and not receiving any reply wrote for a speedy decision; for, she said, "she had other irons in the fire." The editor replied that after reading the story and giving it careful considera-

tion he advised her to "put it with the other irons."

The Childrens' Aid Society of McKean County gives you a most hearty and cordial welcome. We have been living in anticipation of the pleasure of your coming for months.

This Society is the youngest, with one exception, of any in western Pennsylvania; but we have known for years of the grand work being done in the State by the Directors of the Poor and by the women of the Children's Aid Society. We are glad to sit at your feet and learn. It is not so much for our personal benefit, but that we may go out and do better service for the poor and dependent children that come under our care. I don't know that we can give you anything of benefit to carry away with you, but we do hope to add a little to your pleasure and entertainment while you are with us. In the years to come I trust that you will remember these few days in Bradford with pleasure, and will remember us as you would remember friends.

Applause.

Mr. F. H. Nibecker, Superintendent House of Refuge, Glen Mills, Pa., was received with applause and responded to the Address of Welcome as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I suppose the time of greatest pleasure to the prima donna is when she is prevented from singing and giving a rousing welcome before she has electrified her audience by the first note, on the ground of her great name and her previous performances. That is our position today; we haven't done anything yet and we feel all the more pleased to have received so excellent a welcome upon the ground of reputation made by previous good work.

It is very fortunate, I think, that Bradford is one of the high places, because this Association, as they say, we are "going some" and only touch the high places, and we congratulate Bradford that it is one of the high places. I don't think there is anyone here who has not felt the inspiration of the high places in this beautiful country, and the intoxication of this bracing air. We all come here hoping to turn all of this intoxication and this uplift by the aesthetic surroundings that Nature spreads out before us, to some good use, in furtherance of the ends and purposes that bring us together, and in which we expect to co-operate with the people of Bradford and Bradford with us, in the improvement of those matters that can be improved in our work.

There are two great principles recognized in modern life in everything, whether in business or philanthropy. These are the principles of specialization and association. There are some who are like the quacks and charatans in medicine; who can do more than all the specialists, and who receive a large clientage because of their own supreme nerve and the credulity of the public. There are some such in the work of philanthropy and charity; but we believe the fact is recognized that there is but one way to do anything in this day and that is to do one thing. That no one is wide enough and none are large enough to do all things and do them well.

This Convention is an exemplification of that specialization; of the bringing to bear of the thoughts of many minds and the study of many years upon one subject, and that is the subject that engrosses the attention of those that are engaged by public behest in caring for the many that cannot care for themselves, and oftener for those who will not care for themselves, but ought.

There should be nothing that may in any way interfere with this specialization in philanthropy, in charity and in correction; nothing should allow us for one moment to diverge from that purpose, of bringing our efforts to bear upon one special line of work, whatever that work

may be that we are doing.

You cannot go into any great association where capital has been brought together and find one man doing all kinds of work. You cannot go into anything that involves complicated effort but you find specialists dealing with each part of that work. It is just as true in the work of charity as it is done in this day. It is no longer simply making another's need an excuse for the effort on our part, and feeling so satisfied with ourselves because we have done something, whether good or bad, and often as much harm as good.

It is as true in this as in any other line, that for this work to be done well it must be done by those who have learned by experience how to do it. It would be as foolish for us, with all our mathematical education, to begin where every child begins.

We must start with all the accumulation of wisdom that has come to the world by the efforts and failures of those who have gone before. But it is also equally true that in order that the work for humanity may be as a whole, not a fragmentary work, in no way correlated, but made a real living entity in itself, that all this specialization should be associated, just as the specialization of great productive corporations are associated in their central head.

Now we are here because we believe in these things. If we did not we might as well have lost this great uplift that comes from Nature's prodigal hand in Bradford, and stayed at home. We might as well have never come together.

It is because of this necessary association of effort that we are here in Bradford, and if we fail to get results, from the action and reaction of one mind upon another, I fear it will be our own fault, because there must be some reaction from the attrition of active minds.

I wish to thank our friends at Bradford for their kind and generous welcome to us.

Applause.

Mrs. E. S. Linsley, of Warren, responded to the Address of Welcome as follows, on behalf of the Children's Aid Societies.

I think that you must feel the same despair, in seeing my familiar face once more, that the old lady did at the meeting held by one of the great evangelists. He was describing the awful day of wrath and his description was intensely vivid of the weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. An old lady in the gallery leaned over and exclaimed: "I haven't got a tooth in my head." "Madam," said the evangelist, "have no fear. In that awful day of wrath false teeth will be provided, both upper and lower sets." (Laughter.)

I feel that the reason of my being present in a conspicuous position today might be summed up in the response of the Democratic party to William Jennings Bryan's speech, the title of which was "Watchman, what of the night," and the Democratic party responded: "The night is dark and I am far from home; you led me on." (Laughter.)

I shall offer no apologies for my remarks, because as you well know—those of you who have had the inestimable privilege of knowing me for a number of years—you may nail Dr. Cook to the pole and you may nail Peary to the pole, but you can't nail me to anything.

We of the Children's Aid Society have come to Bradford with the feeling that we shall gain inspiration for the work. Of Bradford it may be truly said that there need be no homeless child, since the beautiful Home of the Children's Aid Society and the mother-love is awaiting every little waif in the city of Bradford. No word is needed to express our appreciation of the kindness of the people of Bradford. Its reputation for cordiality is too well known to need dwelling upon, but certainly no response of welcome can be perfect, on the part of the

Children's Aid Society, unless it includes this Convention, which has welcomed the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania as its guest for many years. This Association has been our inspiration and our help on all occasions, and we thank them most heartily for always including us on the programmes.

After a careful study of old English chronicles I find that Bradford, and many other fords, owed their origin to gentlemen, knights, who were out hunting lost and at that moment a deer always sprang out of the woods and led the way.

The deers are here, and if you need us we are ready. (Laughter.)

I have often wondered whose inspiration it was to call this Society the Children's Aid. Whose life work is to bring "the motherless babe and the babeless mother together, to love one another." Surely it is the most beautiful work that has ever been given to woman to do.

In conclusion I would like to quote a little of that old German legend that refers to the time in early days when heaven's gates were barred against earth. A little child died and went to Paradise, and all the time mourned for its mother. Finally praying the Mother of Heaven that light might stream in and God commanded that the key should be given into the hands of the child and safe in the little hands was the key, "and the gates forever ajar." And so it is in this work, to those who understand it, the key is in the hands of a little child.

Applause.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BOYNE.

I am sorry to say that it has come down to me now. I was in hopes I could keep you interested until adjourning time, and adjourn for dinner, and not come back after dinner. (Laughter.) You have listened to what our worthy Mayor has said. He has extended to you, willingly and cheerfully, the freedom of the city. Mr. R. B. Stone, one of our leading attorneys, and one of the trustees of the State Hospital at Warren, has given you a hearty welcome. Mrs. Vantine, President of the Children's Aid Society, has been generous in welcoming you. I would have to throw a boquet at Mrs. Linsley to do her justice. If you will promise not to throw any bricks at me I have a little conglomeration of my own. I will try and give it, but I am ready to stop now. It makes me feel like the fellow who was going to be married the first time (and for most of us it is the last time). He was nervous and waiting for the time of the ceremony and he looked out of the window for the orchestra and couldn't see them coming and he came out on the veranda and couldn't see them and he came back into the house and says to his friends: "I don't know what to do; if I had someone who could play or sing a piece it would help pass the time," and one of his young chums spoke up and says: "I can sing a piece," and he says "all right. I will be glad to have you sing anything you want to; anything will do, I am so nervous." (He was about as nervous as I am now). (Laughter.)

He says: "I will tell you. I will go upstairs and bring my bride down and when I come down and am ready to come in I will nod my head, and then you commence to sing." And he went upstairs and brought his bride down and nodded his head to his chum and the fellow commenced and sang like this (singing) "Oh, you are up against the real thing now." (Laughter and applause.)

Now that sounds better than a brick would feel.

(Reads)

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of this the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania:

I am more than gratified at seeing so many here and I sincerely hope that nothing will happen to mar the pleasure of your stay while within our limits. I assure you it is a great pleasure to us to think you have so honored us in choosing this city for holding the convention in. It will be another bright spot in the life of the city of Bradford and let us hope that all our doings will tend towards the relief of suffering humanity wherever found, to prove that we are all

“for the cause that needs assistance
and the wrongs that need resistance,
And the future in the distance
And the good that we can do.”

If it would not be out of place here I would like to offer a suggestion that the Committee on Legislation do their best to have an act passed into a law to make it an extraditable offense for a man or a thing calling himself a man to desert his family and then go into the next state, leaving them to suffer the pangs of hunger when the children become dwarfed mentally, physically and morally. I would recommend as punishment the whipping post. In the State of Delaware the whipping post is the law and the punishment for wife beating. It is hard for me to say which is the worst crime, wife beating or wife desertion. Desertion of family is becoming so common that there should be something done to prevent it. Therefore I recommend the whipping post and a good husky woman to apply it, one who has suffered desertion herself. It would seem that she could do a first-class job. After the punishment he should be made to give bonds for the support of his wife and children or be locked up. I believe we should be kind in doing charity. Give what we have to give with an open hand and not with a clinched fist. I have seen people give charity in so grudging a way that it looked almost like stealing to take it. It may not be our fault for being poor and needing charity. Circumstances over which we have no control are the circumstances that control us, so we should be charitably inclined to all who stand in need, for—

“It is not to pause when at my door
A shivering brother stands,
It is not to ask what made him poor,
Or why he help demands.

The voice of charity is kind,
She thinketh nothing wrong.
To every fault she seemeth blind,
Nor vaunteth with her tongue.

In penitence she places faith,
Hope smileth at her door
Relieve him first, then softly say,
Go brother, sin no more.”

The remarks of President Boyne were received with applause.

Mr. L. C. Colborn moved that the various Committees be made up at the noon adjournment. Adopted.

The Convention here adjourned until 2 p. m.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES.

Names of Delegates in attendance at the Convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, at Bradford, Pa., October 12, 13 and 14, 1909:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—H. W. Osche, Etna; F. T. Redman, Brad-dock; James McRobb, Oakdale; Dr. W. D. Barry, Woodville; Dr. J. Lewis Shroades, Woodville, Physician in charge.

BEDFORD COUNTY—John A. Henderson, Mrs. John A. Henderson, J. B. Kettler, J. B. Sessny, John C. Bower.

BUTLER COUNTY—J. C. Kisskaddon, Butler.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Conrad Bader, Johnstown; Miss Jennie Bader, J. A. Gray, Ebensburg; Mrs. J. A. Gray, Phillip Hartzog, Mrs. Phillip Hartzog, John Cunningham, Mrs. John Cunningham.

DELAWARE COUNTY—

CHESTER COUNTY—Levi S. Thomas, John L. Smith, Chester Springs; Mrs. Adelaide B. Comfort, West Chester; Mrs. L. B. Walton, Kennet Square; Chas. L. Huston, Coatesville, Mrs. L. Huston.

ERIE COUNTY—E. P. Gould, Assistant Secretary, Erie; Ira E. Briggs, Stenographer; Chas. F. Loesel, J. A. Henry, Clark McAllister, Union City; J. O. Smith.

FAYETTE COUNTY—James J. Barnhart, Elijah Crossman, Thos. Love, Marshall Dean, Mrs. Marshall Dean, Mrs. A. P. Bowie, Mrs. H. L. Rankin.

GREENE COUNTY—G. W. Chatman, Waynesburg; Frank Grove, F. M. Lemley, Waynesburg; Directors—M. Shrivler, steward; Mrs. M. Shrivler, matron; Harvey Hughes, assistant steward; Mrs. Harvey Hughes, assistant matron; Ruth Kent, matron of Children's Home; Chas. H. King, solicitor.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY—Geo. W. Detric, Huntingdon; Mrs. Geo. W. Detric, W. W. Wilson, Shirleysburg, steward; Mrs. W. W. Wilson.

BLAIR COUNTY—Dr. H. J. Sumer, Jr., Hollidaysburg, superintendent of Hospital; Mrs. Emily E. Sumer, R. W. Robinson, steward; Mrs. R. W. Robinson.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Jacob W. Leiman, John Pilgrim, director; C. M. Funk, director; P. H. Hollar, John L. Black.

INDIANA COUNTY—Mrs. Sue Willard.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—John McCabe, director; Isaac P. Rogers.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY, Blakely Poor District—James W. Smith, James W. O'Brien, Thos. Greer, Directors; J. F. Arcley, superintendent. Mrs. J. W. Smith; Mrs. J. F. Arcley, matron.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Fred Fuller, Scranton; F. J. Decker, Scranton, directors; Geo. W. Beamer, steward.

CARBON COUNTY—Middle Coal Field District—W. H. Gibson, S. W. Gragwer, Mrs. S. W. Gragwer, W. S. Lieb, Hazleton; Mrs. W. S. Lieb, Frank White, Mrs. Frank White.

LANCASTER COUNTY—W. C. Grube, steward; Mrs. W. C. Grube, matron; Shaffer Worst, Mrs. Shaffer Worst, A. B. Sweigart, Mrs. A. B. Sweigart, Esbey Boyd, Columbia; F. B. Bausman, president, Lancaster.

LUZERNE COUNTY—Thos. Cassedy, Ashley; A. P. Childs, Alden, directors. T. A. Mackin, steward, Retreat.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, Centralia Poor District—Thos. M. Mumford, Centralia, director.

LYCOMING COUNTY, Williamsport Poor District—N. Boyd Wilson, Mrs. N. Boyd Wilson, E. E. Ohl, Mrs. E. E. Ohl, John R. Kupp, Esq., solicitor.

MERCER COUNTY—S. T. Bell, director; Clarks Mill; Mrs. R. L. Camel.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Geo. F. Longaker, John Kindig, John H. McDowell, Redhill, directors; Mrs. Geo. F. Lonaker, Mrs. J. H. McDowell, Jacob K. Leidy, steward, Royersford; Mrs. Jacob K. Leidy, John J. Kenny.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, Germantown Poor District—Jacob J.

Pullinger, Pringle Borthwick, S. Mendelshon Meeker, William Coupe, Walter Boudich, Nathan Adams, Chas. Still, Jr., John F. Rousenberger.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, Roxborough Poor District—Nathan R. Jones, H. A. Markley, Wm. W. Umpstead.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, Oxford and Lower Dublin—Chas. Snyder, Frankford; Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Benjamin Benner, Foxchase, director.

McKEAN COUNTY—R. J. Hoffman, Mayor of Bradford; E. A. Boyne, President of Association; Geo. F. Guy, director; E. R. Sherman, treasurer; Mrs. Ada Cable, Gertrude Wheeler, Mrs. I. R. Zook, Dr. W. DeBarry, Geo. Martin, Ada L. Weldin, Parsons; Dr. Percus R. Straight, Mary E. Richmond, Smithport; G. M. Clark, J. M. Sloan, Wm. Dobie, Geo. Dobie, M. D. Harris, Rev. H. W. Bieber, Hon. R. B. Stone, Mrs. S. E. Vantine, Hon. Joseph W. Bouton.

SOMERSET COUNTY—W. W. Baker, J. C. Dietz, J. F. Raymond, directors; Dr. J. J. Emmens, superintendent; H. F. Yost, solicitor; L. C. Colborn, Secretary of Association, Probation Officer.

VENANGO COUNTY—M. P. Hesley, Franklin, county commissioners.

POTTER COUNTY—C. D. Austin, F. J. Lent, Geo. Sutton, Jr.

WARREN COUNTY—Mrs. E. S. Linsley, Mrs. Leon G. Ball, F. M. Downing.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—J. A. Emory, Wm. Courson, directors; Mrs. Mary A. Rockey, Mrs. Wm. Courson, John W. Quivey, steward; Mrs. John W. Quivey, superintendent of County Home.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY—H. H. Brownmiller.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—I. N. Dixon, director, Branch; Mrs. I. N. Dixon.

CHILDREN'S AID OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. E. S. Linsley, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. Leon G. Baugh, Warren; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana; Mrs. A. P. Bowie, Uniontown; Mrs. H. L. Rankin, Uniontown; Mrs. S. E. Vantine, Bradford, Pa.; Mrs. Jennie R. Cody, Mrs. Mary C. Lonsdale, Mrs. Edward A. Boyne, Mrs. Adda L. Melvin, Mrs. Ada Cable.

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL, ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Prof. W. N. Burt, Edgewood Park.

VENANGO COUNTY—FEEBLE-MINDED TRAINING SCHOOL—Dr. J. Irvin Zerbe, Polk, Assistant Physician.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, PHILADELPHIA—F. H. Nibecker, superintendent, Glens Mills.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia—Edwin D. Solenberger, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, CHESTER COUNTY—Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Kennet Square; Mrs. Florence D. Cameron, Lincoln University; Adelaine D. Comfort.

Elliott P. Kisner, Hazleton, Pa., President Board of Visitation, Luzerne Co.

BRADFORD CITY—Hon. R. B. Stone, Dr. M. J. McKallan, Hon. R. J. Hoffman, Mrs. J. Bovaird, Mrs. S. R. Dresser, Robert P. Hapgood, Mrs. Grace Emery Martin, T. P. Wilson, F. P. Schoonmaker, Mrs. Kate Berry, A. J. Bond, Mrs. L. E. Mallory, Rev. H. W. Bieber, Rev. J. W. McGarven, Rev. D. E. S. Perry, Rev. W. M. Courson, Rev. J. M. Walters, Rev. J. H. Yaggey, Mrs. Milligan, Mrs. Dora Miller, Mrs. Emma C. Roy, Matie G. Ash, Mrs. Ella Boyce Kirk, Mrs. Phoebe C. Holbrook, Mrs. Gertrude Wheeler, Mrs. Carrie B. Wood, Hon. R. B. Stone, Hon. Joseph W. Bouton, Pres. Judge.

Dr. H. H. Hart, New York, Member of Russel Sage Foundation Fund.



JOHN S. STRINE

COLUMBIA, PA.

Memorial

JACOB S. STRINE

Jacob Smith Strine, for more than twenty-eight years a member of the Board of Poor Directors of Lancaster County, died at his home in Columbia, Penna., on January 9th, 1909, aged seventy-eight years. At the time of his death Mr. Strine was serving his ninth consecutive term of election.

In 1881 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Board and at the expiration of his appointive term was elected for the full term of three years, succeeding himself at each subsequent election. He always took an active interest in Poor work and was honored by his own Board as well as the State Board of Charities and the State Association of Poor Directors. Mr. Strine was born in Columbia, Lancaster County, Penna., on April 10th, 1831 and was a son of John Michael Strine, an early settler and a prominent resident of Columbia in his day. He received a common school education and in early life took an active interest in the politics of his county and was frequently honored. He was sheriff of his county from 1878 to 1881, and served his home town as Mayor, in Council and upon the Board of Education and at the time of his death was a Trustee of the Old Columbia Public Ground Company and a Director at the Columbia Hospital.

He was an ardent Republican and a leader in his locality, besides being one of the best known men in the county as well as one of the hardest workers in the ranks of his party. He was especially strong at primaries and his influence was eagerly sought after by the leaders and candidates. He was ever popular with every one who knew him and was a useful citizen. He was generous and kind to every one and was ready to extend a helping hand or do a favor for those asking him. He was a good citizen and is greatly missed by the poor of Columbia, who he was always ready to assist in time of need. He read the news of the day with great avidity and was keen in his recollection of the local history of the past. To his latest day he cherished a great fondness for little children. He was beloved by his family, admired by his friends and respected by the community in which he lived and died.

225607

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2 P. M. by President Boyne.

Mrs. Cameron and Mr. Robb were invited to the platform by President Boyne, as he said "to support him," as "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

President Boyne:—You remember at the adjournment I thought I had lost my hat, and I thought it was bad taste, in a Meeting of this kind, for anyone to steal the President's hat; but I have found my hat, and I had it all the time, but my head wasn't in its normal condition, and didn't fit my hat. (Laughter.)

Mr. Colborn, at the request of President Boyne, announced the following Committees as having been appointed by the chair:

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS—Fred Fuller, Scranton; Frank Redman, Allegheny; Charles Still, Germantown; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana; Mrs. Florence Cameron, Chester; J. F. Yeckley, Lackawanna, F. B. Bausman, Lancaster.

PLACE OF MEETING—F. A. Mackin, Luzerne; Charles Loesel, Erie; John McDowell, Montgomery; J. S. Gray, Cambria; John L. Black, Franklin; Mrs. A. P. Bowie, Fayette; Mrs. E. S. Vantine, Bradford.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—H. W. Osche, Allegheny; H. F. Yost, Somers; Frank Grove, Green.

RESOLUTIONS—Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes, Allegheny; Elliot P. Kistner, Hazleton; W. C. Gruber, Lancaster; F. H. Nibecker, Glen Mills; Mrs. E. S. Linsley, Warren; Charles S. Snyder, Philadelphia; Geo. F. Guy, Bradford; Mrs. J. N. Nixon, Westmoreland; F. P. Schoonmaker, Bradford.

Following the announcement of the Committees Prof. W. N. Burt, Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb School at Edgewood, read the following interesting paper, which was received with applause:

"REPORT OF DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL OF EDGEWOOD"

The benevolences of the people of our country are as numerous and varied as the misfortunes of mankind. One of the glories of our civilization is the care bestowed upon those who are handicapped in the race of life. No form of misery has been left out in the ministrations of our various benevolent organizations. My life has been among a class of unfortunates concerning whom little is known by the general public and in point of numbers is one of the smallest—namely the children of silence. It is perhaps unprofitable to make comparisons between the various ills of life. All are hard to bear and each has its particular hardships. The question: "Would you rather be blind than deaf, insane than feeble-minded, should rather give place to thankfulness that we are not afflicted in any of these ways but that a kind Providence has given us the full use of our senses and complete control of all our bodily and mental powers. But I will say in passing that deafness is a terrible calamity, the magnitude of which cannot be realized without experiencing it. Most people think that a deaf child is like his hearing brother in all respects except that he lacks hearing, but they fail to appreciate the deep significance of the loss of this sense. It is the severance of the medium through which human intercourse is possible and causes isolation from the intellectual affairs of the world around him as complete as that which separates the Indian from the civilization of the Twentieth Century. A child born deaf in the family of the most devout Christian minister allowed to grow up without attending a school for the deaf would know no more of the truths of the Christian religion than a heathen in darkest Africa. Fortunately the number of the deaf is very small. The most reliable statistics shows but one to every 1800 of the general population. Of this number one-third are born without hearing and two-thirds lose their hearing from sickness or accident usually in

infancy. The only reason for the existence of institutions for the deaf is that there are so few deaf children in any community that it is necessary to gather them together in some central place from a large territory in order to have enough to form classes to make their education an economical possibility. The Institution over which I have the privilege of presiding is situated in the suburbs of Pittsburg. It is known as the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and has for its purpose the education of all the deaf children living in the western counties of our State. We have an enrollment this year of 267 boys and girls and an average attendance of 228 pupils. It is not a "Home" or "Asylum" but a school. The text books used are nearly the same as those used in our public schools. There is one essential difference between our school and the schools for hearing children. The first years of the school life of our children are spent in acquiring a knowledge of language. They come to us without any means of communication except the crude signs that they have invented to make known their most elementary wants at home. They do not know the names of the objects about them and in point of mental development fall far short of normal children. There are two methods of teaching the deaf, one is known as the sign or manual method, in which gestures and finger spelling are used; the other is the oral method in which speech and speech reading are substituted for the signs and finger spelling. The oral method is the one pursued in our school in the main. Nineteen of our twenty-one classes are taught by this method and two by the sign method. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of how a child is taught without the presence of the child himself, but a few words concerning the subject may not be uninteresting. He is first taught the elements of speech, which to him are utterly meaningless and inane but which are absolutely necessary as a prelude to acquiring speech, for it is by combining these elements that words are formed. A sound easily made is chosen to begin the lesson with, such as h-o-t, and their combinations. If you will pronounce the words papa and mama you will notice that the motion of the lips is the same in both cases, but in the case of papa the breath is emitted. To show this to the child various artifices are resorted to. One is to hold a lighted candle before the mouth and show that in making the sound p the candle flickers. The child enters into this sport with some zeal and tries to make the sound emphatic enough to blow the candle out. In many words of two elements only one is sounded. Take hat for instance. If you speak the word even at the top of your voice the ha alone is sounded; with the t the breath is emitted without voice. So with many other words, as "hot, hate," etc. The pupil in pronouncing words watches the motions of the teacher's lips, the position of her tongue and places his hand on her throat to feel the vibrations there. Most of us find it hard to learn a foreign language with the aid of perfect hearing, but picture to yourself the difficulty one would encounter in being compelled to learn German or French from a teacher who had lost his voice and could only move his lips in giving instruction. It would be impossible to acquire correct pronounciation from him, yet this is the task that a deaf child faces when he tries to master our English tongue, with the added difficulty that while we would approach the problem with minds developed by the possession of another language he has to learn the language first and gain his education afterwards. This road to learning is a long and difficult one, yet by industry and perseverance the pupil is able in time to tell from the motion of the vocal organs what the speaker says and to reply in speech that is intelligible, though perhaps harsh and unnatural.

The other method of teaching the deaf is easier. In it signs or gestures are substituted for the spoken word. The sign language is not an arbitrary code of motions. It had its origin in the natural signs that we

all use more or less. I know a gentleman so addicted to their use that he cannot talk into a telephone without gesticulating vigorously. We use them instinctively. I shall now describe briefly the method used by the teachers in the sign department. Here written language alone is taught. The instructor writes a short word on the black-board, say "hat"; she then points to the letters one by one and makes the signs for them. As she does so she then shows him the object, he soon grasps the idea that the combination of letters means hat. She follows this with another word containing some of the same letters, say "cat". The child promptly points to the hat, for he does not know that different objects have different names. The teacher this time shows the picture of a cat, or better still, the cat itself, and gives the class to understand that the new word means cat. This usually calls forth many wonderful statements from the members of the class, made in crude but expressive signs. Some have two cats at home, others three or four kittens. Some have kittens that play, others cats that scratch, etc. In a few days the child realizes that all the objects about him have names and his curiosity is aroused. He points to the various objects in the room and wants the teacher to write their names. Following this the adjectives may be taught. Two hats may be shown, one black, the other brown, and the teacher will write a black hat, a brown hat. The children thus learn that colors too have names. Proceeding thus step by step abstract ideas are soon introduced, such as good and bad, ugly and pretty, etc. The teacher usually has material in her class to illustrate these qualities, for there is always sure to be a bad boy in the number against whom all have a grievance and when he is compared with some gentle child the difference is quickly noted, much to the disparegement of the offender. So that when you write "John is bad" there is instant and enthusiastic acceptance of the statement, for they know that there is something wrong with John.

An ever-present obstacle to the acquisition of language to the deaf is the fact that the English language is highly artificial in its structure. The deaf child thinks in the natural order of words, the order of the primitive languages. To him a black cat is cat black, a tall man, a man tall. If he were to say in his own language "That boy is my brother," it would be "boy that brother my is." In writing he has to study how to transpose the words to bring them into the English order. Some of their efforts to write correct sentences are amusing and ingenious. A little fellow had seen some people at a political meeting shouting for their candidate and asked for the word expressing the action. He was told that it was hurrah. The next day after an exciting play with his dog he came into school and wrote: "My dog ran and hurrahed with his tail." Being told that the sentence was incorrect another lad went to the black-board and amended it thus: "John's dog ran and hurrahed with his wag." As this did not pass muster a third child took the chalk and with much confidence wrote: "John's dog ran and waved his tail."

The question may be asked what, after all, are the net results of this patient labor of the teacher and the no less patient efforts of the pupil. Does it pay? Yes it pays. It pays the State that generously appropriates the money to support the schools, for from them go forth young men and women who are equipped intellectually, morally and industrially to take their places in society as self-supporting, law-abiding and useful citizens, who, uneducated, would be a life-long charge upon her bounty. It pays the teacher, for she finds her reward in the grateful appreciation of her pupils. As it is on the afflicted child that the mother pours forth all the love she is capable of, so it is the afflicted child that calls forth the devotion of the conscientious teacher. It pays the child, for it brings him from the darkness of mental barbarism into the glorious light of the present day. Yes, again I say, it pays.

In the absence of Dr. Murdock, Dr. John Irwin Zerbe, Assistant Physician at the Institute for Feeble-Minded, at Polk, addressed the Convention as follows:

Dr. Murdock hasn't written any paper. I will try and give a little idea of what has happened at Polk within the past year. I presume Dr. Black reported to you at your last meeting that we were building new barns and an Industrial building and a Custodial building. The barns have been practically finished except one cow barn, and that will make it possible to have our own milk supply. The industrial building has been finished. The lower floor is used for sewing and mending rooms, one room for a school room, and the second and third floors as dormitories for the nurses.

The Custodial building has been turned over by the contractors and about two weeks ago we started to admit into that building. Our population up to the time of the completion of that building was 1350. Yesterday afternoon when I left we had 1397.

It doesn't mean that the cases we can admit now must be custodial cases. We also use that building for certain classes of helpless cases. Whenever a representative of the Children's Aid Society or from one of the Poor Districts comes with a new boy or girl we don't have to play checkers to find a place for that child. We have room.

In the next two weeks we expect to clear up our entire waiting list, and we will then be able to consider applications other than those on the waiting list. We admitted during the last year about 150 cases. Our death rate was a little more than last year. This year it has been 34 or 35 cases. Next year we fear a higher death rate. We will admit more new cases than before, and the probability is that many of them will be low-grade imbeciles and idiots, and very often that class doesn't stand the change of season and a change of food very well.

Of the 1400 children we have only about 250 in school. We have about 105 working on the farm at present, 84 or 85 in the kitchens and dining and vegetable rooms, about the same number in the shops, and a few about the dairy and a few on the lawns and some in the sewing rooms, and the remainder that are able to work are helping in taking care of those who are not able to look after themselves.

It may seem queer that we have only about one in five in school: but we are teaching boys and girls to do things about the cottages and about the farm and in the industrial departments. We are doing something to make them worth a little more, at least, than they have been before.

Last winter, for the first time in the history of the Institution, there wasn't a sufficient amount of cold in our locality to give us an ice supply.

Heretofore we have had plenty of ice, and ice to sell. We now have a splendidly-equipped cold storage, in every way sufficient for our needs.

What we are planning to do now is to build a little mortuary, to connect up with a certain spring, and to install two new dynamos and two new engines.

In sending children to us there are two classes I wish you wouldn't send. That is, we get cases that should go to a Home for the Insane. Last fall we had to transfer about eighteen to Dixmont, six to Warren and one to Mercer. You must remember that our institution is on the cottage plan and we cannot possibly look after cases of insanity.

Another thing: We receive old people that their only form of mental impairment is a little senile decay. Of course we can look after that class, but we prefer that you send us the other classes of cases, and we will do the best we can with them.

Mr. Nibecker:—What percentage of your children can be returned to their homes with advantage to themselves and to society?

Dr. Zerbe:—I would rather see ten low-grade children discharged than to see one high-grade boy or girl leave our institution. We have every reason to believe that the principal factor in feeble-mindedness is heredity. If we let a low-grade boy or girl go out there is no possibility, or little possibility, that they will be responsible for the bringing into this world of more feeble-minded children; but if we let a high-grade boy or girl go out there is that possibility. If we could put into institutions all the feeble-minded boys and girls in the land and keep them there there would come a time when the proportion of feeble-minded children would be much lower than it is now.

In England the proportion of feeble-minded is a little more than one to six hundred. I think it is about the same in this county. I know a Township in this State, of one thousand, where there are to my knowledge six feeble-minded children. Of course that is an exception.

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie):—What proportion of the feeble-minded children sent to Polk do the parents and relatives take an interest in, and do not make you feel that they are unloading a charge upon you?

Dr. Zerbe:—The other day the mother of five of our children, every one of them an idiot, came back and announced the fact that she had been married again. In reply to Col. Gould's question I will have to approximate that, but I fancy that about thirty to forty per cent. I will make it forty per cent of the children that have parents living—the parents will either visit them from time to time or send letters of inquiry. There are some that I feel are showing more affection to those of their children that are our charge than they do to those at home. I think that is natural.

Mr. L. C. Colborn:—Do any of the feeble-minded children that come to you have proper training; do they ever become self-sustaining?

Dr. Zerbe:—We get a number of children, called high grade, that can be taught a trade. I have in my care now half a dozen boys that make the shoes used in the institution, and about twenty-five boys in the tailor shops.

There was one we sent to Lakeside that has charge of the tailor shop there. Quite a number make good farm hands, and a number that know more about chickens than I could ever know. But even though they can do enough to make their living they will need someone to help them out at times. In plain language, they cannot develop a normal sense of responsibility. They haven't an exact sense of right and wrong, not the sense of self-control or of personal judgment, and you might add, initiative.

Col. Gould:—Do any of them have a very high moral sense?

Dr. Zerbe:—Some of them. Most of the higher grade have the sense of right and wrong fairly well developed.

A Voice:—Are there an appreciable number that come to the realization that they are not like other people?

Dr. Zerbe:—Quite a percentage of them, the higher grade. Quite a number feel that they have arrived at the stage where they think they can go out like other boys and girls. They all want to work.

Mr. Smith (Chester):—What percentage of them are due to the fact of intemperate parents?

Dr. Zerbe:—About five to ten per cent. of the history papers mention tuberculosis and intemperance, or delicate health. A vast majority of the papers will mention that when the child was a little fellow he had a fall. What child hasn't had a fall?

Mrs. Berry (Bradford):—What number would you say was due to social disease?

Dr. Zerbe:—Very few. I know, personally, of less than half a dozen, among 1400, that have the ear marks of hereditary disease.

Mr. F. P. Schoonmaker, City Solicitor of Bradford, here favored the

Convention with the following interesting paper, "The Administration of the Poor Laws of Pennsylvania," which was received with applause:

ADMINISTRATION OF PENNSYLVANIA POOR LAWS.

I doubt whether I should undertake to discuss this subject before an assembly constituted as this one, of persons trained and experienced in the actual workings of the Pennsylvania Poor Laws. You are doubtless much more familiar with this subject than I am. You consider and deliberate upon these questions daily. My attention is called to them only semi-occasionally when some question is up for consideration as to the removal of a pauper having a settlement in another district or as to securing the property of some poor charge.

However, your honored President is a friend of mine, and when he stated that I was to address you upon this subject I could not resist him. I consented, too, with an easier feeling in my mind when your President told me of the kindly audience that I would face. Accustomed, as you are, to looking at persons and things from a charitable point of view I hope that you will view my effort from that point.

In reading the Poor Laws of Pennsylvania and considering the very numerous decisions of the courts in regard thereto I was early impressed with the idea that the Pennsylvania Poor System was so very complex as to need a great volume of court interpretation to read the law aright; but when one delves more deeply he finds that the general purpose of the Poor Laws is very simple indeed, that of caring for those unable to care for themselves, and that the great mass of poor litigation clogging the law books arises, in a great measure, over the contests between different poor districts as to the removal and settlement of paupers.

The Settlement Laws have by late Act of Assembly been so changed that a bona fide residence in a given district for one year constitutes a settlement. This, I believe, is a move in the right direction. I never could see the sense in the seven or eight kinds of settlements for poor relief, provided for in the Act of 1836. I even believe that the law should have gone further and put a stop to all the fuss about settlements. In my judgment the district where the person is at the time the first necessity for relief arises should bear the burden of the care of such person. The resultant cost would not, in my opinion, be greater for any given district than it is now, for I venture to assert that, owing to the migratory character of our people, the general result would be about the same. There is no district now but that is called upon frequently to pay for poor relief by another district where the applicant at the time of needing relief had not been living for the statutory year in such district, and vice versa, where the first district is now receiving from some other district about an equal amount of money expended in relief for persons legally settled in that other district. Abolish, then, the one year rule and you would expend no greater amount of money for poor relief, but would save the money now spent in serving notices, investigations as to settlement and litigation frequently arising in disputed cases.

If the settlement rule is abolished the law should also make it a misdemeanor to send an impending pauper out of the district. I am sorry to assert that even now there are cases where overseers of a given district have tried to lose an impending pauper by sending him into another district. Then, too, the time of our overseers, instead of being taken up in investigations and petty squabbles over settlements, could be devoted to the more worthy object of relieving the poor and distressed.

The sole aim and purpose of the Poor Laws are the care of those unable to care for themselves, either through lack of work, accident or disease. How is the purpose of the law to be fulfilled? Those entitled to poor relief are defined by statute: "It shall be the duty of the overseers of every district, from time to time, to provide * * * * * for every poor person within the district, who shall apply for relief." Sec. 1, Act of June 18, 1836.

By the 6th Section of the same Act, no person can legally require assistance from the poor district who has not obtained a relief order from two justices. (This section is now amended so that the relief order is issued by one Justice, Act of 1905). Formerly the overseers could grant no relief until this relief order issued, but by recent act, relief may be granted without the formality of such relief order, and I think it is time that we repealed the entire provisions of the statute as to relief orders, for surely the question of whether relief should or should not be granted in a particular case is better left to the judgment and discretion of the poor overseers, who are usually better qualified by training and experience to pass judgment on that question than one or two Justices of the Peace, who perfunctorily pass an ex parte judgment without opportunity or inclination to give such a case the investigation which it needs. The present statute authorizing the overseers to grant relief without a relief order does not go far enough. The mandatory provisions of the statute should be repealed and the whole matter left to the overseers, with power on the part of any one to appeal to the courts if a proper subject for relief has been refused relief.

Now, if you have before you the proper subject of relief, how is that relief to be granted? The statute is largely silent as to the manner of granting relief. It authorizes the constructing of poor houses in which to care for paupers, and provides: "If such poor person be able to work, but cannot find employment, it shall be the duty of the overseers to provide work for him, according to his ability, and for this purpose they shall secure suitable places and a sufficient stock of materials." Sec. III., Act of June 18, 1836, P. L. 541.

"If such poor person by reason of age, disease, infirmity or other disability, be unable to work, it shall be the duty of the overseers to provide him with the necessary means of subsistence." Sec. 4, same Act.

The evident purpose of the foregoing statute is to provide work for those who are not able to work, to the end that pauperism be discouraged. How can this best be done? At the poor houses, or privately by weekly stipend?

The statute has said who shall be entitled to relief, but has very little to say as to how this relief be accomplished. The statute says: "Find work for the poor charge." How should you do it? How can you do it? It would be impracticable to take an applicant for poor relief to a certain shop and say to the owner of that shop: "Put this man to work." But it would be well for the overseers to keep in touch with the places where men are employed, so that if workmen are needed they may be supplied by applicants for poor relief, if of sufficient ability to work. The only real practical way in my judgment to provide work is at some public institution where those able to work may be given something to do, having in view always some outside employment for such of them as are from time to time able to undertake it.

Having in view the evident purpose of the statute to discourage pauperism, private relief should be discouraged, except in cases of temporary necessity arising from lack of work, sickness, accident or quarantine regulations. The general applicant for poor relief should be compelled to be cared for at a public institution. Many people will accept private aid when they can secure it without notoriety, when they would rather get out and work than make public acknowledgment of

their inability to take care of themselves by becoming an inmate of a public institution. Outdoor relief should not be granted without a thorough preliminary investigation, nor continued without close scrutiny from time to time as the absolute necessity for such continuance.

A person can draw a weekly stipend privately from the Poor Fund without their neighbors generally being aware that they are a public charge. Yet these same persons would be ashamed to be cared for at a public institution and would exert proper efforts to secure a means of livelihood themselves, if informed by the overseers that relief could only be administered at the public institution provided for that purpose.

Walter Bowditch, of Germantown, next read the following Paper,

"Alms-house Amusements, Character and Frequency of Them."

Received with applause.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I have been called upon by the Association to read a paper on the subject of "Amusements, Character and Frequency of Them." Our Institution, that is, the Germantown Alms-house, which I have the pleasure of representing here in this Convention, of the Directors of the Poor of our State, has always taken a great interest in the furnishing of amusements for the inmates, particularly during the long winter evenings, the character of which varies according to the talent that we are able to secure, which is always furnished to our institution free of any expense, by the many organizations in our vicinity.

One of the many amusements that always pleases our people is the graphophone, which they certainly enjoy to the full measure. It seems to give them a new lease of life to hear the different kinds of music, such as band selections, comic songs, recitations, and, in fact, a little of everything that is reproduced by a graphophone. This form of entertainment is not only amusing but instructive, and I repeat that I know of no amusement that more thoroughly pleases the people in our Institution than the graphophone. We furnish this music about twice a week, sometimes oftener.

The Christian Endeavor Societies of the different churches, also give our people entertainment of various kinds, such as readings, recitations, slight-of-hand performances, singing, etc., and generally wind up with a gastronomic treat to all, consisting of ice cream, cakes and candies. These occur about four or five times during the winter.

Once a year our Board of Directors makes an appropriation of \$25.00 for the entertainment of our inmates. This takes place during the month of July, and the sum so appropriated is expended in giving a picnic to our people; for instance, a trip to Willow Grove Park and a substantial lunch, and I can assure you that this is enjoyed to the fullest extent by all who participate in the festivities.

Thus you see that the Directors of our Institution have in view the happiness as well as the comfort of the people, and carry into execution that which affords pleasure to the unfortunates for whom they have to care and try to make them feel that life even in its saddest phases is not a failure.

I have now given you a brief idea of just how the inmates of our Germantown Alms-house are entertained by the Directors and the Superintendent, and others connected with the Institution, all of whom take genuine pleasure in giving these entertainments to our inmates.

I thank you very kindly for your interest and I hope that I have suggested some little thought, that you may take away with you to your several Institutions, to help smooth the way for those whom you have under your official care.

President Boyne:—I never knew anyone to go crazy having a little fun. Fun is a good thing.

A discussion on the advisability of changing the name of the Association so as to include Corrective work of the State, and call it:

"THE ASSOCIATION OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS"

was led by Mr. Fred Fuller, of Scranton, who said:

You have me down here for a speech, but this was not my subject at all. The Committee notified me of an entirely different subject than is printed here. It reminds me of the time when I was in school and a public exhibition was about to take place for examination. Of course my teacher, a lady, assigned me certain subjects. I prepared myself on the subject assigned, and exhausted it; and before a large assembly I was called out and began to be questioned by my teacher on a subject I never had heard of.

That is about my condition today on this subject. Mr. Colborn notified me that I was to prepare myself to give the statistics of appropriations of the State of Pennsylvania for the care of children. If you can identify that subject with this I will go ahead.

A boy was called up by his teacher to be flogged and the teacher commenced to flog him and he commenced to laugh and the teacher flogged him all the more severely and he kept on laughing harder than ever and the teacher says: "What are you laughing about?" and he says: "I have a good joke on you; you are licking the wrong boy." (Laughter.)

I don't know whether it was Shakspeare who said:

"Who steals my purse steals trash

* * * But he that filches from me my good name,

Robs me of that which not enriches him,

And makes me poor indeed."

Now the idea of changing the name of this Association. You know this Association was christened thirty-five years ago. If we have due respect for the memory of the dead and for those who are living, who organized this Association under this title we should not think of changing its name. I have the authority of Mr. Colborn that we are known, under this name, all over the world, and all the world is clamoring for our Reports. Now we are broad enough to embrace any subject (I know Colborn can embrace any subject that presents herself to him) and I don't believe in changing the name of this Association except in case of marriage of course. If the Department of Charities and Corrections wants to marry us, all right. We are not going to marry them. We have built up all our reputation and character under the name we have. If you want to take in the Department of Charities and Corrections, all right. I would suggest the name of The Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania.

And now as to the subject that was assigned to me. It is a great subject but a dry subject. When I read this list of the appropriations that the State has so liberally given to every Department in the care and interest of children I think you will be interested. These are the appropriations as actually approved by the Governor.

Mr. Fuller here read the following List of Appropriations:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR TWO FISCAL YEARS, BEGINNING JUNE 1st, 1909, FOR CHILDREN, BY LEGISLATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Act No. 302—Children's Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia—\$40,000 for Maintenance.

Act No. 307—Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty,

of Philadelphia—\$7,500 for Maintenance.

Act No. 311—Children's Industrial Home at Harrisburg—\$5,000 for Maintenance.

Act No. 312—Home for Friendless Children in City of Reading—\$4,000 for Maintenance.

Act No. 315—Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School of Philadelphia—\$20,000 for Maintenance; \$5,000 for Building.

Act No. 328—Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania—\$12,500 for Maintenance and Prosecution of its Work.

Act No. 329—Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, Children and Aged Persons—\$4,000 for Maintenance.

Act No. 330—Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania—\$30,000 for Maintenance and Prosecution of its Work.

Act No. 343—Williamsport Training School—\$5,000 for Maintenance.

Act No. 346—Northern Home for Friendless Children of Philadelphia—\$12,500 for Maintenance.

Act No. 353—Oral School for Deaf, 100 Pupils of Pennsylvania—\$55,000 for Maintenance and Education; \$1,500 for Scarlet Fever Expenses.

Act No. 354—Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb—for Education and Maintenance of 500 Children (Resident of the State) and Chapel and Gymnasium—\$300,000. For one Pupil who is Deaf, Dumb and Blind—\$2,000 for his Education and Maintenance.

Act No. 355—Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind at Pittsburg—\$84,000 for Education and Maintenance of 120 Pupils; \$30,000 for one-half expense in erection, and equipment of Separate Kindergarten Building; \$5,000 for Furniture, Repairs, etc.; \$500 for Pipe Organ.

Act No. 357—Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of Blind, of 170 Pupils (Residents of the State)—\$93,500.

Act 358—Home for Friendless Children, Lancaster City and County—\$10,000.

Act 377—Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital of Pittsburg—\$12,500 for Maintenance; \$7,500 for Buildings, etc.

Act 379—News Boys Home, Pittsburg—\$15,000 for Maintenance.

Act 381—Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Ellwyn—\$270,000 for Maintenance of 750 Children.

Act 389—Benevolent Association Home for Children, of Pottsville—\$2,000 for Maintenance, Education and Support.

Act 390—Philadelphia Home for Infants—\$5,000 for Maintenance.

Act 392—Curtis Home for Destitute Women and Children, City of Pittsburg—\$5,000 for Maintenance.

Act 394—Home for Colored Children of Pittsburg—\$10,000.

Act 399—Temporary Home for Children, North Side, Pittsburg—\$4,000 for Maintenance.

Act 412—House of Refuge for Girls, Darlington, Delaware County—\$100,000 for Additional Cottages and Buildings.

Act 413—House of Refuge, Eastern District of Pennsylvania—\$240,000 for Maintenance.

Act 418—Children's Aid Society at Greensburg—\$9,000 for Maintenance.

Act 419—Children's Aid Society, Franklin County—\$1,000 for Maintenance, etc.

Act 434—Philadelphia Protectory for Boys, Montgomery County—\$25,000 for Maintenance; \$25,000 for Building.

Act 436—St. Joseph's Foundling Home and Maternity Hospital, Scranton City—\$8,000 for Maintenance.

Act 437—Home for Friendless, Scranton—\$12,000 for Maintenance; \$3,000 for General Repairs.

Act 446—Berean Manual Training and Industrial School—\$15,000 For Maintenance

Act 448—Avery College Trade School of Allegheny, An Eleemosynary Institution for Industrial and Domestic Training and Education of Colored Youths—\$8,000 for Maintenance.

Act 451—Friends' Home for Children, 4011 Aspen St., Philadelphia—\$4,000 for Maintenance.

Act 463—Messiah Home Orphanage, Harrisburg—\$2,000 for Maintenance.

Act 464—Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls at Harrisburg—\$6,000 for Maintenance.

Act 465—Children's Home, South Bethlehem—\$1,800 for Maintenance.

Act 470—Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, at Oakdale, Allegheny County—\$15,000 for Maintenance.

Act 477—Nursery Home, Harrisburg—\$2,000 for Maintenance.

Act 480—Easton Home for Friendless Children—\$6,000 for Maintenance.

Act 486—Pittsburg Hospital for Children, Pittsburg—\$20,000 for Maintenance.

Act 487—Pittsburg Home for Babies—\$5,000 for Maintenance.

Act 488—St. John's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia—\$10,000 for Maintenance.

Act 497—Catholic Home for Destitute Children, Philadelphia—\$3,000 for Maintenance.

Act 536—Auxiliary Society Western Pennsylvania, Meadville—\$2,000 for Maintenance.

Act 538—Boys' Industrial Home, Williamsport—\$4,000 for Maintenance.

Act 539—Industrial Home for Colored Girls—\$2,000 for Maintenance.

Act 543—Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburg—\$10,000 for Maintenance.

Act 544—St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum of Tacony, Philadelphia—\$3,000 for Maintenance.

Act 545—Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family, Emsworth—\$10,000 for Maintenance.

Act 546—Hebrew Sheltering Home and Nursery for Children, Philadelphia County—\$2,500 for Maintenance.

Act 558—Pennsylvania Industrial School at Paoli—\$5,000 for Building and Maintenance.

Act 562—Downingtown Industrial School for Colored Youths, Chester County—\$10,000 for Maintenance.

Act 563—Institute for Colored Youths at Cherry, Delaware County—\$6,000 for Maintenance and Education.

Act 571—Associated Charities and Humane Society, Scranton—\$5,000 for General Work.

Act 572—Children's Home of York—\$1,000 for Maintenance.

Acts 606 and 607—Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon—\$270,961 for all Purposes.

Act 618—Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before School Age, in Philadelphia—\$42,900 for Maintenance and Education of 60 pupils; \$2,500 for Repairs; \$1,500 for Furnishings, etc.

Act 622—State Institution for Feeble-Minded, Western Pennsylvania—\$540,000 for Maintenance and Training of 1,500 Children; \$93,000 for Other Improvements to Buildings and Grounds.

Act 623—Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, Chester Springs—For Education and Maintenance of 700 Destitute Orphans of Deceased Soldiers and Mariners and Destitute Children of Permanently Disabled Soldiers, Sailors and Mariners, and Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School at Scotland,

\$250,000; \$50,000 for Improvements and Repairs; \$16,000 for Other Incidentals.

Act 639—Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza—\$318,580.

Total Appropriations for Children—\$3,224,741.00.

Compiled by Fred K. Fuller.

Mr. A. P. Childs, of Luzerne, here introduced and read the following Resolution:

“Whereas: Some of the delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections recently held at Buffalo have united in a call for a Meeting in Harrisburg, December 6th next, of the representatives of the State and local charity and relief agencies and citizens interested in the work of such agencies, to consider the advisability of organizing a State conference of Charities and Corrections; and, whereas, the members of this organization recognize the necessity as well as the desirability of united action in this great field of work by all Societies and Associations of the State, therefore

Resolved: That this Convention authorize and empower the President to appoint a committee of seven members to meet with the delegates of the late National Conference of Charities and Corrections and others acting with them, at the Harrisburg Conference, and to act for this Association in negotiations intended to establish a State Conference of Charities and Corrections to include the field of work of this Association and also the field of preventive and correctional work, under one form of organization; and to report at the next Meeting of this Association.”

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie):—I move you that this Resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, to report at this Convention so we may act upon it after that consideration and Report.

Mr. Chas. Snyder (Philadelphia):—I second Mr. Gould's motion.

Mr. Mackin:—I move as an amendment that the Committee report at the beginning of tomorrow morning's session.

After considerable discussion the motion of Col. Gould, with the amendment that the Committee report at tomorrow morning's Session, was unanimously adopted.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until 7:45 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7:45 P. M. as per adjournment, and was called to order by President Boyne.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Perry, of the Episcopal church of Bradford.

President Boyne announced that Dr. Karl Kelsey was not present and introduced to the Convention Hon. Joseph W. Bouton, President Judge of the 48th Judicial District (who was received with applause) and addressed the Convention as follows, on the subject:

“SHALL CRIME INCREASE?”

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I once heard a story to the effect that a certain minister found himself on a Sunday morning in the pulpit having forgotten his manuscript. He sent his boy to the house for it, and he said: “My dear people, I trust you will be patient. I have forgotten my manuscript, but have sent my son, who will bring it shortly.” The boy returned with a book under his arm and said: “Father, mother couldn't find the manuscript, and so she sent the book from which you copied it.” (Laughter.)

I fully realize tonight that procrastination is the thief of Time. When my good friend Mr. Boyne invited me to speak upon this occasion it was sometime ago and I have no apologies to make on account of not having had ample time in which to prepare myself, except that when I was too busy I could make no preparation, and when not too busy I was too tired; hence I find myself here tonight without either book or manuscript and I trust you will pardon me if my remarks seem ungrammatical or any quotations which I may attempt appear incorrect. No doubt there will be those in the room who can correct me.

A subject that has been much discussed; discussed from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary is, whether the world is growing worse. It has been discussed pro and con. Those taking the affirmative, seeking to substantiate their position, produce statistics and figures showing that the numbers in the penitentiaries and in our penal institutions are increasing from year to year; while on the other hand those who take the negative say that that is true, but they explain by saying that when we consider the great influx of ignorant foreigners to our shores and the natural increase of population, that the proportion of evil doing is less than it has been formerly. I am not aware that this question has ever been settled, and unless the question be settled in the affirmative, in order that we might come to a realizing sense of the situation and do something to reduce the evil, then all of this discussion is of about as much avail as the fight now going on between Perry and Cook as to who discovered the north pole, or the question as to whether Bacon Shakspeare wrote the work that is attributed to the latter.

A question of much more importance is the one which is made the subject of the few rambling remarks with which I have been invited to bore you tonight, namely, "Shall crime decrease?"

This may seem a singular question and one which everyone would say may be readily answered. You would all say that that question should be answered in the affirmative, but after all, an affirmative answer to the question is merely an expression of your wishes upon the subject, and your wish will not be realized unless something be done to bring it about, and the question is, how shall that be done? It is up to you and to me and to every citizen of the Commonwealth. Crime will decrease if we, as true American citizens, do our best to bring about that end. I am not here as a politician or to make a political speech, and I trust you will not put me down as a moralist. I am here in neither capacity, but I want to say one thing in regard to politics. We do not pay enough attention to politics; not that we do not familiarize ourselves with the platform of the party with which we are affiliated, or with the policy of that party, but we fail to familiarize ourselves with the character of the particular candidates who are put forth by that party for our suffrages. That is where we fail in politics.

You may think this question is remote from my subject, but I will tell you what it has to do with the subject. How many men today in our State who have occupied responsible political positions are languishing behind prison walls? How many more have gone unwhipped of justice? Who is to blame? We are the ones to blame, because we have not familiarized ourselves with the character of those men before placing them in positions of responsibility. Many a man, through weakness, unable to stand temptation, who had a good reputation, has been placed in a position of responsibility where the temptation was too strong for him, and has fallen and become a criminal.

Did you ever stop to think what the consequences may be if we fail to familiarize ourselves with the character of the candidate we are asked to vote for, taking it for granted that any man that the party puts forth must be immaculate? If we fail to know the kind of a man we vote for,

or worse, if knowing him to be a man not of integrity, we cast our vote for him and elect him, and he becomes a criminal, how near do we come to being accessories to his crime? That kind of men are not the kind of men we want in public office. We want honest, God-fearing men, truth and justice-loving men; men who dare to stand up for the right and to condemn what is wrong. Who, placing principles above party, dare to do right in all places and upon all occasions.

As Holland said:

"God gives men, the time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands;
Men who the lust of office cannot kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have honor, men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog,
In public duty and in private thinking."

That is the kind of men we want; and when we get such men in public office it has its influence upon all others and helps to reduce crime in the higher places as well as among the lowly.

Too many are apt to think that this matter depends entirely on the courts. The courts can only enforce the law as the cases are brought before them. It is the duty of every citizen to see that crime committed—no matter by whom—is not to go unpunished, and when I speak of punishment I do not mean punishment in a vindictive sense or its severest sense, but that every man who commits a crime, no matter how small, shall be brought to answer for it. In many of our cities crime is left unpunished. There are persons who, perhaps through political influence, are suffered to commit small crime; to engage in a business that is contrary to law and contrary to public morals and public decency, because to interfere with them would be to interfere with politics. Somebody would suffer from a political standpoint and they are also permitted to go on and on with their illegal business, because to interfere with them might perhaps lessen the profits of merchants and others who make a profit by supplying that class of people with their wares.

And again, we are apt to say that when a man of prominence commits a little depredation, a small offense against the law, that it is only a mistake and that we ought to overlook it, while on the other hand if some person occupying not so prominent a position commits an offense that he should be punished. It is the little faults that, allowed to go unpunished, grow into larger ones and finally become crimes.

Shakspeare says: "If little faults, proceeding from dis'emper, shall not be winked at, how shall we stretch our eye when capital crimes, chewed, swallowed and digested, appear before us."

And Pope says:

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien
That to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seen too often, familiar with its face
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

It is the small faults that ought to be checked, that they may not grow and grow until the offender finally becomes a criminal. Knowing that he is immune from the smaller vice he will presume that he is immune from the larger.

A man who occupies an exalted position in society is deserving of greater punishment when he offends the law than the man who lacks education and knowledge and is ignorant of the law.

I was in court in one of the counties of this State where a man had been convicted of selling liquor without a license. It appeared that in one

of the townships there was a certain prohibitory law. A Fair was being conducted there and this man, a man of intelligence and education, had deliberately rented some ground on the fair grounds and engaged in the sale of liquor in a tent there. He was tried and convicted, and to my astonishment nearly every lawyer in that County volunteered to make a speech in his behalf. Several Hungarians had been convicted at the same term of court; but no one volunteered to speak for them. The Judge gave this offender the extreme penalty of the law, remarking that the offense, when committed by him, was greater than when committed by ignorant people. If anyone deserves the extreme penalty it is such a man.

In relation to penalties you have often heard the expression "Justice tempered with mercy." There is no such thing as justice tempered with mercy. Deserved punishment tempered with mercy is justice, and it cannot be justice unless tempered with mercy. No matter what the offense, no matter what the penalty be for that offense, unless the punishment be tempered with mercy it is not justice.

Now this is a subject which might properly embrace a series of lectures which would occupy weeks. There is room for dozens of lectures upon this subject, but not having made preparation—and I know you are glad I have not—I will only notice a few of the questions that pertain to this subject.

Charity is a matter that has to do very largely with my subject. Charity can do more to decrease crime than any one thing that I know of. You may place prisoners in the penitentiary—and the term "penitentiary" is a misnomer—it is supposed to be a place for penitence, but I fail to know where many have really become penitent and reformed. The feeling of a man who goes to the penitentiary is that he is an outlaw and can never amount to anything thereafter.

This question of Charity is the subject that is uppermost in my mind. The Great Lawgiver said: "When thou makest a dinner or a supper call not thy friends nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen nor thy rich neighbors, lest they also bid thee again and a recompense be made thee, but call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind."

Too apt are we when we make a dinner to call our rich neighbor, expecting that we may also be bidden, but how few of us call the poor, the maimed, the lame and the blind. You would think it strange, perhaps, if some of the wealthy people in this vicinity should make a dinner and call the poor and the maimed and the lame and the blind, knowing of course that the recompense would not be in this world, but if they would realize that the recompense would be upon the resurrection day perhaps that is the kind of a dinner they would make. How many men are there if they meet a man in rags and tatters and he asks for a dime will at once give it to him without question, but will rather look at him and undertake to read his inmost soul and try to ascertain for themselves whether or not he be worthy and pass him by, saying: "If I only knew that he was worthy I would gladly give him the dime." Better give a dollar to ninety and nine unworthy ones than to refuse a dime to one in need who is worthy. The blessing is not because of the fact that the object of your bounty is worthy, but it lies in the spirit in which it is given.

Do you realize how much we can do to decrease crime? A poor wanderer, with no money and perhaps with an invalid wife and a family of starving children goes out to beg a few pennies with which to buy bread, and the first man he meets walks by, thinking in his own heart, "I wonder if he is worthy." He meets another who refuses to give him the dime that is necessary to keep the wolf from the door. I say again, better give a dollar to ninety and nine unworthy ones than to refuse the dime to the one who is worthy. What is the result? He fails to get

aid, his family in hunger, the necessity of the occasion compels him to steal in order that his family may not starve, something that he otherwise perhaps would not do, and whose fault is it? Is it his fault, and should he be punished? No, it is the fault of you and I.

Charity does not consist alone in the giving of money or goods or things of value, but there is another kind of charity far above that kind. It costs you nothing, doesn't take a cent out of your pocket, does not impoverish you but makes the recipient richer by far. You see a man and the world has gone against him; he is down at the mouth; he thinks his friends have all left him; he is disheartened and thinks the only thing left for him is to join the lower class and become a criminal. As he toils up the hill with his weary load who is there to assist him? No one. You know how easy it is when a man is down to give him a kick rather than to raise him up. How natural it is. All that he needs is a cheery word; all that he needs is a little moral help, a little kindness, and that little will help to brace him up and may prevent him from becoming degraded and from committing crime.

Somebody wrote, years ago, a little poem which I have never forgotten, and which always seemed to me to be a sermon in and of itself:

"When you see a man in woe
Walk right up and say, Hello!
Say Hello, and how do you do!
How's the world been using you?
Slap the fellow on the back,
Bring your hand down with a whack,
Waltz straight up and don't go slow,
Shake his hand and say, Hello!

Is he clothed in rags? Ho! Ho!
Walk right up and say, Hello!
Rags are but a cotton roll,
Just for wrapping up a soul,
And the soul is worth a true
Hale and hearty, How do you do?
Don't wait for the crowd to go,
But walk right up and say, Hello!

Large vessels when they meet, they say,
They salute and sail away,
Just the same as you and me,
Lonely ships upon the sea,
Each one traveling his own jog,
To the port beyond the fog.
Let your speaking trumpet blow,
Raise your horn and say, Hello!

Say Hello! how do you do!
Other folks are good as you.
When you wander far away,
When you leave your house of clay,
When you travel through that strange
Land far beyond the range,
Then the souls you've cheered will know
Who you are and say "Hello!"

If ever an eloquent sermon was preached it was preached in those few lines. It covers the whole subject of charity almost, and if we would live up to the precepts of that sermon we would be better men and women.

Now this question of the children—and I do not undertake to tell

anyone how to bring up their children—but I think it was Sam Jones, perhaps, who said: "There is little Johnnie. He comes home and goes into the house and walks into the parlor and mother says, 'Johnny, get out of here, you will spoil that rug,' and he goes into the sitting room and someone says, 'Johnny, your feet are dirty, don't sit down on that lounge,' and the boy goes down town and in the middle of the night a noise is heard and they open the door and Johnnie falls in on the floor and two forms are seen sneaking away in the darkness, and Mr. Jones says: 'If I had the best of furniture in my house and it was too good for my boy I would take an axe and chop it up and use it for firewood.'" That was also an excellent sermon on the question of rearing your own children. But let us talk about the children that do not belong to you and to me as natural parents. The children who have no natural parents worthy of the name. The children who are walking the streets; whose fathers are drunkards and whose mothers are still worse; who have no home, and who subsist on charity, living from the crumbs that fall from the tables of the more opulent, and who find it necessary finally to commit a petty theft, and not being caught, and becoming bolder, finally become before reaching majority, hardened criminals, when they might under different circumstances have grown up honored and respected citizens.

What is the remedy? We want legislation that will give us homes for these children. We want homes and schools, where these children may be taught and trained in the same manner as they ought to be by natural parents.

Applause.

We have men who give thousands upon thousands of dollars to churches—and it is a laudable cause—who endow libraries, also a laudable cause, but what we want is men who will recognize that institutions of this kind are far better for the present and the coming generations than free Libraries. More good can be done by the endowment of Homes and Schools for these boys and girls than in the establishment of Public Libraries, although I am not here to say that a Public Library is not proper and commendable. We need legislation that will establish as many of these places as are necessary in order to take care of the children, no matter whether it be twenty, or a hundred, or a thousand, in the State.

Applause.

If we had those our work-houses and penitentiaries, in a few years, would not be crowded. "As the twig is bent the tree's inclined." If you can keep the boy right you will make the right kind of a man of him, but if he is allowed to go wrong in his youth you cannot straighten him up in later years without great difficulty. No one ever suddenly became wicked and no one ever suddenly became good. That is my doctrine. You have in this City, under the auspices of some of the best citizens, an institution of that kind which I understand subsists entirely upon charity. If you cannot get it by charity let us have a law that will compel the erection of these Homes. The man who leaves to his memory an institution of that kind has left more than riches to his heirs; left more than a pile of granite to his memory. When he dies he may not have a great monument of marble or granite erected to his memory, neither may those others of whom I have spoken—those that have exercised the kind of charity that I have said is pre-eminent. They may not leave a magnificent monument to adorn their graves, but there will be a monument erected, a monument erected by forms unseen, of such magnificent proportions that its pinnacle shall kiss the cloud; a monument around whose shaft will entwine the ivy of Love and at whose base will grow the roses of Faith, Hope and Charity, the fragrance of which by whomsoever breathed will be a stimulant and an inspiration to high-

er and nobler deeds. A monument whose inscription needs not the skill of mortal poet to write or mortal sculptor to carve, but away up towards its top, upon its shining snow-white surface, so near the top that it may be read by the saints above, in letters of shining light, the light which radiates from the Great White Throne, by angel fingers will be traced "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto Me." I thank you for your attention.

Applause.

Following the able address of Judge Bouton, Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes, Superintendent of the Insane Hospital at Woodville, Pa., read the following paper, "Progress in the Care of the Insane," which was received with applause. Following the reading of the paper Dr. Shrodes gave an interesting and instructive illustration of the condition of the brain of epileptics, and in cases of softening of the brain, etc., showing how in certain conditions, portions of the brain had become diseased and wasted away, and explaining why in such cases operations were impossible. This was illustrated with lantern slides, and was very instructive and interesting. The Paper was as follows:

PROGRESS IN CARE OF THE INSANE.

The advance in the care of the Insane has been "Para Passu" with the socialistic evolution of modern society. It must be remembered that we have to compare the present condition of the mass of the population not with their state under some ideal organization of society but with their actual condition in the past. And the early history of the care of the Insane is not conducive to the pleasure of an audience whose object is the betterment of all mankind.

The spirit of local pride will be pardoned in citizens of Bradford when I quote from the transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania for the year 1888, in which your neighbor, the late Dr. Curwen, said in reference to a report submitted by a committee of the Medical Society.

Dr. John Curwen of Warren, said:

"I would call attention to two points in this address. In the first place, a committee appointed twenty-five years ago by this Society reported in favor of a number of institutions throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the care and treatment of the Insane. Sometime afterward the institution at Danville was established, and then Warren and next Norristown. This Society has been earnest in its efforts to have the necessary institutions established, but other things have interfered.

"A word in relation to one other point—the care of insane criminals. In 1870, I think, an effort was made in favor of hospitals for the care of insane criminals. A committee was appointed for that purpose, and a bill was presented to the Legislature. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means put it in his pocket, and that was the end of it. In 1873 the matter was again brought up, and gave rise to a good deal of contention. A resolution passed the Legislature appointing a committee to investigate the condition of insane criminals, and to report on the proper mode of treatment, and the construction of a hospital. A plan was drawn up, and a report presented. This was placed in the hands of the Committee on Legislation, and the Chairman pocketed that bill. The next year it was again introduced, and again pocketed. There we stand. It is not the fault of this Society. It requires pushing in other directions to have the matter set right."

If the spirit of Dr. Curwen is with us today we can see that the in-

fluence in those directions has been secured and Pennsylvania has added several State Hospitals and a number of County Hospitals to the list of which she has no reason to be ashamed.

This has been the result of a gradual growth from the crude methods which obtained in the past, and is in harmony with and a sequence of the general social evolution, the loss of self, the sacrifice of the individual for the general good, has been its active feature. Many of us have been engaged in the work long enough to view the remains of exploded theories and in some instances have over-reached the mark, yet the general result has been an improvement in the conditions which existed in the past.

The cry for help in the past was not intended entirely for the victim of insanity. To a great degree it was a desire to be relieved of the responsibility for his care, and the custodial asylum followed as a natural result. Very little thought was given to the individual as soon as the community had been relieved of his presence and care. Should we wonder that the impressions of our youth have left us with a horror of what was literally a living death.

But we have lived to learn that the human mind diseased is the human mind still and the approach of insanity does not mark the appearance of a new entity or new force. The old entity or the old force simply goes astray. The common expression that every one is insane on some point or other is silly and untrue. Sanity is the condition of the great bulk of mankind; but the impulse, the mood, the failure of judgment, the lack of coherent thought—the various symptoms which constitute the chaos of disturbed intellection find their counterparts, or rather their germs, in every healthy mind. So long as these impulses, moods, etc., can be dominated by the will of the individual, just so long are they simply the weakness of humanity, but when the will of the individual is powerless before them then is that individual insane.

The necessity of the custodial asylum for the Insane in the past proved to be the corner stone of the present Hospitals for the same class, and the present Hospitals are now developing the Psychopathic Hospitals of the future.

The idea that the care and treatment of the Insane is largely a medical problem now dominates the policies which are followed in the extension of the State's attitude toward the Insane. The Pathological Laboratory is now a necessary adjunct to every well equipped Hospital for the Insane. These Laboratories are yielding a harvest of information and while they have not yet produced a cure for insanity any more than they ever produced a cure for typhoid fever, their signboards of progress clearly indicate the direction toward its prevention. The future must indicate the distance to the desired goal. Boards of Trustees of State Institutions and Directors of the Poor having charge of Hospitals for the Insane are awake to the necessity of making provision for skilled medical care and treatment for the patient of the present just as much as they were in figuring out the number of bushels of beans and potatoes it took to keep a certain number of victims from starving to death in the past.

The methods of administration employed in the modern Hospitals furnish a theme of never-ending discussion and contention and was far from settled when the Legislature enacted a law that the Superintendent should be a physician of experience, for immediately following this law and up to the present moment we hear the despairing wail that even though we must tolerate a physician as Superintendent, we should have someone to manage the business. And this in face of the fact that the doctors are nearly all married men and their wives run the business and keep a watchful eye on the doctor while they are doing it.

The trained executive medical officer is as necessary to the modern

hospital as the oculist surgeon or gynecologist and I verily believe that the future will prove that most of the troubles that beset all classes of hospitals are due to the fact that the medical management is inadequate. This does not mean that we do not have excellent physicians or skillful surgeons, but rather that young men coming into the profession from year to year lack in hospital training, the amphitheatre or surgical clinic comprising the extent of their field of observation during their entire course. It has been the custom in almost all our hospitals to ask the recent graduate to serve a year for the experience he gets, and at the same time pay thirty-five or forty-five dollars per month to the man who drives the ambulance.

The cottage system in Hospital construction affords excellent opportunities for classifying our Insane. And medical care is simplified by placing them in charge of recent graduates, who in turn report to a central medical executive and thereby applying those methods that prevail in all affairs that keep in step with the progress of modern times. The State of Pennsylvania is expending enormous sums of money in the care of her Insane. And Pennsylvania is not alone in this line of endeavor, for in almost every State we hear the people speak of their institutions of this kind with no small degree of pride. And in answer to the accusations that the expenditures by the Government and States for the support of these Hospitals has been unwise, we need only to point to the success attained in the prevention of disease. It would be impossible to compute the loss to the public due to epidemics of Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Tuberculosis and other acute diseases that have been the scourges of the past.

The control, or rather the prevention, of these has been in a great measure due to the research and pathological work done in our Hospitals and to demonstrate that our Hospitals for the Insane are giving a good account of themselves in this direction, I will ask your indulgence while presenting some plates of specimens of Brain Pathology.

No. 1. These plates are photographic reproductions of specimens from the collection obtained at the Government Asylum at Washington, and represent the changes that actually occur in the brains of those who die insane. This plate I present for the purpose of showing the shape and appearance of the normal brain and with the exception of some slight venous engorgement is about normal.

No. 2. In contrast with it is this one in which extreme cerebral atrophy has occurred. In the first you will observe the convolutions of the brain well rounded and the symmetrical appearance of the brain preserved, and in the second the shrunken convolutions showing clearly the appearance of atrophy.

No. 3. This is a view of the brain in a case of meningitis of childhood with arrest of development of the brain placed with a brain of normal size and weight. I will not attempt to give the anatomical description of these views, for the very good reason that I am certain it would prove very tiresome to most persons, and we should be democratic enough to believe in the greatest good to the greatest number.

No. 4. We are all more or less familiar with the expression "softening of the brain" and physicians are often urged to open the skull of those who are mentally affected for the purpose of removing points of pressure and hemorrhagic spots supposed to exist therein.

No. 5. Here is a view in which we have a condition that presents a train of symptoms entirely different from those you find in softening, and many cases are recorded of successful operations for tumor in the brain.

No. 6. Three or four cases have come under my observation recently in which the skulls of patients have been trephined with the hope of curing them of mental disease, in which there existed paralysis

in one case and in the others only those symptoms of well advanced sclerotic conditions.

No. 7. The epileptic must not be overlooked in our study of these conditions and though this view only indicates a sclerotic condition it is to be hoped that future research work will develop some relief for this terrible affliction.

Dr. H. H. Hart, of New York, Member of the Russel Sage Foundation Fund, was next introduced by President Boyne, and was received with applause, and addressed the Convention as follows:

CHILD CARING WORK OR THE UNITY OF CHILD HELPING WORK.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

After this very full and interesting program I shall not occupy your time at any considerable length. In 15 minutes I shall be through. This Conference, which is the oldest Conference of Charities in the United States, stands for something. It stands for what I believe to be the most important thing in the whole field of philanthropy and charity. It stands for the intelligent study of the problems involved in dealing with the insane, the poor and the dependent.

During the past year and a half, in the service of the Russel Sage Foundation, I have been making a special study of the work of the care of dependent and delinquent children in six States, one of which is Pennsylvania. The State of Pennsylvania was one of the Pioneer States in the modern method of caring for children. Through the Children's Aid Society your State, many years ago, adopted the method of using the family Home. The Western Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society followed the same method, in a unique manner, because it avails itself for the work of the volunteer beyond any Society I know of in the world, with the assistance of a single paid officer in the City of Pittsburg, and the Allegheny Society also employs a paid officer.

In your State this work is more difficult than it is in any other State with which I am familiar. The work of the Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society ranks with the best work that is being done for children in the United States.

Take your work for delinquent children—your institution at Glen Mills and the Girls' House of Refuge rank among the very best in the United States. Your institution at Morganza is coming to the front. It is improving in its methods of organization, and bids fair to ultimately take rank with the older institutions.

Your work for defective children, especially for the feeble-minded, has for many years ranked among the best organized Institutions in the world.

Pennsylvania is developing the Juvenile Court, which is becoming very valuable in this work. You gentlemen perhaps know the situation here better than I do. You have two ends of this State that are almost like separate Commonwealths. In the eastern end the Counties work largely through the Children's Aid Society. The Counties provide the funds for the Society to board children out in family homes.

It also makes an allowance for their clothing. There is an allowance for watching over the children after they are placed in homes, which is a most important part of the work. Now the thing that astonishes me is this, to find that although you give the Children's Aid an allowance as long as the child is boarding out, as soon as they get the child into a free home the allowance for supervision is stopped. When I first found this out I couldn't believe it. It seems to me as though you should say to the Society: "As long as you have this child in the boarding home we will make you an allowance of, say, 25 cents a

week, for supervision, but if you will get that child into a free home we will allow you fifty cents a week. I commend this to your careful consideration. I don't think I am mistaken in regard to the situation.

The same situation prevails to a considerable degree in the western part of the State. The Western Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society is doing a beautiful work. I employed a competent man, sometime ago, and sent him through the western counties, and by the courtesy of the officers of the western portion of the State he was allowed to visit children who were placed in homes, and they were nearly all well placed. But the time is coming when it is no longer practicable to do this work entirely by the aid of volunteers. I believe in the volunteer, and it is wonderful what has been accomplished in that way. There is an inequality in the efficiency of these Societies. Where the best work is done is where there is some woman who gives a large amount of her time and energy to the work. By and by that good woman's health begins to fail, or some other circumstance happens. Perhaps she dies, and the work falls upon some new person. That woman is carrying a great deal of valuable knowledge in her head. There ought to be perfect records kept, but it is exceedingly difficult to get them. I find that the people who are most efficient in execution are almost always deficient in making records. The facts that need to be known, to do the best for the child, are not available.

I think what ought to be done is to establish a co-operative system of visitation, whereby you will pay competent visitors to supplement the work of the volunteer. You will never perfect your work until you supplement it with this aid. There is an annual State appropriation of \$12,500 distributed among the 23 County Childrens' Aid Societies. I learned of one county where there are 100,000 people and where the amount allowed from the State appropriation was \$100 a year, and the Secretary of that Society said to a friend of mine: "We have a deficit this year of \$3.50, and we don't know where it is coming from." The tendency is for people to say: "The State is supporting this and we don't need to do it." You must foster the liberality of the people where this work is being done.

These dependent children are cared for in some portions of the State by the Directors of the Poor. There is a great difference in the efficiency of the work as done by them. The general practice is not to re-elect the Directors of the Poor. It seems to be regarded as some thing that ought to be passed around, and when a man has served three years he is generally superceded by another man. I find that almost invariably the Records of these children are very imperfect. The Directors carry that knowledge largely in their minds, and the consequence is that when a change of Directors takes place the personal knowledge and interest that that man has in the children that he has placed is lost, and every once in a while the child is lost sight of, or his principal need is lost sight of. I don't think that the handling of this work, by the Directors of the Poor, with all their other work, is practical. I think that the plan of co-operation with the Children's Aid Society is a better plan. I would prefer a Public Agency, but you will have to go to New Jersey or Massachusetts to learn to run it.

The County unit isn't large enough. You can't employ a man or woman who can give his or her whole time to it.

It is coming to be recognized that this is an exceedingly technical work. That it needs wisdom in selecting homes. If you will examine the work being done in Philadelphia you will be interested in seeing the quality of the men and women put into that work, and the quality of the work they are doing. You have in the central part of the State a very interesting man—Prof. Emmert—he has, what seems to me, the most important idea in regard to children's work of anyone in Penn-

sylvania. He has the idea of creating an Endowment Fund of \$25,000 for visitors for children placed out in private homes. I am watching that with great interest. This is the most important question you have to consider. The most difficult work you have to do, and the thing that makes most for staying the tide of pauperism and vice and crime.

I want to tell you of some of the encouraging things that look to the improvement of this work. One is the course of study about to be undertaken in Washington County, under the auspices of the women of Washington County. A series of lectures on this question.

One of the best things you can do is to make a detailed and faithful and careful study of this most important subject. I thank you.

Applause.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until tomorrow morning.

In the evening a most delightful reception was tendered to the delegates at the home of Hon. and Mrs. S. R. Dresser, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. Refreshments were served and an opportunity given to the delegates to enjoy this beautiful home, a treat that was appreciated by all.

PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13th, 1909.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock A. M. by President Boyne.

Rev. W. M. Courson, pastor of the Baptist Church of Bradford, offered prayer.

Dr. J. Lewis Srodes:—The committee held their meeting this morning and are ready to report on the Resolution offered yesterday, with the modification as suggested.

Mr. Srodes reads the resolution, as modified, as follows:

Whereas. The delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections recently held at Buffalo have united in a call for a meeting in Harrisburg Dec. 6 next, of the representatives of the State and local charity and relief agencies and citizens interested in the work of such agencies, to consider the advisability of organizing a State Conference of Charities and Corrections, and

Whereas. The members of this organization recognize the necessity as well as the desirability of united action in this great field of work by all societies and associations of the State, therefore

Resolved. That this Convention authorizes and empowers the President to appoint a committee of several members to meet with the Pennsylvania Conference of Charities and Corrections at Harrisburg Dec. 6, 7 and 8, and to act for this Association in negotiating for the affiliation of the Association of the Directors of the Poor with the Pennsylvania Conference of Charities and Corrections and to report their recommendations at the next meeting of the Association.

Mr. Colborn moves that the Report of the Committee be received and the modified Resolution adopted.

Col. E. P. Gould:—It is a good deal of expense for delegates to go to Harrisburg and attend a Convention of that kind. Is there, accompanying this, an agreement that this Association is to pay the expenses. If there is we ought to cut the number down.

Mr. Smith (Chester):—I think three or five would do as good service as a Committee of seven. That large number is unwieldy.

Dr. Srodes:—I think the members of this Association have enough interest in their work to take a large part of that expense upon themselves. They have been coming to these Conventions, at much greater expense, and some of them have been bearing their own expenses absolutely. As this will probably mark an epoch in this Association I

rather feel like supporting the Resolution of seven members. I wouldn't care to take the responsibility with two others. It is too small a representation of a body like this. I don't think the expense will hurt this Association at all.

The motion of Mr. Colborn is carried and the modified Resolution is adopted.

D. A. Mackin, Chairman of the Committee on place of next Meeting, reported as follows:

"The Committee on place of Meeting unanimously recommend that the next Convention be held at Williamsport, Pa."

(Signed) Committee on Place of Meeting.

Upon motion the Report is adopted.

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie) moves that the Constitution of this Association be printed in the Report.

The Motion is agreed to.

Mr. Colborn: There is hardly a month passes that I am not called upon to give a list of the charitable institutions of the State. I have a complete list of them, and I would move that they, also, be printed in the next report, together with the names of officers.

The Motion of Mr. Colborn is agreed to.

Mr. John L. Smith (Chester) here read the following Paper:

"THE TREND OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF AND VAGRANCY."

The Paper was received with applause.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Convention:

I come before you at this time with a subject that is old. One that has been threshed over and over again until I fear, those who have been in attendance at these Conventions in past years will hardly find much to interest them in what I have to say. But, hoping that those present who are new in the work may receive some benefit, I will try to revive this very important phase, or department of our work, namely, Out-door Relief, or the Care of the Poor. Outside of our County Homes the first and most important step is to be sure to select the right person to take charge of this work.

He should be God-fearing, intelligent, honest and kind. Fearless of man and firm as a rock. One who dares to do right because it is right, and one who will carefully, intelligently and patiently investigate all calls for relief. Our experience leads us to feel that many, yes, very many, calls come from the unworthy and undeserving. To help these is wrong—a wrong not only to the family and the applicant, but wrong to our constituents as well. These people are usually human leeches who suck their existence from the worthy members of society. They raise their families in ignorance, crime and pauperism. Far better to withhold the hand of charity in these cases, and to break up these families, if possible, and receive the members into the County Home, and then place the children in good Christian homes where, if they are normal children, they will in most cases be trained into good citizenship.

In this work we need the help of our good women. If, in your County, the women are not organized into Children's Aid Societies, do not lose any time in getting them to so organize, because their aid is invaluable. Particularly in the care of children you need the earnest, intelligent, sympathetic help of the best women of your community in this splendid work of caring for the unfortunate little ones, who are sure to come to you mutely, but none the less, certainly pleading for some of the comforts that belong to childhood, and at least a partial release from the unfortunate conditions into which they have been born, and a chance to grow into intelligent, useful men and women. Organize the good women of your County.

Place the children under their supervision. Then aid and encourage them in their work, and you will find that many of the boys and girls who come into their care, and who, otherwise, would grow into paupers and criminals, will lead good and useful lives as men and woman.

Now we come to the deserving poor, such as widows left with a family of children. These, and such as these, should be helped for a short time, at least. She should be visited and her confidence won, if possible. She should be led to see that her children would be better off if put into good homes, where they could be cared for better than she could care for them, and where they will learn to be useful. She should be helped by the Aid Society to find the right kind of homes for her children and some useful occupation for herself.

We help those best whom we help to help themselves. Idleness leads to vice and crime, while useful employment leads to happiness and prosperity.

Another class of deserving poor is the industrious working man who has met with misfortune through sickness or otherwise. He needs the kind and thoughtful helping hand and should be given it. He deserves special effort in his behalf, not only in the support of his family during his sickness but in the way of getting those of his children into useful employment who are old enough, under the Compulsory School law, to quit school and go to work. Help him and his family if possible into a better way of living than that to which they have been accustomed, and thus tide them over their trouble. Our experience leads us to believe that, as a rule, people who need aid are at fault themselves. Oh! if we could but put a good mother into every home, what a marvelous transformation would be wrought in this class of homes in less than a generation. And then, if in addition to this, we would but banish the rum traffic there would be few calls and little need for charity, for I am thoroughly persuaded that a careful study of this subject by an unprejudiced mind, will convince anyone that this is the cause of nearly all our crime and pauperism.

Again, I believe there is much real harm done by indiscriminate out-door relief. It has been found that in counties where much money has been spent in the past in outside relief that, when they changed their method and practically shut off outside relief, they had but few additions to the number under their care in the County Home.

Most of those who seek outside relief will not come to the County Home, but will live, and in many cases, live better without this aid than with it]

Many families continue paupers generation after generation when allowed to receive charity they do not deserve. Many good men and women permit their sympathy to get the better of their judgment and recommend individuals and families as proper objects of charity when it is entirely wrong for them to do so.

Allow me again, if you please, to urge that very great care be exercised in granting outside relief. To counties doing much of this work I would recommend that they reduce the amount they have been so distributing. I believe that to keep families of this class together is wrong, and only tends to multiply our dependent classes. Let us aim only to help those families to help themselves; aim to get the children away from these homes, out into homes of good farmers, where they will be taught to be useful, even if we have to pay a small amount for them for a time till they become self-supporting. Let us force, so far as possible, delinquent parents to fulfill their obligations to their offspring and to their fellow men. Let us aim more definitely to prevent pauperism and, as a result, I feel sure less will be required of us in the work of taking care of the needy.

Discussion on the subject is called for.

A Voice:—I understand you to say that many families remain paupers for generation after generation. Will you tell me how that is, if the children remain in the homes?

Mr. Smith:—By their improvident methods. The children will take after their parents, and will grow up as their parents did. If they are put into good homes the pauperism will cease.

A Voice:—I have known children in our County to remain right in the institution. Should that be allowed?

Mr. Smith:—Not under any circumstances. The law forbids and provides that a child shall not be kept in a County Home, after they are two years old, more than sixty days. In our County we always find a home for such a child.

Mrs. Berry (Bradford):—The law ought to be so it wouldn't take so much red tape to take children away from the parents. The ladies of the Children's Aid have a difficult problem to overcome.

Mr. Childs:—What amount of out-door relief do you extend to these deserving families?

Mr. Smith:—Outside of quarantined families and medical relief last year we spent \$467.25. We don't have a single family that expects permanent relief.

If your family become needy we will find a good neighbor of yours and give them \$10 or \$20 and tell them to use it as judiciously as they can.

Mr. Childs:—Suppose you have a widow and several children, and she is a first-class woman, what do you do?

Mr. Smith:—We try to persuade her to put the children into the Home.

Mr. Childs: We don't. We try to have her bring up the children and not break up the family. I think the Poor Districts are putting too much on the Ladies' Aid Society, in not taking care of their own.

A voice:—You take a woman with four or five little children and you have to give her what is proper to keep her. I claim that the law gives the Directors the right to give what is necessary.

Mr. Smith:—In nine cases out of ten those children will grow up not self-supporting. But you put them into a good home and they become self-supporting and tax payers in after years. We believe it is not best to measure a case by the immediate expense. We are doing better work in our county than if we allowed the children to stay in the Home.

A Voice:—We ought to work in harmony with the Ladies' Aid Society. We are in a mining district, and we have a great many widows and orphans there. They come to the Directors of the Poor for out-door relief. We find it cheaper and easier to support them outside of the almshouse than in the almshouse. We find it is better and more humane not to separate a mother from her children. It is the duty of the Directors of the Poor to aid these dependent children.

Applause.

Mr. Smith:—No doubt of that, but we think we aid them best by turning them over to the Ladies' Aid Society. Of course there is a difference in localities. You are in a mining district; we are in a farming district. You cannot find homes for the children in the mining district as easily as we can in our County.

Mr. Barnhart (Fayette Co.):—This is an interesting question. All the way they will get me not to help support these children is to vote me out of office. Some of the Directors say: "We will not take care of these children," but they are God's children and should be taken care of. I never had a man who paid a big tax say that it wasn't right, but you come to the small taxpayer and they will find fault with us poor devils.

Our Ladies' Aid Society should have great credit for the work they

are doing in our County, and our Directors are working in harmony with them.

Mr. Smith:—If you will come to Chester County I can assure you that you will find that we take care of our widows and children as well as any County in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Barnhart:—I don't mean to say that you do not. All I mean is that we should take good care of these children. All we want is to determine the right plan.

Mr. Brownmiller (Schuylkill County):—In our County, where we have 230,000 people, we pay as high as \$42,000 a year for out-door relief. Last year the Commissioners cut us to \$20,000. We have 600 people in the almshouse, with 99 in the Hospital and 109 in the Insane Department. It is a sad state of affairs.

Sometimes people ask for out-door relief when they do not need it. A woman will go to a store and say: "I want a woolen blanket. You charge up so much meat and bread." You have to be careful all the time not to be defrauded.

President Boyne:—A person who is kept warm can stand it without eating for sometime. Now wasn't that blanket as good to that woman as so much groceries? They have to keep warm as well as to eat. In our County we give them an order for shoes, and at the Poor Farm we keep them all clothed. It is as necessary to keep their feet warm as their belly full.

Mr. Brownmiller:—If people were all honest it would be all right. But we have a class of foreigners who live from hand to mouth, and we want to teach them to live differently. If they are out of work for two weeks they want the tax payers to support them. And when they get blankets they sell them and get beer and whisky.

Mr. Yost (Somerset):—I am not in favor of taking children away from their mother. It is a mistake, if the mother is able and a fit person to take care of them.

Mrs. Berry (Bradford):—The Directors of the Poor are all right, and the Children's Aid are all right. But in days gone by they didn't work together. The Directors of the Poor, every man of them, has business of his own. They cannot and do not give their personal attention to these cases that they ought to have. The ladies can give more of their time, and they can find out whether a woman needs blankets more than she needs bread. The men of the Poor Boards cannot give their time to this, but they should arrange some plan. They should have a man that they pay, to find out these things.

Mrs. Dickson:—In Westmoreland County the limit is \$8 for out-door relief. They give an order on the store keeper and allow them just the necessities. They generally leave it to the store keeper to judge what is best.

As to the children. They don't keep children in the Home after they are two years old: Then they take them to the Children's Home in Greensburg, and pay to the Children's Aid \$2 a month for the support of the child.

Mrs. Lydia B. Walton here presented the Report of the Children's Aid Society of Chester County, as follows:

The Report was received with applause.

REPORT OF CHESTER COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

We find at the close of our year's work there is cause for renewed hope, inspired by the faithfulness of our earnest, tireless workers. The Chester County Children's Aid Society was founded in 1884 and in 1891 a Charter was granted. The plan of our work is an oft-told tale before

this Association and we will avoid repetition. Many of us have been active in this organization since its outset, and have grown gray in the service, but under the guidance of the Great Ruler of the Universe, who called us to this field of labor, we hope to so continue, doing what best wisdom directs towards the uplifting of our weak, defenseless boys and girls. We also trust through the exchange of thought, personal contact and silent waiting, we may better understand how to spread the right influence over those who are so dependable. In all these by-gone years the work of finding homes and fitting children into them, then the quiet tilling and seed planting, have been cheerfully and generally successfully performed. Garfield said "that he always felt like taking off his hat to a boy in a ragged coat when he thought of the responsibilities within." Our aim has been to make our young people upright, inright and outright. Time has brought us changes in our line of work. Many of our children have grown to men and women, and stand upon the threshold of untold responsibilities. The world with its many avenues of usefulness open before them. Some are in homes of their own, with families reared; some shopkeepers; others house-maids, thus pursuing various occupations. True, a few have failed to reach the standard hoped for and have drifted back into the old channels from whence we gathered them, but the greater per cent have rewarded our anxiety and toil. Also their kind, patient caretakers for their love, sympathy and service. It is well said: "If we save the children of today, we save the nation tomorrow."

The active membership of our Society at present is 205. Within the year 36 County wards have been added to our number. In free homes at present 140; in boarding homes, 36. As the older County children come to our care they are placed in free homes, receiving practical training. The little ones in boarding homes, but soon form part of the family life and enter into the affections of their caretakers, thus very frequently permanent homes are the outcome.

Our Directors of the Poor and Officials of our County Home have always extended their loyal co-operation in this work. With their humane, kindly feeling toward the indigent and helpless every true effort to uplift the dependent class meets with their hearty approval.

We are convinced no struggle for human betterment can be more important than child-saving, nor demands more thorough vigilance in its administration.

May God bless the children and the children's helpers everywhere.

Mrs. Alonzo P. Bowie, of Uniontown, read the following Report of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, which was received with applause:

Also the Report of the Children's Aid Society of Fayette County.
Also the Report from the Industrial School for Girls, at Indiana.

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

After the remarks of one of the speakers last evening you may be surprised at my assurance in appearing before you, but realizing that Western Pennsylvania is still on the map, and trusting to the ladies of the McKean County Auxiliary to protect me from the wrath to come I venture to read the last annual report of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania:

Number of children under care of the society at last report ... 921
Number of children received from almshouse since last report .. 102

Number of children received from other sources	267
Total	1390
Number of children placed in boarding homes	176
Number of children placed in free homes	693
Number of children placed in institutions and hospitals.....	117
Number of mothers assisted	434
Number of children transferred to various Counties	98
Number of children returned to friends	211
Guardian appointed	12
Number of children died	35
Number of children of age	19
Number of children adopted	24
Number of children married	5
Number of children in care of the Society at close of month	986
Letters and postals written	6036
Letters and postals received	5199
Number of children visited	1438
Visits in interest of work	3722
Total number of children in care since organization	5857
Total number passed from care during year	404

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have the honor to represent the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania and to read the report made at its last annual meeting.

Who or what is responsible for the fact that we have in our care nearly 1000 children, almost 500 having been received during the past year? Is it lack of parental love, is it the stress of modern life, is it the number of charitable organizations ready to care for the child? All three causes are probably contributory to the result. In former years, when people lived simply, ate plain food, and women wore calico, it was not so hard for a widow, left with half a dozen children, to keep them together. In fact, neither she nor the neighbors ever thought of anything else and everyone respected her efforts and gave her a helping hand. Of course she did almost literally "work her fingers to the bone," and probably wore herself out in the effort. But she succeeded in raising a family of honest, dutiful, industrious sons and daughters, many of whom have become steel kings and coal barons in later days. But in those days a mother was not left to work alone unless death had claimed husband and father. Men didn't then, as now, get tired of the struggle and disappear; nor were they sent to jail for "non-support" and allowed to loaf there in idleness while the mother or the community cared for their children. Nor did mothers, forgetful of faithful husband or helpless children, go off with a handsomer man, or at least a richer one, as, alas, occasionally happens now. But nowadays there are Children's Homes, Asylums, Orphanages, etc., on every side, ready and anxious to come to the rescue and relieve the forsaken one of all care and responsibility for his own offspring. Are they too ready and too anxious I wonder? Some people say, in criticism, that it really encourages vice—that it is too easy for an unmarried mother to get rid of her child. But is it better to let her drag it from place to place, feeble, underfed, until it sinks or is hurried into an unwept grave? The Children's Aid Society makes a sincere effort to keep families together, but in many cases home influence for good seems lacking and we find it necessary to remove the child entirely from its home in order to keep it off the streets or away from bad associations. Strangers seem to give better care and wiser training to Young America of the Twentieth Century than can mothers, worn out by hard work, constant hurry and the ever-harder struggle for daily bread. So on the whole we feel that we have a right to be what we claim to be, a Children's Aid Society. Our

aim, as you hear each year, is a good home for every child, where he may become one of the family circle and receive the loving care and training which an unkind fate has denied him in the home into which he was born. It requires, often, great patience and several trials to find that ideal home and we sometimes fail in the end. But our good women willingly give the time, money and wisdom required. The Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania is almost unique in its work, from the fact that it is all volunteer work. We have one paid worker, our actuary in the Pittsburg office, and for the last few years we have employed a Trust company to care for our money, as it was so difficult to find a woman willing to have the responsibility of handling such large amounts. But in all the twenty-three County Auxiliaries the work is the free-will offering of devoted women, many of whom have been more than twenty years in the service.

According to the annual report of the treasurer these children have been boarded (for longer or shorter periods), clothed, visited (once or many times) and in some cases buried, and the general work of the society carried on for about \$21,000. Of this amount \$6250 came as a State Appropriation, the remainder came in various ways, personal gifts, through entertainments, membership dues, board paid by friends and in many counties from the Directors of the Poor for board and clothing of children legally committed. We realize that our accomplishment falls far short of our aim, but we feel that with no Children's Bureau, no Seybert Institute, no large bequests, and a State Appropriation very little larger than that received by one of the counties having an independent society, we have yet no reason to blush for our report.

Mrs. Alonzo P. Bowie, Uniontown, Pa., Delegate from Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

From October 1st, 1908, to October 1st, 1909.

Number of children in boarding homes, October 1st, 1908	61
Number of children received from Supt. of County Home	56
Number of children received from other sources	31
Total number received from all sources during the year	87
Total number received and in boarding homes the past year	148
Number returned to parents and friends	45
Number returned to their own Counties	12
Number placed in other counties	12
Number released to support themselves	3
Number married	0
Number adopted	3
Number died in boarding homes	10
Number placed in Girls' Industrial School in Indiana	3
Number placed in Hospitals and Institutions	2
Number returned to our County	1
Number received from other Counties	0
Number working for wages under our care	3
Number placed in Free Homes	15
Total number passed from our care during the year	73
Total number of parents assisted	29
Total number of letters and postals written	400
Total number of letters and postals received	325
Total number of telegrams and telephone messages sent	379
Total number of telegrams and telephone messages received	280
Total number of visits made in the interest of the Society	79

Total number of visits received in interest of the Society	381
Total number of children visited	96
Total number of children in boarding homes, belonging to last year's report	39
Total number of new children in boarding homes this year	40
Total number of children in boarding homes October 1st, 1909	79
Total number under our care during the year	267
Total number under our care at present	176
Total number since we organized	1035

We were told last year that on account of hard times we were apt to have many more children placed in our care; instead we had 13 more the preceding year. Our larger boys and girls give the most trouble, as it is hard to find employment, so as to keep them out of mischief—not having a Juvenile Court or schools in our County to assist us in caring for them. Our Judges are always kind and help us in our work whenever they can, and depend upon us when a boy or girl is brought before them, for us to give them a trial, under our care. Our County Officials encourage us and tell us our work is satisfactory to them, and that they appreciate all we do for these helpless little ones, and are surprised that we do so much. We are in hopes that the day is near when we shall have a Temporary Home, and can look after the children better, as our boarding homes are in different parts of the town. We are thankful for and appreciate the assistance given us by the Directors of the Poor, Superintendent and Matron of County Home, our Attorney, the County Officials, as well as that of all our good friends.

Again thanking the friends of our Children's Aid Society for their assistance in the past, and trusting they will continue to give us encouragement this coming year.

MRS. HUGH L. RANKIN,
President.

MRS. ALONZO P. BOWIE,
Secretary.

Mrs. Willard wishes me to say that the Children's Aid Society Industrial School is in a flourishing condition. Various needed repairs have been made and a member of the State Board of Charities who went over the place a few weeks ago congratulated her upon its excellent condition. Our property there has tripled in value in the twelve years since we bought it.

We have room for eighteen girls and the school is usually full. Forty girls have been placed in homes during the year, sixty having been cared for at an expense of \$1725.00

E. D. Sollenberger of Philadelphia here presented and read the following Report of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, which was received with applause.

Following the reading of the Report of the Children's Aid Society Mr. Sollenberger also read the Report of the White House Conference on the care of dependent children.

The two papers here follow:

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Edwin D. Solenberger, General Secretary, 1506 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

A total of 1766 children were in the care of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania during 1908. There remained in the care of the Society, at the close of the year, 1428 children. Of this number 615 were boarding in private families. Some of these are children whose parents

are responsible for their partial support, either under direct agreement or by order of Court, so that they cannot be given out for adoption or permanently placed in free homes. Others are children who must be boarded because their physical condition is such that desirable free homes cannot readily be found for them. A number of them are boarding temporarily until the right home is found, where the child will be taken as a member of the family and raised as an own child. The remaining 813 children whom we have in our care, in addition to the 615 who are boarding in private families, are all given exactly the same care and supervision. Many of them may become permanent members of the families in which they are placed, but they are subject to removal by the Society whenever the welfare of the child seems to demand it.

The extent to which the Children's Aid Society in Eastern Pennsylvania has become the authorized placing-out agent for various public and private institutions and societies is indicated by the fact that we received in the year 1908 a total of 394 children from such sources as the Directors of the Poor of various Counties, Department of Public Health and Charities of the City of Philadelphia, Juvenile Courts, Orphanages, Hospitals, Churches, as well as from parents or relatives found, after investigation, to be unable to provide suitable homes for them.

It is in harmony with the original purposes and objects of the Children's Aid Society that an increasing number of Poor Boards throughout the State look to the Society to provide suitable homes for the children coming into their care. A great work which the pioneers of the Society performed for the dependent and neglected children of the State of Pennsylvania was to secure the enactment of a law preventing the keeping of normal children over two years of age in any almshouse longer than sixty days. Following the enactment of this law, the Society became the placing-out agent of a considerable number of Poor Boards. The Children's Aid Societies in Eastern and Western Pennsylvania now have in their care more children received from the Poor Board and Almshouse authorities of various Counties in the State than at any time in their history.

In my report last year to the Association I pointed out that the Society which I have the honor to represent, although the oldest in Pennsylvania, is not the only one in the State bearing the same name. You are already familiar with the fact that for convenience in administration and for other reasons, the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania was incorporated in 1889 and includes over twenty counties in the western part of the State. In addition to this, in some other parts of the State, there are independent County Children's Aid Societies doing excellent work.

Last June the Lycoming County Children's Aid Society was organized as a branch of the Philadelphia office. The headquarters of this new district work has been established at Williamsport and a district agent has been secured who will devote his entire time to the work. Through the help of a generous citizen, a temporary receiving home has been opened at Williamsport, where from ten to fifteen children can be kept temporarily until they can be transferred to family homes. This Society will follow in many respects the excellent plan of the Warren County Children's Aid Society.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Franklin County Children's Aid Society will be celebrated next week by a series of public meetings at Greencastle, Waynesboro, Chambersburg and Mercersburg. The Society is in a flourishing condition and is to be congratulated upon the completion of twenty-five years of most useful work.

The Franklin County Children's Aid Society is at present engaged

in raising funds to increase its endowment to \$30,000, so that the income therefrom may be used to enlarge and widen its work and provide for the supervision of children placed in family homes. When this fund is completed it will be a splendid illustration of the effective working together of a private charity and the public Poor Officials in the interest of dependent children.

It is probable that during the coming year Children's Aid Societies will be organized in a number of counties adjoining Franklin. Our County Auxiliaries in Eastern Pennsylvania are taking renewed interest and can be counted as most active and useful allies in the work of the Children's Aid Society in Eastern Pennsylvania. I hope to be able to present to the Association next year a complete report of the work of each of the counties in the eastern half of the State.

We appreciate the increasing co-operation and support of the Directors of the Poor in our efforts to provide family life for dependent children who have been so unfortunate as to become public charges.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON THE CARE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Edwin D. Solenberger, No. 1506 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

On December 25, 1908, President Roosevelt called a Conference on the Care of Dependent Children to meet at Washington January 25 and 26, 1909. The President invited about 200 men and women, representing every State in the Union, every form of child-helping work and every phase of religious belief. In his letter of invitation to the Conference the President said:

"Surely nothing ought to interest our people more than the care of children who are destitute and neglected, but not delinquent. Personally, I very earnestly believe that the best way in which to care for dependent children is in the family home. In Massachusetts many orphan asylums have been discontinued and thousands of children who have formerly gone to the orphan asylums are now kept in private homes, either on board with payment from public or private treasuries, or adopted homes provided by the generosity of foster parents."

In opening the Conference at the White House on the afternoon of January 25, 1909, President Roosevelt said:

"There can be no more important subject from the standpoint of the nation than that of the child; because, when you take care of the children you are taking care of the nation of tomorrow; and it is incumbent upon everyone of us to do all in his or her power to provide for the interests of those children whom cruel misfortune has handicapped at the very outset of their lives. I earnestly hope that the members of this Conference will take a progressive stand, so as to establish a goal toward which the whole country can work. In other words, I earnestly hope that each of you will consider not only the interests of his immediate locality, but the interests of the nation as a whole. There are, of course, several different types of conditions which you are trying to meet. I believe that we all of us have come to the conclusion that, where possible, the thing to be done for the child is to provide a home for it; and that where that is not possible we should make the conditions as nearly as possible like those which the child would have in a home. There is ample room for all existing institutions, but the work of extension should, so far as possible, be a work of extension in home-placing."

Following the introductory address by the President, the Conference held five sessions during which fourteen separate propositions were dis-

cussed affirmatively and negatively by speakers identified with practically all forms of child-helping forms of work in the United States. The conclusions of the Conference were drawn up by a Committee on Resolutions which had represented in its membership Catholics, Jews and Protestants; Juvenile Courts, Children's Societies and Orphan Asylums. The resolutions presented by this Committee were unanimously adopted by the Conference. The following is a condensed statement of the Conference Resolutions:

1. Home Care:—Home life is the highest and finest product of civilization. It is the great moulding force of mind and of character. Children should not be deprived of it except for urgent and compelling reasons. Children of parents of worthy character, suffering from temporary misfortune, and children of reasonably efficient and deserving mothers, who are without the support of the normal breadwinner, should, as a rule, be kept with their parents, such aid being given as may be necessary to maintain suitable homes for the rearing of the children. This aid should be given by such methods and from such sources as may be determined by the general relief policy of each community, preferably in the form of private charity, rather than of public relief. Except in unusual circumstances the home should not be broken up for reasons of poverty, but only for considerations of inefficiency or immorality.

2. Preventive Work:—Effective measures should be adopted to prevent blindness, disease and accidents which cause dependency.

3. Home Finding:—As to the children who for sufficient reasons must be removed from their own homes, or who have no homes, it is desirable that, if normal in mind and body, and not requiring special training, they should be cared for in families whenever practicable. The carefully selected foster home is for the normal child the best substitute for the natural home. Such homes should be selected by a most careful process of investigation, carried on by skilled agents, through personal investigation, and with due regard to the religious faith of the child. After children are placed in homes, adequate visitation, with careful consideration of the physical, mental, moral and spiritual training and development of each child, on the part of the responsible home-finding agency, is essential.

It is recognized that for many children foster homes without payment for board are not practicable immediately after the children become dependent, and that for children requiring temporary care only, the free home is not available. For the temporary, or more or less permanent, care of such children different methods are in use, notably the plan of placing them in families; paying for their board; and the plan of institutional care. Contact with family life is preferable for these children, as well as for other normal children. It is necessary, however, that a large number of carefully selected boarding homes be found, if these children are to be cared for in families. The extent to which such families can be found should be ascertained by careful inquiry and experiment in each locality. Unless and until such homes are found, the use of institutions is necessary.

4. Cottage System:—So far as it may be found necessary to temporarily or permanently care for certain classes of children in institutions, these institutions should be conducted on the cottage plan as far as possible.

5. Incorporation:—To engage in the work of caring for needy children is to assume a most serious responsibility and should, therefore, be permitted only to those who are definitely organized for the purpose, who are of suitable character, and possess, or have reasonable assurance of securing, the funds needed for their support. The only practicable plan of securing this end is to require the approval by a State Board of

Charities or other body exercising similar powers, of the incorporation of all child-caring agencies, including the approval of any amendments of the charter of a benevolent corporation, if it is to include child-caring work; and by forbidding other than duly incorporated agencies to engage in the care of needy children.

6. State Inspection:—The proper training of destitute children being essential to the well-being of the State it is a sound policy that the State, through some duly authorized representative should inspect the work of all agencies which care for dependent children.

7. Inspection of Educational Work:—Educational work of institutions and agencies caring for dependent children should be supervised by State educational authorities.

8. Facts and Records:—Complete histories of dependent children and their parents should be confidentially recorded for guidance of child-caring agencies. Every child-caring agency should—

(a) Secure full information concerning the character and circumstances of the parents and near relatives of each child in whose behalf application is made, through personal investigation by its own representative, unless adequate information is supplied by some other reliable agency.

(b) Inform itself by personal investigation at least once a year of the circumstances of the parents of children in its charge, unless the parents have been legally deprived of guardianship, and unless this information is supplied by some other responsible agency.

(c) Exercise supervision over children under their care until such children are legally adopted, are returned to their parents, attain their majority or are clearly beyond the need of further supervision.

(d) Make a permanent record of all information thus secured.

9. Physical Care:—Every needy child should receive the best medical and surgical attention, and be instructed in health and hygiene.

10. Co-operation:—Local child-caring agencies should co-operate and establish joint bureaus of information.

11. Undesirable Legislation:—Prohibitive Legislation against transfer of dependent children between States should be repealed.

12. Permanent Organization:—A permanent organization for work along the lines of these resolutions is desirable.

13. Federal Children's Bureau:—Establishment of a Federal Children's Bureau is desirable, and enactment of pending bill is earnestly recommended.

14. Suggest special message to Congress favoring Federal Children's Bureau and other legislation applying above principles to District of Columbia and other Federal territory.

President Roosevelt in his closing address to the Conference on Tuesday evening, January 26th, in commenting on the conclusions adopted by the Conference, said:

"I very earnestly hope that the managers and directors of all institutions and societies throughout the United States will carefully study the recommendations of this body of experts. I hope that this study will be given alike by the men in public and the men in private life, that legislators, public officials, philanthropists, will try to apply these principles in their philanthropic work for children. I hope that they will apply not only what is good, but what is wise, in what you have recommended."

A limited number of the printed reports of the White House Conference on the Care of Dependent Children has been allotted for free distribution. Copies may be secured by applying to Edwin D. Solenberger, 1506 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. S. E. Vantine:—I want to say that McKean County has a temporary Home of its own for its own children. The property is owned by

the County and held in trust by Mayor Hoffman and Mr. R. B. Stone. I want to say, as President of the Children's Aid Society since its inception, that we are working in the utmost harmony and sympathy of the Commissioners of this County. They have always helped us in every way. We are very proud of our Home. It is conducted on the cottage plan and I think it was THE Home that Judge Bouton had in mind when he said that he asked for real Homes for poor and dependent children. We encourage every mother we can to keep her child. She may not be able to keep it in her own home but we encourage her to join with us in keeping it in this temporary Home, where she can visit it and help to pay its board. If it is a Poor Commissioners' child she can assist them, in paying its board, and still feel that the child is hers. That is part of the pleasure of our working, the satisfaction of receiving from some mother who for the time could not take care of her young child but can put it in this Home for a month or two and go out to work and get into position where she can take the child with her. It isn't taken from her because of a few weeks destitution.

We invite you all to visit this Home; and the ladies are invited to the Women's Literary Club of Bradford this afternoon.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 1:30 p. m. by President Boyne.

President Boyne read an invitation from the Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bradford, for the delegates to visit their rooms.

President Boyne:—I understand that some of you misunderstood the invitation to the reception at Mrs. Dresser's. I am sorry if some of you didn't get there. Tomorrow we would like to take you to Rock City. It is an interesting place and made me feel, when I first saw them, as we used to sing, "Could we but climb where Moses stood, and view the landscape o'er."

The Convention was here entertained by the Girl's Chorus of the Bradford High School, whose singing was received with applause, and an encore was demanded, to which they responded with the catchy song, "Sweet Miss Mary."

Mrs. Jane B. Ball of Warren here read the following interesting Paper, "The Mother's Relation to the School," which was received with applause.

THE MOTHER'S RELATION TO THE SCHOOL.

The mother's relation to the school is becoming an important subject in connection with the topics of the child of today. That there is a barrier between the home and the school is evident, and how to bring a closer relationship between teacher, mother and child is the question before us.

The teacher will say the fault lies with the mother and the mother vice-versa.

Have you ever watched a crowd of children, after the school has been dismissed and listened to their conversation? Living near one of our schools I have had opportunity to watch and have heard things which gave much food for thought. The troubles in school looked at from a child's point of view assume vast proportions. He is misunderstood, the teacher is incompetent, "My mother says this, or that or the other thing" or "Why do we have to do this?" As one teacher said to me: "Looked at through the child's eyes he is probably right." His little mind cannot solve these matters and here is one place where he requires assistance from the home.

One writer has said: "Childhood has its own way of seeing, thinking and feeling, and nothing is more foolish than to try to substitute our own for them. I would as soon require a child to be five feet as to have judgment at ten."

In the ideal home the parent is intelligent enough to understand what is best for the child, discussions take place, the child is permitted his view and he is thus continually learning. The child should take the same interest in the school as in the home and by discussions of school topics in the home, would it antagonize the influence that the teacher has over the child? To avoid this one way would be for mothers and teachers to co-operate so as to be of mutual benefit to both. One plan would be to have what you might call a "Mother Society."

The principal of one of our schools said to me: "Oh, if we could only become acquainted with all the mothers." Of course that is impossible. But a good plan would be to have the Mother's Club meet once a month, with the teachers, open to all of the mothers. Have the meeting conducted by one of the mothers, the teachers taking second place, ready to answer questions and take part in discussions started by the mothers. How much better it is to discuss the subject of night work, monitors, etc., with the teacher herself than among ourselves, for then we get both sides of the question. Not only does it benefit the mother but the teacher also, for the mother is very often able to demonstrate the practical side while the teacher's is only theoretical, and again the teacher is able to study the mother herself, which alone is a great help.

A teacher said to me the other day: "Do you know Mrs. So and So?" I said, "slightly." She said: "I do wish I knew her," and she went on to explain that the son is in her room and that some things must be brought to the mother's notice. "But," the teacher explained, "I know I can accomplish a lot with that boy if his mother will help me in the right way, but I am so afraid to say anything for fear my influence will be spoiled." I asked her what her impression was and she said, judging from observation of the boy and things he has said, that his mother considers him in the way, does not interest herself at all what he does. Now this teacher knows that by going at this boy in a kind, conservative way much good can be accomplished.

Luther Burbark says: "That the most sensitive material in all the world upon which to work is the nature of a little child, given ideal conditions under which to work upon this nature, and the end desired will as certainly come as it comes in the cultivation of the plant."

Now here to my mind is where the Mother's Club or Society would do good. The mother or guardian would awaken to the fact that her responsibility does not cease the day she takes her child to school for the first time.

When you stop to consider that the acquaintance of teacher and child does not commence until the child has attained the age of 6, 7 and 8 years, and the different natures to contend with, the conscientious teacher can be excused for criticising the indifference of the parent. "American parents have been criticized for taking too much for granted, that because the State instructs their children in arithmetic, geography and other things, it must teach them all the Christian and social graces besides."

I have heard several mothers at different times discuss the question of keeping children after school. The majority thought that after a child had been in school all day, that it was unjust to keep him longer. Also the question of a visiting physician and nurse. Much could be done towards answering these questions by the mothers themselves. How many mothers know that perhaps in the same room with her happy, well-

cared for child there is probably one who has not had a taste of food, and too sensitive to say so. Let there be a little fund started by those who can afford it, for just such emergencies. Let there also be lectures or talks and sometimes for the children, on public health, amusements, civics, etc.

To the child the parents stand for all that is good and wonderful. They are appealed to in nearly every case, even for decision in his troubles with other boys, they know most everything. Next to the parent comes the teacher, whose wisdom in answering questions is wonderful. Weren't you in the seventh heaven of delight when your teacher noticed you especially or deigned to come and call on your parents? Can't you see how his ideals would be shattered at any clashing between the two?

There is another point to be considered. If the child comes home with a poor report card so many are punished without an investigation having been made. Or if a complaint is sent to the home either the child is severely punished or the teacher comes in for a severe criticism. It is far better to take the little one in your arms, let him know you are in sympathy with him, learn the truth from his own lips, than to make a coward of him, inducing him to tell lies to escape punishment. They have been known to sign their own report cards when not up to the standard expected at home for fear of punishment. By a little reasonable investigation the seat of the trouble is soon rectified. On the other hand, I believe in commending a child for any good reports you hear about him, in school or out. It is human nature to want to hear good about ourselves. Let him know you are pleased, join in being happy with him, it will bring the good out in him. He will go on trying to please you. So many children are led to believe that they are incapable of being good. I have in mind a boy whom the teachers consider incorrigible, but I say not. His home life and environment have been such that nothing has been expected of him, no thought given about his associates, where he goes or the like. I feel certain that if that boy were made to feel he could be of some use, that he is capable and could make his teacher happy, if he is handled in the right way, I feel certain that boy will come out all right and I hope soon to have an opportunity to try.

Might I make a few suggestions? Criticism has been heard of mothers visiting the school at any time convenient to them, but which would interfere with the teacher's work. Why not have certain days for visiting, when the teacher could plan the work so that she could devote some time to the mother.

Another suggestion would be for the different "Women's Clubs" in the city to devote some of their time to this subject. Let them appoint committees to visit the different schools, become acquainted with the teachers and arrange meetings between the mothers of the neighborhood and the teachers. Let these clubs devote several meetings a year to the discussion of school subjects and invite the teachers to participate.

In towns where there are no Women's Clubs to do this work a School League or an Auxiliary to School Directors could be formed to co-operate with the teachers and Directors to bring mothers and teachers into friendly and social intercourse where these subjects could be discussed.

In closing let me quote:

"The first principle of education is train yourself and the first rule to follow if you wish to possess yourself of a child's will is master your own."

MRS. LEON G. BALL,
Warren, Pa., October, 1909.

Following the reading of Mrs. Ball's Paper Mrs. Ada Cable, Director

of the Children's Home at Bradford, and Editor of the Bradford Sunday Herald, addressed the Convention

"WOMAN'S PROBLEM."

"Just take enough of good Scotch snuff,
Says the parson to his hearer,
You'll keep awake,
And grace partake
And to the truth come nearer.

Go now, forthwith, my dear good parson Herman,
And take enough
Of that same snuff,
And put it in your sermon."

There are a great many Rip Van Winkles to whom this world is a sleepy hollow. They are asleep, ears closed, they hear not the cry of the children; eyes shut, they see not the old men and old women, who have nothing, not even the little drop of oil to keep their glittering flame of life aglow. They know not the unfortunate, who have lived to see the passing of all things. One of the problems of the women of today is to rouse all Rip Van Winkles from their slumber. We propose to put enough snuff of the Scotch variety in our sermons to cause them to sit up and take notice. We are up to snuff. No strategy or persuasion will make us lose sight of our purpose. We will not be snuffed out so long as the problem of helpless children confronts us.

The brightest ray of light on the present is the effort put forth to care for the fallen leaves, blown about by the winds of adversity. So we have homes for the aged and infirm.

The star of hope for the future lies in preventive methods. Proper child culture, the care of young minds and bodies, is the ounce of prevention that will prove untold pounds of cure for the future of humanity. So we have Children's Aid Societies, Children's Homes and Mother's Clubs. The ancient idea of Children's Aids and Mother's Clubs was a hickory one wielded with vigor on the person of the child. Its constitution or fundamental principle was contained in the phrase, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." It is a long journey from the dark ages to the brilliant light of the present, and all along the way we have been gaining knowledge from contact with the rocks of experience, and gathering blossoms of sentiment from the hedges and byways, which has inclined us to kindlier methods. We have reversed the old order. We spare the child.

The women of Pennsylvania have been confronted with the problem of safe-guarding the welfare of the children who toil. The great Keystone State has been singularly lax along this line of preventive work. And this, too, in the State whose chief city is known as the City of Brotherly Love. The State where the Battle of Brandywine was fought and where thousands died that awful winter at Valley Forge for freedom. Where the battle of Gettysburg was won that liberated a million slaves. Why should we keep our own children in industrial slavery? When Divinity was on earth he reached out loving arms to little children and said: "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Who are we, that we should confine them to the dark places of the earth?

The women of this State, confronted with the problem of child labor, aroused public sentiment and the law makers from their torpor, although it was necessary in some instances, where the sleepers had been drugged by factory owners to administer so much snuff that they sneezed their official heads off before better laws were secured.

This problem has not yet been properly solved. But there is a good crop of snuff and the women are wide awake. There is hope for the future.

The problems of women, what are they in these days of opportunity? There was a time when problems confronted us on every side. Maud Muller is not an idle tale, it is a picture from real life. As she stands in the sweet-scented clover fields, looking up the road (the Judge has gone) her face lit up with dreams of happiness. What a pity to spoil so pretty a picture with my unromantic snuff box. Why not let life go amaying with love and hope and poesy for a little while? Maud Muller will waken soon enough from happy dreams to sad realities. Soon enough will her long-lashed hazel eyes be dimmed with tears, her rosy cheek whitened with poverty and care. Too soon her sweet voice join in the cry that rises from the dark places of the earth, that comes in agonized shrieks from the lost spirits in hades, that sad, sad wail, "It might have been."

I trust no one will infer from that remark about hades that I have been there. That was a flight of imagination. To be sure it is a rather disagreeable place to fly to, but I am not strong enough to pioneer for myself. I follow the great leaders, Milton and Dante. Maud Muller dreaming yet, dreaming in her humble cottage of the broad halls of the noble judge, with wrinkled brow and gray hair, still dreaming. That was a problem of environment only so far back as Whitier's day. But the modern woman is alert to her opportunities. The modern Maud Muller would let the hay go to grass. She might study stenography, get a job in one of the Judge's competitor's offices and help elect his rival Judge, or she may choose to go on the stage, marry the Judge's father and own the broad halls for herself.

Time was when the sentimental, gentle maid gazed at the heavens and said something like this: "Twinkle, twinkle little star, How I wonder what you are. Up above the world so high, Like a diamond in the sky."

Now that problem isn't a guess for the maid of today. She studies astronomy, knows all about the principles of refraction and parallax, follows the course of the stars through the kleroscope. She knows what the stars are made of, what they are doing and where they are going.

You are all familiar with the ancient witch doctor, an old crone, with ragged gown and unkempt hair, concocting herbs in an old kettle. Contrast that picture with the present college girl graduate, in her pleasant office, with her medical diploma, hair arranged neatly, well groomed, no problem for that doctor woman.

These old time problems have been mixed in the crucible of time and eliminated. No woman today lacks opportunity. If she has something to say and says it well she is accorded a respectful hearing. If she can write, her writings are read and paid for. If she can paint a picture, she receives fame and fortune. If her heart yearns over the unhappiness of others, she can minister to their welfare.

It is a fact that despite the large opportunity for winning the world's prizes outside the home the majority of women select the work that keeps them within its walls. They raise their sons to be good citizens and their daughters to be pure women. This is their problem and they solve it correctly.

Others are restless and dissatisfied, seeking they know not what. Spending their days in a vain quest for happiness. Surely they need an awakening, for happiness comes from within.

Many of us have wept over the sorrows of Oliver Twist at the word picture of the little, helpless, emaciated lad, a pathetic figure going with his empty plate asking for more, and the cruel result of his efforts.

Then we go to sleep, without any effort to minister to these pitiable figures in real life.

Truly there is great need for a large crop of snuff and women who are willing to work out these problems. For the key to the solution of these problems is work. Work looks unlovely, but clasped to the heart, will prove a fair underline with a living soul that shall be a helpmeet to thee. We owe it to the world to make it a little better place to live in. The true scope of life lies in ideal regions of life, far beyond our present attainments, and woman's vocation is to live within the vision of this ideal. We women must weave the pattern given to us in the Mount of Transfiguration of our highest moment to make our life vision real. And who can doubt that social ills would be remedied. We should hear less of lives wasted by luxury and lives wasted by poverty.

I trace a resemblance in my life to the lives of great people. Christopher Columbus discovered America. Dr. Cook discovered the North Pole. He also discovered what a skeptical cuss Peary is. I have made a discovery. I have opened my snuff box for another pinch of snuff and have discovered it is empty.

The Address of Mrs. Cable was received with applause.

President Boyne:—That is the Bradford Sunday Herald for you. Don't forget to subscribe.

Mr. Fred Fuller, of Scranton, chairman of the Committee on Officers, made the following Report, which was agreed to and accepted:

**Association of Directors of Poor Charities, in Session at Bradford, Pa.,
October 13, 1909.**

The Committee on Officers for the ensuing year respectfully report and recommend the following nominations:

BOYD WILSON, Williamsport	President
GEO. F. LONGAKER, Montgomery	Vice-President
SAM. L. BOYD, Columbia, Lancaster Co.	Vice-President
MRS. S. E. VANTINE, Bradford	Vice-President
F. D. NEAL, Indiana	Vice-President
THOS. GREER, Lackawanna	Vice-President
I. N. DIXON, Westmoreland	Vice-President
CHAS. L. HUSTED, Chester County	Vice-President
MRS. SUSAN WILLARD, Indiana	Vice-President
J. L. DEITZ, Lister	Vice-President
L. C. COLBORN, Esq., ...	Secretary and Treasurer
COL. E. P. GOULD	Assistant Secretary
Respectfully Submitted,	

FRED K. FULLER, Chairman.

Mr. Ocshe presented and read the Auditor's Report, which upon motion was received and adopted, and which was as follows:

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

The account of L. C. Colborn, Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, for the Year ending Oct. 11, 1909:

The Treasurer charges himself with the balance in his hands at last settlement as per Auditors Report at West Chester, 1908	\$109.50
To amount of assessments received from various Directors of Poor, Childrens Aid Societies and Institutions, as follows:	
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Chester Co...	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Somerset Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Williamsport.....	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Bedford Co.....	15.00

To amount received from Trustees of Bethesda Home.....	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Chester Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Trustee of D. & D. School, Edgewood	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Central P. District	15.00
To amount received from Trustees of State Hospital, Harrisburg	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Green Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Delaware Co.	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Roxboro & Dublin..	15.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Western Pennsylvania....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Allegheny Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Butler Co.	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Washington Co....	15.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Clearfield....	5.00
To amount received from Trustees of Blind School, Pittsburg...	10.00
To amount received from Trustees of Feeble-minded Ins., Polk..	15.00
To amount received from Children' Aid Society of Delaware	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Fayette Co...	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Venango Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Cambria Co...	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Washington Co.	5.00
To amount received from Trustee of Feeble Mind Ins., Elwyn..	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Montgomery Co....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Middle Coal Field..	15.00
To amount received from Clarion Children's Aid Society.....	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Germantown, 1907..	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Germantown, 1908..	15.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Beaver Falls..	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Warren Co...	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Fayette Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Lancaster Co....	15.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Green Co....	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Allegheny Co.	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Somerset Co. .	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Westmoreland Co.	15.00
To amount received from Trustees of Reform School, Morganza	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Frankford, Phila...	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Bradford City....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Scranton.....	15.00
To amount received from Department of Charities, Pittsburg ..	15.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Jefferson, Co.	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Indiana Co...	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society of Elk Co....	5.00
To amount received from Trustees State Hospital, Warren....	15.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, McKean Co...	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society of Penna., Phila.	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Mercer Co.....	15.00
To amount received Children's Aid Society, Butler Co.....	5.00
To amount received from Department of Charities, Philadelphia	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Erie Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Franklin Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Tioga Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Pittston Bor. Dist.	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Blair Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Cambria Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Venango Co.	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Huntingdon Co...	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Carbondale Dist...	10.00

Total amount received by Treasurer and balance \$804.55

The Treasurer is credited for the following payments and disbursements, which are approved, to wit:

By amount paid Hon. W. H. DeLacey, expenses	\$ 25.00
By amount paid Adams Express Co., express	8.10
By amount paid Ira E. Briggs, reporting proceedings of	123.05
By amount paid Pittsburg Photo Engraving Co.	12.00
By amount paid Legislative Committee, expenses to Harrisburg and expenses to West Chester to have reports sent out and printed	65.00
By amount paid John L. Smith, express on reports from West Chester, to members	21.51
By amount paid Village Record, printing proceedings.....	133.75
By amount paid Bessie Crise, stenographer and typewriter....	15.00
By amount paid C. H. Fisher & Son, stationery, etc.	4.95
By amount paid expenses of delegates to National Conference at Buffalo	85.00
By amount paid Somerset Telephone Co. and U. S. Telegraph Co., telephone and telegraph messages	10.45
By amount paid Secretary's expenses at Convention and in year	50.00
By amount paid John L. Smith, expenses as President.....	30.00
By amount paid Somerset Standard, printing statements, circular letters, reports, etc.	19.00
By amount paid J. J. Walker, stenographer and typewriter	16.75
By amount paid Fremantle J. Hoffman, P. M., postage	27.16
By amount paid for stationery, envelopes, pencils and paper....	4.70
By amount paid Edward Beegler, dues to National Conference..	2.50
By amount paid for Treasurer's salary	25.00
By amount paid express on reports, etc., to Bradford.....	1.20
	\$695.12
Balance in Treasurer's hands	109.43

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer for the year ending Oct. 11th, 1909, respectfully report that we have performed that duty and find the same to be correct and true as stated. We find that there was a balance in the hands of the Treasurer at last settlement of \$109.55 and that the Treasurer has received during the year, through assessments, the sum of \$695.00, making a total of \$804.55 received by the Treasurer. We also find that the Treasurer has paid out for reporting the proceedings of last Convention, printing the reports, express on sending out reports, printing circular letters, statements and notices to Legislature, programs, stenographer, typewriting, telephone, telegraph, delegates to National Convention, expenses of Secretary, Treasurer's salary, and other miscellaneous expenses, the sum of \$695.12, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$109.43.

We would further report that we recommend that the assessments to the Directors of the Poor, Children's Aid Societies and Institutions be the same as last year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. OCSHE

H. F. YOST,

Auditing Committee

Bradford, Pa., October 12, 1909.

"HOW TO SUCCESSFULLY MANAGE AN ALMS-HOUSE."

Address Delivered by R. W. Robinson.

The management of an Alms-house, as many may think, is a position not difficult to fill; neither is it regarded by the masses as being one of

much responsibility. To those of us who have been engaged in the work, we view it from a different standpoint. Although the people who supply the means to keep in motion the mechanism that controls our Public Institutions, rarely pause to consider as to whether or not the hand that holds the lever is guided by that knowledge so essential in the discharge of duty. This indifference in this respect too often places in power men wholly incompetent. When one is confronted by a great duty he should ask himself the question, "Am I fitted to do the work? Have I the knowledge, the energy, and the courage necessary to supply the demand?" No engineer would design a bridge with a capacity of ten tons, if at times a greater weight were to be borne. So it is in public life, first the duties of position should be considered, then the man to discharge them.

In the management of an Alms-house there are many and varied duties constantly confronting you. To discharge them properly a man needs to be naturally gifted. He may be a good business man; he may be kind hearted, liberal-minded, generous in many ways, and yet be a failure. Then you may naturally ask, what should the qualifications be, to successfully fill such position. I dwell upon this point, knowing it to be one of vital importance. Almost anyone could climb into the cab of a locomotive, pull the throttle and start the huge machine in motion, without knowing anything about its mechanical construction. How many are there who would care to take passage on the railroad train controlled by the hand of an unskilled man.

In public affairs it too frequently happens that men are placed in public positions, lacking the necessary qualifications to successfully fill them. Then the cry is echoed from hill-top to valley below—telling of failure, of misplaced hopes, of the betrayal of confidence—condemnation on every hand, not stopping to ask ourselves the question, to whom belongs the blame. If we hesitate for a minute and ask ourselves the question, have we acted wisely, we are apt to meet with a negative reply. Then when a man aspires to a position of responsibility, those who hold within their power the gift should ask the question, does he possess the necessary qualifications. It is chance to be the position as manager of an Alms-house, then he needs to be a business man, a farmer, a mechanic, a financier and a disciplinarian, and with these united qualifications he cannot expect to fully succeed without the assistance of a matron who thoroughly understands the management of a home. Those of you who have had the experience will frankly admit this point.

Having considered the question of qualification as relates to management of an Alms-house, we now pass to the proper care of the worthy poor. Not all counties are well equipped with modern buildings as is the case with Blair County. Our insane Asylum and Alms-house are located one mile from the county seat and on a farm of 280 acres of fertile soil. The buildings are sufficiently elevated as to afford good drainage, which insures healthy surroundings. They are heated by steam and furnished with electric light. Ample provisions are also to be found for proper ventilation, all of which conduces to the welfare of inmates and employees. With these surroundings we would naturally think that happiness and contentment should reign, but not so. Among their number is to be found the grumbler, the inebriate, contentious, the tattler, the false-hod bearer and the profane all consolidated in one family. To properly govern this homogeneous class of humanity, none of whom are fit to care for themselves, is no small task. Among this number you will find those who will sometimes assume the responsibility of advising the steward how to proceed, by the way of injecting into the work better methods through which certain conditions might be improved. Only a short time ago I had an inmate suggest to me the possibility of making the Alms-house self-supporting; he finally wound up by asking for a

piece of tobacco. Did he get it? no. I promptly advised him that I had about come to the conclusion to act upon his suggestion, and would begin by cutting off the supply of tobacco. This suggests an interesting phase in this discussion vis:—that of making an Alms-house as nearly self-supporting as possible. The two most important essentials in the way of guiding us in this direction lies in the cutting of expenses on the one hand, and the increasing of income on the other. There is no reason why an Almshouse should not be run on a purely business basis; along this line I have been working in a quiet way, paying particular attention to all the little things, as they from time to time arrest my attention, until today we are prepared to show a scale of economy difficult to duplicate in other similar institutions. When I tell you we are boarding our inmates in the Blair County Home at an expense of from 10 1-2 to 11 cents per day, you will no doubt intimate it can't be done, and furnish good, wholesome food, but will say our records are carefully kept and at the close of each day we can tell you just what the food expense bill has been for the day. In the supply of clothing and necessaries the same care is displayed. If time permitted, I would be pleased to tell you just how such stage of economy may be reached. I now pass to the question of how to increase the income, as being the next most important matter, and upon this point I can only touch briefly. Most Alms-houses of the present day are vast improvements over former conditions, and they are becoming recognized as superior homes for not only taking care of the poor of our land, but in like manner most suitable places for the care of those who may be able to pay maintenance. Most people would elicit surprise to be informed that the modern Alms-house excels in the treatment of the sick that of many private homes, and if it were generally known the time would not be far distant when many private patients would be cared for in our County Homes, from which a profitable revenue could be derived.

Another source of revenue which can, in most instances, be greatly increased, is that derived from the farm. To make an Alms-house farm highly profitable much care should be displayed in not only maintaining the fertility of the soil, but at the same time increasing it. Time forbids my dwelling on this point, which is one of the most vital importance, inasmuch as we are always in touch with cheap labor, although at times it requires much skill to not only exact it, but in like manner to properly apply it. It is a rare thing to find in our Alms-house men who know anything about farming. If they do, it is an easy matter for them to secure employment among neighboring farmers. Such conditions largely increase our burdens, and unless the management is something of a genius in his way, he will often find his pathway one not pleasant to tread.

Many things upon which I would desire to dwell must be passed over, knowing that I have already encroached upon the time of the Convention. I thank you for your attention and congratulate you upon the beauty of your city, surrounded as it is by hills on every side, dotted with oil derricks galore—mute messengers of your former wealth and prosperity—and as we turn our face homeward bound we carry with us pleasant recollections of kind treatment. Reaching the crest of the Allegheny mountains with a sense of pride we look down her eastern slopes, where, nestling close at her base is seen the hustling city of Altona, the home of the working man, wherein is located the largest railroad shops in the world, and drifting the gaze outward and beyond the eye is greeted with the green valleys wherein the hand of industry has fashioned many fertile farms and established prosperous homes.

Dr. J. J. Emmens, of Somerset, read the following Paper, which was received with applause: "Duties and Responsibilities of the Directors of the Poor in Contagious Diseases and Epidemics."

DUTIES OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR IN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND EPIDEMICS.

By Dr. J. J. Emmens, Superintendent Somerset County Hospital for Insane, Somerset, Pa.

The law regarding the duties and responsibilities of Directors of the Poor in contagious diseases or epidemics is definite and explicit since the passage of the Act of May, 28th, 1907. Prior to this time the duties of these officers was not clearly defined. The Act of 1893 enables the council of each borough to establish a local Board of Health, whose duty it is to look after the general health of the community and to establish quarantines in cases of contagious disease or epidemics of the same.

The Act of 1899 empowers the School Directors of each township of the State to exercise the powers of a Board of Health, to make rules and regulations to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious diseases, to appoint and fix the compensation of a sanitary agent, and to require physicians in such localities to report all such cases to them.

These two acts, while fairly complete regarding the care of the public health, failed to direct who should provide for the maintenance of families so quarantined where the source of income was cut off by the establishing of a quarantine.

One interesting case was decided by Judge Lindsay of Warren Co., in 1903. It appears that there occurred in the family of one James Kibby a case of smallpox. The case was reported to the Board of Health and before the quarantine was placed on the home the doctor informed Kibby that if he remained away from home he would not be quarantined and could continue his occupation. Mr. Kibby was the sole support of his family and decided to remain away. He found, however, that because he had been exposed to the disease his fellow workmen would not work with him. He therefore returned to his family to assist with the work at home.

Mr. Kibby and his family were dependent on his labor for support and when he was quarantined and deprived of his income it left him and his family in a destitute condition; and on the 25th day of February, 1903, Dr. Ball made an application before H. S. Perry, Esq., for an order or relief for Mr. Kibby and family, making the usual affidavit. The Directors of the Poor took an appeal from the order issued by the Justice. The evidence shows that at the time Mr. Kibby and his family were quarantined in their home he was employed and able to support himself and his family, and did not need or desire any assistance. After the quarantine was raised he again secured employment and was able to and did support himself and family. Under the facts disclosed was Mr. Kibby a pauper and entitled to relief under the Poor Laws of the State?

Judge Lindsay decided in favor of the Directors of the Poor, claiming that "a person who is ordinarily employed and able to support himself and family, not needing or desiring any assistance, is not a pauper nor entitled to relief under the poor laws of the Commonwealth."

The Act of May 28th, 1907, fixes the responsibilities of maintenance as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., that wherever any head of a family or a person shall be quarantined by any authority, because of any infectious or contagious disease, and by reason of such quarantine such person becomes unable to pay the expense of the maintenance or treatment of himself or his family during the period of quarantine, he shall be considered a 'poor person' or a 'needy and indigent poor' person within the meaning of the Poor Laws of this Commonwealth."

It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Directors of the Poor to care for any family requiring aid, where the source of income to that family is cut off by reason of a quarantine placed upon them for any contagious or infectious disease.

Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes:—I would like to present the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The Committee desires to submit the following:

Dr. Shrodes read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as follows, which upon motion was adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Constitution of this Association be printed in the Report of the Convention.

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be directed to petition the General Assembly at its next session for the passage of a joint resolution, authorizing the appointment of a Commission by the Governor of the Commonwealth to codify the Poor Laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the Association be extended to the Committee of Arrangements and to the Citizens of Bradford for the generous hospitality extended.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be extended to the Press of Bradford, for the accurate manner in which the transactions of the Association have been printed.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be extended to Mrs. Dresser and the Children's Aid Society assisting her, for the reception extended at her elegant home.

Dr. J. LEWIS SHRODES, Chairman
ELLIOT J. KISTNER, Hazelton.
W. C. GRUBE, Lancaster
F. H. NIBECKER, Glen Mills
Mrs. E. S. LINSLEY, Warren
CHAS. S. SNYDER, Philadelphia
GEO. C. GREY, Bradford
Mrs. J. N. NIXON, Westmoreland
F. P. SCHOONMAKER, Bradford

Committee on Resolutions.

Col. E. P. Gould of Erie submitted and read the following Report on "Legislation for Charitable Purposes:"

REPORT ON LEGISLATION.

The Legislature of 1909 was, so far as I can learn, one of the cleanest and most scandal free, of any that has met for many years, yet it was not without faults. One of the most apparent of all its shortcomings was its cowardice, or lack of courage to face the evils that confronted it. Especially was this the case with reference to appropriations. There was no attempt, so far as the result shows, to make the amounts appropriated fit the revenues. Everything that was asked for, was in the end granted, and then the whole matter was turned over to the Governor to pare down and veto to the amounts voted to bring the whole of the appropriations approved by him within the probable revenues.

In compliance with the resolution of our last Convention a bill was prepared for an appropriation of \$100,000 per year, to help defray the expenses of our Association. This bill was introduced in both houses of the Legislature—in the Senate by Senator James of Luzerne County, and in the House by Assemblyman Detzel of Erie County. The House bill was

finally passed, after being reduced one-half. It was thought by those having the bill in charge that as it was a new appropriation it would meet less opposition and be more likely to succeed if it was reduced in amount. This was done, but owing to the fact that there was not enough revenues in sight to meet the appropriations, the Governor was compelled to veto and disapprove many deserving appropriations. Our little bill for this reason was slaughtered with the rest.

In this connection it is proper to state that the thanks of this Association are especially due to the Hon. Mr. Detzel, who had the bill in charge, for his faithful efforts in getting the bill through the Legislature; and it is but just to say that Senator James and Senator Sisson were watchful of our interests in the Senate.

We cannot refrain from saying, in this connection, that so long as the present system of making appropriations to the local hospitals prevails, there is little use of any organization, however meritorious, not already on the list of those receiving appropriations, to try to secure one. It has become the practice for each hospital to ask for very large sums, without reference to the actual needs or merits of the institution. The members of the Legislature are made to feel that their future political success largely depends upon the amounts they secure from the State for their local institutions. The struggle then ensues, which finally results in a log rolling match in which the members help each other to push their pet appropriations through. This cannot be remedied until the whole system is changed. No local hospital, or one not under State control, should receive a cent unless it previously furnished a true and sworn statement of the amount of free work done by that hospital during the previous year, and then the sums appropriated should be based on that free work, and not on the influence or pull which the friends of the various hospitals may have.

If the Board of Public Charities would take this matter in hand and thoroughly investigate the various hospitals and their manner of doing business, and familiarize themselves with the wants and needs of each institution, and then insist on controlling the various appropriations by giving facts in relation thereto, the present evils would greatly diminish, if not wholly disappear; but now, as one member of the Legislature recently stated: "No legislator pays any attention whatever to any recommendation made by the Board of Public Charities." This would be different if the recommendation was based upon the actual needs of the institution, as it should be.

It is a sad commentary upon our system of oversight and regulation of our charities that there is no place or organization today where one can get the necessary information that is required to take the initial steps to formulate a plan to unify the administration of public charities in the state. Unless there is a decided change in this respect soon there will be a irresistible public demand for a State Department that will have control of such matters, and that Department will be compelled to know all about the charities that receive State aid, and how they are conducted, and to furnish all necessary information about them.

There was very little, if any, legislation enacted by the last Legislature that was harmful, so far as relates to the various charities of the State.

The Acts that were passed which directly relate to the Directors of the Poor, are as follows:

Act No. 67, page 113, of the Session Laws of 1909, provides that the accounts of incorporated poor districts shall be audited by auditors elected in the district, and not by the County or township auditors.

No. 113, page 159, repeals that section of the local act of Chester County, that fixes the fees or regulates the pay of the Directors of the

Poor in that County. By the repeal of this section the Directors will be paid as provided in the general Act of 1907.

No. 151, page 241, amends the Act of 1876, providing for the erection of Poor Houses and the support of the poor, as amended by the Act of 1901 which authorizes the directors to make alterations and improvements of buildings, by extending the period of redeeming and cancelling the bonds issued therefor from 5 to 20 years.

No. 184, page 287, amends previous acts by changing the number of Directors in certain counties from 5 to 3, and lengthening the terms of service from 2 to 3 years, and provides for the election of a non-partisan board. Just what counties this act affects I am unable to state.

No. 212, page 382, amends the act fixing the salaries of Directors of the Poor in counties having over 150,000 population, and authorizes the Directors to employ counsel. The counties having over 150,000 population are Allegheny, Berks, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Luzerne, Philadelphia, Schuylkill and Westmoreland—8 in all.

No. 284, page 506, regulates the salaries of County Commissioners and their employes in counties where the County Commissioners are ex officio Directors of the Poor; making the salaries in counties of over 50,000 population \$1200.00; in counties of over 25,000 and less than 50,000 population \$1000.00; and in counties of less than 25,000 population \$800.00

No. 294, page 533, provides that poor districts which have supplied or may hereafter supply a hospital for the care and treatment of the indigent insane shall receive the same compensation from the State as is given to the State Hospitals, provided that such hospitals are equipped with all the modern appliances for the treatment of the insane and furnish the same care and attendance as the State Hospitals give. This Act relates only to those districts that provide for the care and treatment of all classes of insane.

No. 296, page 535, amends the Act which provides for the County care of indigent insane, known as the "County Care Act," by requiring the State to pay \$2.00 instead of \$1.50 per week for every person so kept.

Other bills which were passed which directly or indirectly affect the members of our Association, or some branch of the work they are interested in, are the following:

No. 49, page 63, amends the act for the governing of cities of the second class by changing the Department of Charities and Correction to simply a Department of Charities, and creates a Department of Health, and permits the same person to be placed at the head of both departments.

No. 66, page 113, authorizes reform schools and houses of refuge, to board out inmates unfit for indenture or hiring out, and account them as being in the institution, and charge the several counties for their support as long as such persons remain under the guardianship of such institution.

No. 182, page 283, provides for the health and safety of minor children in certain employments, by regulating the ages at which they may be employed, how the ages are to be proven, requiring certificates of ages to be given and by whom, and safeguarding such children against injury, etc.

This Act is the one prepared and supported by the Factory Inspector, and if rigidly enforced will do away with many of the evils heretofore complained of.

No. 73, page 119, authorizes the Juvenile Court to alter and amend its orders as to minors under its charge, and maintain its supervision until such minors are 21 years of age.

No. 195, page 302, requires Allegheny County to establish and main-

tain schools for the care and education of male children who are under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Courts.

No. 241, page 434, makes it a misdemeanor for any person to contribute to the delinquency of any minor to whom the Juvenile Court has attached.

No. 292, page 520, safeguards the public health by punishing fraud and deception in the manufacture or sale of food stuffs, and prohibits misbranding, etc. This act is known as "The Pure Food Act."

There were five other Acts passed, each of which protects the public against some one article of impure food or drink. The articles protected by these special bills are eggs, lard, milk, ice cream and liquors.

No. 658, page 855, safeguards human life by providing for the regulation and control of certain communicable diseases, (naming them), and provides peralties for violations of the regulations.

No. 36, page 62, declares that when a girl is committed to a reform school or house of refuge the managers of such institution shall continue to have charge of and control over her during her minority.

No. 168, page 260, provides that surety of the peace and wife desertion cases shall be made returnable to the Court of Quarter Sessions forthwith, and the Court may hear them whenever it is convenient.

And No. 128, page 182, authorizes husbands and wives to testify in proceedings growing out of wife desertion cases.

No. 199, page 307, provides for the recovery of money for the care of non-resident persons sick with contagious or infectious diseases who have residences in some other part of the State, and defines a residence for the purposes of this Act.

No. 286, page 512 amends the act which requires the county commissioners to bury any poor veteran of the Civil War, by changing the amount to be expended in each case from \$35.00 to \$50.00 and extending the benefit of the act to those of any American war.

No. 34, page 59, makes it a crime for any one having charge of a minor child to take or send such child to any immoral place.

No. 144, page 211, regulates the licensing of persons in Philadelphia who are engaged in boarding for pay minors under three years of age.

No. 197, page 306, makes it a misdemeanor to entice or procure, or attempt, to, any woman or girl in this commonwealth for immoral purposes.

No. 210, page 275, provides for the health and safety of minors in coal mines, collieries and breakers, regulating the ages at which they may be employed, their hours of employment, etc.

E. P. GOULD.

Under the Resolution offered the chair appoints the following persons to represent this Association in the Conference at Harrisburg, December 7th and 8th:

George H. Butler, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Fred Fuller, Scranton; A. P. Childs, Alden Station; L. C. Colborn, Somerset; E. P. Gould, Erie; Mrs. L. B. Walton, Chester; James McB. Robb, Allegheny.

Mr. L. C. Colborn and Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes were appointed by the chair as a Committee to escort the President-elect to the chair.

Upon escorting Mr. Wilson to the platform Dr. Shrodes said:

Mr. President, I have the honor of introducing the President-elect, Mr. Boyd Wilson, of Williamsport.

President-elect Wilson:—Ladies and gentlemen of the Convention: This is an unexpected part of the program, to me, and I will have to beg your indulgence and your help and assistance in my effort to administer the duties of this office to which you have called me. I shall

endeavor to do the best I can to make our next Meeting a success, and I can say, on behalf of our people at Williamsport, that I know they will heartily endorse this movement, and I bespeak for you a good time there. We do a considerable boosting there—or the Board of Trade does—and it will be for you people to determine whether or not we can deliver the goods.

In regard to our retiring President, it seems a pity when we have so good a thing that we cannot keep him. A little spice in life helps a great deal, and we have had some very fine doses from our worthy President, and we have enjoyed it very much; and if he comes to Williamsport I think that would be another good joke.

President Boyne:—On me or Williamsport?

Mr. Wilson:—I thank you for this honor. It is an honor to any man to preside over a Convention like this, not only as to its personnel, but also its object. I hope when we meet again we will become better acquainted.

Col. E. P. Gould moves that the President-elect be authorized to appoint the standing Committees that are not provided for, for the coming year, and have them printed in the Report.

Col. Gould:—I think many of you are not aware of the labor of making up this program. Mr. Colborn has been for years the working force of that Department. Now all take hold and assist. If there is any subject you want discussed and brought to the attention of the Association send word to the Program Committee and ask that someone be assigned to treat that subject.

I also move that, if there is not an opportunity for Miss Emma W. Spear, of Warren, to read her Paper, that it be printed in the Report.

The motions of Col. Gould are agreed to.

President Boyne:—I will appoint, as toastmaster for the evening, Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes.

Col. Gould:—One of the old and reliable members of this Association died during the past year, Mr. Strine, of Lancaster. I would suggest that the delegates from Lancaster be requested to prepare an obituary and send it to Mr. Colborn, to have inserted in the Minutes, and if they have a good photograph of him to have it also in the Report.

The motion is agreed to.

Mr. Colborn:—I am on the program for a Report on the National Conference. I will ask leave to insert that in the proceedings.

Upon motion of Col. Gould, leave is granted to have it inserted in the Report.

A Voice:—As to the form of the Report we are asked to give to the Secretary, I carefully analyzed several of them last year and I think the Form isn't clear. There are no two Reports that seem to be on the same basis all the way through. I think it would be well to have the Form gone over so they can be understood. Statistics are of no value unless they are on the same basis all the way through.

Mr. Colborn: The form the Dr. has analyzed was gotten out by myself and I have tried to get another form, and this is the first time I have heard anything in regard to it. I would like very much if any brother would send me his ideas of a Form, or anyone belonging to the Association if they would write me in regard to it. Perhaps we can arrive at something that will suit all.

Mr. Smith (Erie): If there is anything in the Reports that isn't right we should know it. Our Secretaries and clerks make them out and we want them to be correct and look well. I would further say, as to my experience as President of the Board, we are all interested in the old soldiers, and we are confronted with that matter very often; some old soldier somewhere in the State concludes he will get into the Soldiers'

Home at Erie, and they start him there with barely enough money to get there. When he gets to the home they see his papers are not right and they can't take him. Sometimes the papers must go to Harrisburg. Now what is going to be done with that man? They won't give him a meal of victuals in the Soldiers' Home, and he is sent to the Directors of the Poor. We have to send him to a hotel or to the Home. I think he should be allowed to stay at the Soldiers' Home during that interval.

President Boyne: Isn't that more the fault of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home?

Mr. Smith: They claim they are acting under the Rules.

Col. Gould: The law of the Soldiers' Home requires an applicant to make application and comply with certain things before he can be admitted. Every Grand Army Post has been notified of the requirements. If there is anyone who is eligible to the Soldiers' Home you send to the Commission, or anyone of them, and they will send the blanks to make application. When those blanks are made out and he swears to them and sends them to the Board the Board acts upon them and sends him transportation to the Home, and an Order to enter. But sometimes when a man becomes a nuisance in the neighborhood they don't send for an application to send him to the Home, but they raise a little money and send him to Erie, without any proof that he was an old soldier, except, perhaps, that he has an honorable discharge, and he comes into Erie in that way and consequently is thrown upon the Poor Board.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until 7:30 this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 7:30 P. M. by President Boyne.

Mrs. Emma W. Speer, Principal Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court of Washington County read the following interesting Paper, which was received with applause:

"RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN."

Perhaps no class of workers for the betterment of children have as great an opportunity to observe the irresponsibility of parents of the present day than Probation Officers. I think the Probation Officers present will agree with me in saying that the result of investigations in the cases of a large number of delinquent children show a lack of parental care as the cause. What Probation Officer does not recall the pitiful little family of children deserted by parents, who should be responsible for their mental, moral and physical well being.

At this moment I have in mind a girl of fifteen, who came to my office one morning, with a fretting baby in her arms, and told me the familiar story, that her father and mother were separated. At that time she did not know where either of them were. The children, (five in number) had been sent to relatives near Wheeling, but the baby was sick and cross, and the aunt turned the girl out with the baby in her arms. She walked the streets of Wheeling until a policeman took her to a doctor, who told her that the baby was so ill that he might die in her arms. The policeman then put her on the train, and paid her fare to Washington, where she knew a family that might help her. The same trouble met the child there; no one wanted the cross baby, so they sent her to the Juvenile Court, and we sent the baby to the hospital, and found the girl a home. The mother was traced and made to return and take charge of these children. A few weeks later three others of this same family were brought to our Detention Room. The mother had gone away and left no trace and the father was in parts unknown. So nothing remained for them but the Children's Home. During the winter two of the three younger children, a boy and a girl, were

placed in a fine home together. The other boy was fast going blind, and no one wanted him. He has been cared for in the Home, and is this year to enter as a pupil the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind. In four years the father did nothing for his children, until a few months ago, when we found him living in a farm, married to a new wife, and we made him take the boys for the summer. It pleases me to think that we perhaps saved these children from delinquency. But unfortunately, we seldom get children until they are delinquent, and then it means a sort of locking the door after the horse is stolen process, which may or may not be successful.

What is more sad than a child from whom purity and innocence has been stolen.

Granted, then, that parents should be responsible for the development of their children in the right way, but are too often directly responsible for their delinquency. What are the probable causes of this state of society? I would say first: the present day home, the domestic and religious life, and the physical care of the children are neglected, because the father and mother, and all too frequently, the children are forced to be wage earners. The mother leaving so early in the morning and being gone until late at night knowing nothing of what the children are doing in her absence, cannot, of course, fulfill her duty to her family. A colored woman said to me one day: "My girls don't know how to do nothing, because I am never home to teach them." This woman was a good, old-time worker, but her children, left to themselves after school hours, ran the streets and went to shows, and her girls were absolutely worthless. In cases like this where the mother must work, she is not altogether to blame, but rather modern conditions and the trend of things which make many such homes a common thing. In the present day home the children scarcely know the father, he having little time to become acquainted with them, or interest himself in their school life or leisure hours, owing to the fact that half of his time he is sleeping during the day and working at night, and the other half the reverse, thus giving him little opportunity to enjoy the pleasures of a real home.

The religious life is neglected, or is very often entirely forgotten, in the great effort to keep soul and body together. The Sabbath is fast growing to be a holiday instead of a holy day. A day of strenuous pleasure seeking, in place of church going and family intercourse. When we eliminate from the family the religious life, with it goes a large part of the affection and interest, which should be a part of the foundation of the family life. In its place creeps in selfishness and indifference to the rights of others and the unity of the family is destroyed. Not long ago a very striking instance of this very lack in a family came to our notice. To my surprise I found in our Detention Rooms the son of a man of a well known family. I almost thought it must be a mistake that he should be there, but upon looking into the matter I found he was charged with a serious offense, and that it was not the first offense. I also found that it was the result of the child's spending his evenings away from home, in the streets, any where he choose. Upon visiting the home I found a very neat, tasteful, well kept and all-together comfortable home. The mother stayed at home with her little family, faithfully worked to keep them clean, neat and well fed, but when I asked the boy why he did not stay in this pretty home evenings and Saturdays he indignantly exclaimed: "Because there is no place to play." The home was in an apartment, and it was true, that it was considered too neat, too clean and too fine for the use of the children, and the boy, having no back yard was forced into the street. When I took the little boy back after an absence of two weeks, during all of which time the mother had

not seen him, she looked at him and said: "Well, are you back?" After this the father confided to me that she had no interest whatever in anything religious, and he told me with tears in his eyes that he had been brought up by a Christian mother, and he had taught his little children to say their prayers, but as the mother took no interest in them they soon grew careless and forgot to do it. I had asked this boy to be particular about his prayers at night, and his father told me that he had been, and had also gotten all the rest of the children back to saying theirs. The father finished by saying: "However, it won't last, because their mother won't encourage them."

This made me think of what I recently heard Dr. Borrell of New York say: "The reason so many boys and girls go wrong is because there are not enough praying mothers now." It is plain to be seen that this is a home for grown-ups and not for children, the the sad lack of affection, interest and consideration had driven this little fellow into the street. Very little effort was made, in fact no effort, to have this boy find his amusement in his home. It was not a

Boy's home, kind home;
Taking a boy from off the street,
Where sin and want and squalor meet;
Reaching to him a helping hand—
Lifting him up if need demand;
Kind home, indeed.

We need to consider the conditions surrounding the foreign child separately, as they are peculiar to him. An unjust prejudice has been growing in the minds of the better class Americans against the foreigners, who are crowding into our country. Instead of studying these people and trying to be interested in them, we are apt to set it down in our minds that they are degraded and criminal. A little observation would show us that there are many intelligent, well-meaning people among them, but a great ignorance of American laws and customs. More than 450,000 immigrants have landed at Ellis Island in the last 6 months. What are we to do with the portion of this multitude which is coming to live in our own communities, if it is true, as has been stated, that there are more delinquent children among the foreigners than among our own people, certainly our work is increasing to an alarming degree. My own experience does not lead me to believe that this is true, and I think that the foreign parents feel a greater responsibility about their children and have more affection for them, than many of our own people. The foreign child, or the child of foreign parents, gets away from the parental influence and control in nine cases out of ten because he has a superior education and knowledge of the American world to his parents, his mother in particular, who has little opportunity to learn to speak English, and less to learn American ways. She naturally adheres to her old customs. The child soon begins to consider them inferior to the things he hears and sees all about him, and this applies to the parent's attempts at discipline as well. One little Italian boy said he didn't mind being whipped, but he did hate to be whipped by one of those darned Dagoes, meaning his father.

I was much touched with the appeal made to me by an Italian woman for her little girl, whom we had in charge, because she seemed to be a misfit in the family. The other six children all picked on her, and even the parents did not seem to understand her. When she was brought to us she was bruised, and her arms showed teeth marks and pinched places. The parents said the children did this, and the children confided that the parents had done it. The facts remained, whichever way

it was, and the Court refused to allow her to go home. We placed her in a home where she was growing into the hearts of the members of the family very fast. She was a beautiful and a lovable child. After a year the mother came back and wanted her. I did all I could to persuade her to give her up, fearing the child would live the same kind of life when she went back, in spite of the promises they made to take good care of her. Finally the mother cried and said: "I no understand American ways. I no can cook, nor keep my house like you, I don't like to eat your things. My little Mittie she live with American people. She no like to eat the things I cook, she no like the house when she come back, pretty soon she no like her mother. You think it very good, very nice for a child to turn against her mother." So Mittie went back, but I always have an ache in my heart when I think about her.

Are parents responsible for the delinquency of their children, when like an old man I know who had 10 children, they leave their families for months at a time to get on the very best way they can, who after his wife, who was a very good woman, finally died, he ruined his own daughter, and as one of his boys told me, gave them no better home than rabbits. And what of a mother and her two brothers, who educated her boy in crime, taught him the use of burglars' tools, how to cut glass, pick locks, and use false keys, how to get away when he might be caught. Once he even joined the searching party and led them far astray. Let me add this boy was not punished but placed with a good family, and now ambitiously talks of college. I might go on with case after case but a better point is—What shall we do about it? What may be possible remedies for these conditions? Educate the children, and hope that it will make the coming generation better? Yes, this must be done and is being done. But what of the parents and homes? The kindergartens are doing something for the mothers, the schools for adults are helping, and the settlements. Many good influences are at work but let us have more that aim at the home and family life directly, and let us see that the arrow goes home.

Can we not urge the managers of coal companies and corporations to have welfare managers. Good men and women, who will teach the mothers how to make a home, such as existed a generation ago, for certainly in this case the old was better than the new. The influence of such a home cannot fail to be more attractive than the streets, and let us hope than saloons and pool rooms. In this home we want the old time mother, the home maker, the home keeper. She still does exist outside of books, and though she seems more rare in the present generation than in the past we will hope that she may return in the future, in spite of woman suffrage. It would almost seem that charitable funds, which are used to aid a mother to be absent from her home and children all day are misplaced, even though she is making a living for her family. Perhaps with a little more time and thought we might devise means to use this money in such a way that she could stay at home with her family, and not be wearing her life out for their creature comforts and very existence.

Old Mothers.

I love old mothers—mothers with white hair,
And kindly eyes, and lips grown softly sweet
With murmured blessings over sleeping babes.
There is something in their quiet grace
That speaks the calm of Sabbath afternoons;
A knowledge in their deep, unflinching eyes
That far outreaches all philosophy.
Time, with caressing touch, about them weaves

The silver-threaded fairy shawl of age,
While all the echoes of forgotten songs
Seem joined to lend a sweetness to their speech.
Old mothers!—as they pass with slow-timed step,
Their trembling hands cling gently to youth's strength;
Sweet mothers!—as they pass, one sees again
Old garden-walks, old roses, and old loves.

—Charles S. Ross, in the Century.

Following Mrs. Speer's Paper President Boyne introduced Rev. J. M. Walters, of the Methodist Church of Bradford, who favored the Convention with the following Address:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I want to congratulate you that amid the many problems and discussions which have come before you in this Convention you have found it in your minds to give place to a study of this question which I have been asked to bring to you at this hour, namely, that of child labor.

Institutions have a right to live, and have a right to expect the upholding of humanity when they show reasons for their living by the work which they do. It will always be true that we can say, with the late Joseph Cook, that it makes very little difference to us who made a creed as long as we know what sort of a man the creed makes. I have been asked, this very day upon our streets, what relationship if any there could possibly exist between an allied organization such as you represent and the Church which I represent.

"Are you one of my gang, yes, you're one of my gang,
And your job is the same as mine;
To fix up the earth and so forth and so forth,
And make its dull emptiness shine
The world's unfinished, let's mold it a bit,
With pick-axe and shovel and spade:
We're gentlemen diggers, and delvers of brawn
And fixing the world is our trade;
And I love the sweet sound of our pickaxe's clang,
Yes, you belong to my gang."

This is a great subject we have before us tonight. When that uncrowned King of English History was struggling for the liberation of his people from the dominance of the idea of the Divine right of kings he one day took a sword and pressed it into the hand of his growing boy and said: "Son, take this sword and fight, for if ever there was a God's battle in this world this is one."

I want to say that any institution, whether you call it a church or a charity organization or whatever you may name it, when it seeks for the liberation of men from the thralldom and slavery of ignorance and the overpowering weight placed upon them by greed, then I say that is God's battle, no matter who is in it or by what name it is called.

It may be well to notice the difference between our age and other ages, with reference to the child; because the fact that we have come to discuss child labor shows we have come much further on than the ages which have preceded us. We live in a day when there seems to be a desire to bring to us a renaissance of the old Pagan ideals. Our children are taught the philosophy of Aristotle, and yet he taught the world that a laboring man was a man to be looked upon with scorn and that a man who labored with his hands was in a debasing business. They are taught the orations of Cicero, and yet Cicero defended that bloody gladiatorial show of Rome.

That same age could put a child if it was malformed yonder upon some mountain height to be destroyed by a wild beast, and it is only

when we turn aside from the pagan idealisms and come to the teachings of the Hebrew race that we find something to uplift our ideals and give comfort to our souls.

A Jewish child at five or six years of age was to begin to read the Book of the Law; when he was fifteen upon his neck was placed the commandments, or, in other words, he was made a member of the Jewish church. When he was eighteen years old he married, when he was twenty-one he went out to his trade, because no boy, no matter how rich his father was, was allowed to go out into this world unless he could earn his living with his hands. And it would be a mighty good thing if rich men's sons were taught the same today. We have two kinds of hobos in the United States: the one who gets his living from Mary Jane at the back door and the other hobo that gets his living from what his father has made. (Laughter and applause.) Neither of them add to the wealth or to the uplift of the community.

But the Hebrew lad was never allowed to work until he had passed the age of adolescence. He must be a man before he could take upon himself the burden of man's work. And the Man of Nazareth told the people of His age that none of them could expect to enter into the kingdom of heaven unless they became as a little child.

If we come to the United States and look at the last census we will find we had about nine millions and a half of children between ten and fifteen years old. About four and a half million boys or a little less, and a greater number of girls. Of these a little over one million were earning their own living; eighteen and two-tenths per cent. of the children in the United States went out to earn their own bread, three-fourths of them boys and one-fourth girls.

Now this is the problem before us tonight. Those young people, some of them in their infancy, made to carry burdens that should be carried by full-grown men and women.

If we come to the State of Pennsylvania, this millionaire State of ours, great in its wealth, we will also find it to be among the greatest sinners in putting burdens too heavy to be borne, upon its children. This State, with its magnificent cities, with its great mines, and its magnificent men in some cases, notwithstanding that, can sell cubic feet of air for solid mahogany and build monuments for fake statesmen, puts over 22,000 little boys and 13,000 little girls into its mines and mills and stores.

There is another thing I want you to notice, that of the eighteen and two-tenths per cent. of young people earning their daily bread in the United States of America a very great percentage are so doing on the farms. I don't know whether you have stopped to consider the meaning of this or not; we sometimes say the boy or girl on the farm is under the supervision of his father and mother, but I come to you tonight as a boy from the farm. I come to you as one who was taken from school at nine years of age, and when I had to reach up to hold the handles of the plow. I was put behind the plow. As one who at fourteen years of age went out to work for my living at the immense sum of 40 cents a day. And no eight-hour days, but more than once eighteen hours in a day. And I sometimes wonder how it is that I am called to talk to an assemblage of this sort. I wonder how it is that by the mercy of God I am here, and why it is that I am not one of the sort that is out on some street corner damning the institutions of the United States and calling down the maledictions of hell upon all that is upon earth and above us. I wonder I am not anarchistic in my tendencies. I have come to see that the life of the farm boy is enough to warp his very being, and it is no wonder that many of them are swept into the vortexes of our cities, or go down into nameless graves. I am glad that that great man of ours

that you haven't been able to hide away, although he is in jungles of Africa, (Applause) that among the things he tried to put in motion was one for investigating the rural portions of the country. I love the farm, because that is where I had my birth, but the farmer has some things to learn. He has to learn that his boy and girl are of more value than his sheep and pigs and cattle. Only the other day I noticed that the honest farmers in the County of Herkimer and adjacent counties of New York were trying to form a combination to control the milk business of the City of New York, and I said I hoped to the Lord God Almighty that there may be some way provided that they cannot do it; because a Trust in milk is no better than a Trust in steel, when it keeps the milk from the babies of New York. (Applause).

There is a great question of human greed. We are sometimes led to understand that the drink business is cruel in its attempts to fight that that is done for its regulation, but in the last analysis it is like every other business where money is made. I passed a great palace the other day in one of our cities, with a marble front and with magnificent stables behind, and I was given to understand that in those stables there were pails of teak wood, ornamented with gold. There are no horses in that stable today, but automobiles instead. And that man has made it all by having girls who work in his great stores at \$2 a week, and if you started any movement to do away with the low wages for girls in stores that man would be ready to fight you to the very last inch, the same as the whisky business does.

I have come to a realization of the fact that the pulpit of America and organizations of America should begin to teach the world that the greatest thing in the world is not property; that it is not mines or farms, but that the greatest thing in the world today is men and women. We must teach that again and again.

Now I will notice one or two of the basic evils of child labor. First of all we realize that there are certain principles that we must follow if we are to have good stock, or good fruit. Men see that their horses and cattle shall have a chance to be well born. We plant our trees so they may have plenty of water and air; we plant a jungle when we come to dealing with humanity. In a little paper that was given to me by one of the Women's clubs of this City I read this sentence: "The future fathers and mothers, and the leaders of our race."

Ladies and gentlemen, the future fathers and mothers unfortunately they will be, because the law of the barnyard cannot be put to the law of the genus homo. The future fathers and mothers they will be, but the future leaders they cannot be. There may be a few Charles Mitchells who will rise out of the slum of their existence into a high place, but you tie a boy or girl to a machine when they are nine or ten years of age, and keep them there, and you make them machines, and by and by they will be fathers and mothers and the next generation is a puny generation. The very thing that is cursing and damning India at this time.

History always repeats itself, with reference to our treatment of our kind. You remember the vision that Shakspeare gives to Brutus. I am not sure whether Brutus saw the ghost of Caesar or not. Let Shakspeare have his way. You remember that the shade comes to Brutus' tent and Brutus says: "What are thou, some god, some angel or some devil, that makest my blood run cold and my hair to stare? Speak to me, what art thou?" "Thy evil spirit, Brutus." "Why comest thou?" "To tell thee thou shalt see me at Phillipi." "Well, then I shall see thee again?" "Ay, at Phillipi."

The power of Brutus went down, and why? The Roman empire was doing what we are doing. It was debasing its children by a human

slavery. The powers that were in the great democracy were getting hold of the men and women. Rome could steal like we can steal; and in that day there rose up the downtrodden men and women of Rome and in their wrath they overthrew the power of Brutus.

When ignorance rises in revolution it is blood. You remember the story of Louis the 14th and his Prime Minister. Someone said to Fulon: "What will the people eat?" and he said: "Let them eat grass." And two weeks afterwards the people cut off his head and opened his mouth and filled it with grass. So I say the uneducated, physically debased men and women will bring forth its harvest in the days to come, in a way that may make some of us tremble. A weakened, physical frame makes a weakened soul, and on the weakened, physical frame of men and women from America the saloon thrives. All kinds of base appetite thrives. A strong physical nature and an educated mind is what we need to help us fight the drink problem and the drug problem and the social problem.

The question may arise: "What can we do ourselves?" and I might indicate a few things that it is possible to do. I was delighted with the paper that was just read (Mrs. Speer's) which reminded us that the basic principles of all uplift was that old fashioned thing called religion. I am sorry to say that in Bradford we have some people who instill into the minds of growing boys and girls a very small conception of the Sabbath day. Don't let the boy drag our dirty clothes around on Sunday.

The "bargain counter" is always present, and we rush with both feet to it. There is never a bargain counter that doesn't mean a poorly-paid clerk somewhere. Let us beware of the bargain counter, and some of our so-called 5-cent stores. Let us look for the label of the Consumers' League. You all know about that. When the Russian Jew swarmed into New York and began his filthy little business, paying women a few pennies for making a pair of trousers the women of New York and of America organized the Consumers' League. And we have stores in Bradford and in all the cities that place before us clothes that can be worn with honest pride, because they have been paid for with honest money for honest toil, and if we cannot do anything else, when we buy our clothes let us look at the label.

"Do you hear the children crying, Oh, my brothers,
 Ere, their sorrow come of years,
 They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,
 But that cannot dry their tears,
 The young lambs are skipping in the meadows,
 The young flowers are bending toward the west,
 The young fawns are playing in the shadows,
 The young birds are chirping in their nest.
 But the younger children, Oh my brothers, Oh my brothers,
 They are weeping bitterly,
 Weeping in the playtime of the others,
 In this country of the free.

In the Methodist Discipline there is an old paragraph which says: "We are opposed to slavery," and every little while someone says: "Don't you know slavery is dead?" I wish to God it were. As long as there is a little boy in the mines, or a little girl in South Carolina mills that ought to be in school, as long as there is a poor drunkard, made mad by drink, tottering down our streets, as long as there is a man or woman who does not get sufficient pay there will be slavery, and the elimination of such slavery is a consummation for which we will devoutly pray.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you.

The address of Rev. Walters was received with applause.

The business session was closed with prayer by Rev. Walters.

Following the business Session a brief recess was taken to enable those in charge of the banquet to clear the Hall and arrange the tables, etc., after which at the invitation of President Boyne the delegates were seated at tables which filled the Hall, and were entertained by a very pleasing vocal solo by Mrs. Charles Luce of Bradford.

Following this Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes, who had been appointed by President Boyne as toastmaster, said:

"We have read of Sandy Flagler, in the story of Kenneth. We have found another character here today, Sandy Boyne. (Laughter and applause). I think it would be a shame to lose the benefit of his scintillating wit, and I would like to have someone move that I return this gavel to him and ask him to act as toast master this evening.

Upon motion of Mr. Osche that President Boyne act as toast master Dr. Shrodes handed him the gavel and after remarks by President Boyne which kept the delegates in a continuous roar of laughter Mayor Hoffman was called upon, also Mrs. Lindsey, Mr. Colborn and Dr. Shrodes, and the evening was spent in a pleasant manner, many delegates remarking that the Convention at Bradford would long be remembered for the entertainment afforded, as well as for the work done.

APPENDIX

Reports of Societies Presented During the Sessions to be Published in these Proceedings

REPORT OF BUREAU OF CHARITIES, PHILADELPHIA

Report of Almshouse and Hospital for the Philadelphia Poor District for the year ending December 31, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 5,077; number admitted during year, 13,855; total number in Home and received during year, 18,932.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 13,847; number remaining at close of year, December 31, 1908, 5,445; average number in almshouse during the year, 5,082.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 969,688.34
Cost of buildings and Improvements	\$33,986.66
Cost of outside expenses	\$26,308.57 60,295.23
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	159,875.83
Average weekly cost per capita	3.14
Total almshouse expenses	1,029,983.57
Total receipts other than County	204,103.24
Total cost of County for maintenance of poor house	825,880.33

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

Dr. Joseph S. Neff, M. D., Director, Dept. Public Health and Charities, Room 584, City Hall, Philadelphia; Joseph L. Baldwin, Assistant Director, Dept. Public Health and Charities, Room 584, City Hall, Philadelphia; Samuel Laughlin, Superintendent, Bureau of Charities; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent.

Location—Bureau of Charities, Thirty-fourth and Pine Sts, Philadelphia; number of acres, about 22; value of buildings, \$; value of farm, \$.....

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 955; females, 975; total, 1,930. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital

Remarks—The City has recently acquired 874 acres in Byberry and Somerton Townships in this County, which at present are styled the Byberry farms; while waiting for the erection of the proposed new build-

ings there we have now housed and employed 204 Insane patients and 35 consumptives, and in a short time will house there an additional 100 consumptives.

REPORT OF STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, POLK, PA., FOR THE YEAR ENDING, SEPT. 30, 1908

Number of inmates at close of last year, 1,273; number admitted during year, 120; total number in Home and received during year, 1,393.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 93; number remaining at close of year, Sept. 30, 1908, 1300.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$408,047.85
Cost of buildings and improvements	132,237.92
Total cost of maintaining	262,915.74
Average weekly cost per capita	3.93

Improvements—Ninety-five acres farm land; cow barn; industrial building and custodial building.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

W. T. Bradbury, President, Pittsburg, Pa.; John A. Wiley, Secretary, Franklin, Pa.; O. D. Bleakley, Treasurer, Franklin, Pa.; J. M. Murdoch, Superintendent, Polk, Pa.

Location—Polk, Venango County, Pa.; number of acres, 1,216; value of buildings, \$755,646.18; value of farm, \$47,225.00.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

REPORT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOME

Almshouse for the Allegheny County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 324; number admitted during the year, 557; total number in Home and received during year, 891.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 543; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 348; average number in almshouse during the year, 317.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$121,335.19
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$39,941.75
Cost of out-door relief	39,335.23
Cost of other outside expenses	7 200.47 86,477.45
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	44,857.74
Average weekly cost per capita	2.70
Total almshouse expenses	121,335.19
Total receipts other than County	8,720.50
Total cost of County for maintenance of poor house	112,614.69

Improvements—Women's dormitory; artesian wells; electric light plant; cistern, toilet and operating rooms; pipe machine; live stock.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

H. W. Osche, Ettna, Pa., Director; Frank T. Redman, Braddock, Pa., Director; James McB. Robb, Oakdale, Pa., Director; S. W. Lea, Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Location—Woodville P. O., Pa; number of acres, 271; value of buildings, \$136,361.33; value of farm, \$104,987.15.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males—; females, —; total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital—*.

Remarks—*A separate account of the Insane Department, the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Report of the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane for the Allegheny County Poor District for the year ending December 1, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 505; number admitted during year, 248; total number in and admitted during year, 753.

Number died, discharged and eloped during year, 180; number remaining in Hospital December 31, 1908, 573; average number in Hospital during the year, 513.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$109,680.70
Cost of building and improvements	160,56.01
Cost of other outside expenditures	5,471.04
Total cost of maintaining Hospital proper	88,153.65
Average weekly cost per capita	3.14
Total receipts other than County	50,019.36
Total cost to County for Maintenance of Hospital	59,661.34

Board of Directors and Officers.

Directors—H. W. Osche, President, Etna, Pa.; F. T. Redman, Secretary, Braddock, Pa.; J. McB. Robb, Oakdale, Pa. J. Lewis Shrodes, M. D., Medical Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Value of buildings, \$547,648.42.

REPORT OF BEDFORD COUNTY

Almshouse for the Bedford County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 60; number admitted during year, 28; total number in Home and received during year, 88.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 28; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 32; average number in Almshouse during the year, 88.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$15,974.67
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 197.66
Cost of out-door relief	3,886.84
Cost of other outside expenses	1,336.65
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	10,563.52
Average weekly cost per capita	2.32
Total Almshouse expenses	10,722.77
Total receipts other than County	844.06
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	9,878.71

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

J. B. Teeter, Director, Loysburg, Pa.; J. B. Cessna, Director, Rambsbury, Pa.; Jacob Barnhart, Director, Bedford, Pa.; H. C. James, Attorney, D. W. Beam, Treasurer, A. C. Wolf, Physician, and John Henderson, Steward.

Location—Bedford, R. F. D. No. 3; number of acres, 210; value of buildings, \$75,000; value of farm, \$9,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 20; females, 29; total, 49.

REPORT OF BLAIR COUNTY HOSPITAL

Number of patients in Hospital October 1, 1908, 130; number of admissions to Hospital October 1, 1908 to October 1, 1909, 131.

Number discharged October 1, 1908 to October 1, 1909, 46; number deaths, 21; number paroles, 34.

Number patients in Hospital October 1, 1909, 200; capacity of hospital, 220; number attendants, 14; supervisor, 1; head nurse, 1; cook, (2 inmates assist) 1.

Work since January 1.—About 250 trees planted; about 900 square yards of sod planted on terraces; about 8,000 cubic yards of earth moved for grading purposes; a seven acre truck patch started; 1,200 tons lime stone crushed for road making; excavations and grading for about 2,000 feet of roading, 15 feet wide with a stone bed 11 to 13 inches deep. The road is only partially completed. (The above work was practically all done by patient labor). A store room was established and a system of requisitions by the different departments was inaugurated, completing a perfect system of following up each item received into and disbursed from the store room.

Ninety-one mattresses were made by patients, using African fibre in place of hair or choir, cost, about \$1.69 1-2 each.

One hundred and thirty steel guards were put in place of as many inadequate wire guards, several patients having escaped by forcing the wire guards.

Total expenditures Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1909.	\$19,345.02
Received from State, Jan. 1, to June 1, 1909	\$ 6,061.28
Due from State for quarter ending Aug. 31, 1909	4,556.00
Due from State for month of September	1,448.00
Received from private and semi-indigent patients Jan. 1 to Oct. 1	4,457.34
Total cash received	16,522.62
Actual total cost of maintenance to County	2,822.40
Average per capita weekly cost of maintenance, Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1909	\$2,279.00
Interest on bonds, \$150,000.00 at 5 per cent.	7,500.00
	<u>10,322.40</u>

Average per capita weekly, including interest on bonds \$3,893.00

Remarks—Dr. Sommer took charge of Hospital January 1, last and therefor figures of expenditures and receipts given for that time only.

—A. J. Somner, Jr, M. D., Supt.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR, CHESTER COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Chester County Poor District for the Year Ending September 30, 1909.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 189; number admitted during year, 270; total number in Home and received during year, 459.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 284; number remaining at close

of year, September 30, 1909, 175; average number in Almshouse during the year, 207.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$45,028.42
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$8,325.02
Cost of out-door relief	420.65
Cost of other outside expenses	5,534.85
Total cost of maintaining Poor House and Hospital	14,300.52
Average weekly cost per capita	30,727.90
Total Almshouse and Hospital for the Insane expenses	1.31
Total receipts other than County	69,310.21
Total cost of County for maintenance of poor and insane	30,906.98
	38,403.23

Improvements—Ward for excited insane men. Purchase of 189 acres of land. Repairs and addition to house on new farm, making two houses. Repairs and addition to new barn. Stone bridge over creek.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address.

John L. Simth, Chester Springs, Pa.; Levi P. Thomas, Malvern, Pa.; Charles L. Huston, Coatesville, Pa.

Location—Embreeville, Pa.; number of acres, 604; value of buildings, \$307,556.25; value of farm, \$33,220.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 2, females, 0; total, 2; total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 443.

REPORT OF CAMERIA COUNTY.

Almshouse for the County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 169; number admitted during year, 145; total number in Home and received during year, 272.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 103; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 169; average number in Almshouse during the year, 146.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$22,817.30
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$4,134.63
Cost of out-door relief	5,890.13
Cost of other outside expenses	7,704.63
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	5,087.91
Average weekly cost per capita	.67
Total receipts other than County	3.41

Improvements—The Directors raised an old flat roof on the Poor House and replaced it with a slate roof, at a cost of over \$4,000.

Board of Directors and Post Office Address.

Philip Hartzog, Carrolltown, Pa.; John Cunningham, Nant-y-Glo, Pa.; Conrad Bader, Johnstown, Pa.; J. S. Gray (Steward) Ebensburg, Pa.

Location—One mile east of Ebensburg; number of acres, 320.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 20; females, 15; total, 35; total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 204.

REPORT FOR COAL TOWNSHIP

Almshouse for the Coal Township Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 49; number admitted during year, 66; total number in Home and received during year, 115.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 76; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 39; average number in Almshouse during the year, 53.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$39,838.67
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 542.74
Cost of out-door relief	33,184.10
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	6,111.83
Average weekly cost per capita, about	2.22
Total Almshouse expenses	6,654.57
Total receipts other than Taxes for Township	497.53
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	6,157.04

Improvements—Renovating old section of house, plumbing, etc.; painting of interior has since been done.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

H. L. Lewis, President, 1010 N. Vine St., Shamokin, Pa.; Lewis A. Latsha, 1313 W. Walnut St., Shamokin, Pa.; Abe L. Schreffler, 622 W. Pine St., Shamokin, Pa.; D. A. Reitz, Warden; Harrison Heslop, Clerk.

Location—Shamokin; number of acres, 117; value of buildings, \$17,234.00; value of farm, \$5,840.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 40; females, 22; total, 62; total number of patients in Almshouse, 49 at present.

Remarks—Above amount of cost of out-door relief includes all salaries, Directors, Secretary, Doctors, and all expenses connected with management of district.

MIDDLE COAL FIELD POOR DISTRICT.

Almshouse for the Middle Coal Field District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 193; number admitted during year, 134; total number in Home and received during year, 327.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 132; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 195; average number in Almshouse during the year, 194.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$53,950.96
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 3,731.74
Cost of out-door relief	13,086.62
Cost of other outside expenses	18 812.76
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	18,320.90
Average weekly cost per capita	1.72
Total Almshouse expenses	18,320.90
Total receipts other than County	928.65
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	None.

Improvements—One new creamery; repairs to chop mill; new roof on Almshouse, and other ordinary repairs.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

Frank White, President, Weatherly, Pa.; Wm. S. Leib, Hazleton, Pa.; Wm. H. Gibson, Lansford, Pa.; S. W. Gangwer, Steward, Rockport, Pa.

Location—Rockport, Luzerne Co., Pa.; number of acres, 431 wild land, 350 farm; value of buildings, \$77,425.00; value of farm, \$8,750.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 132; females, 67; total, 199. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 195.

REPORT OF ERIE COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Erie County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 198; number admitted during year, 158; total number in Home and received during year, 356.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 156; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 200; average number in Almshouse during the year 192.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$55,751.31
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 3,303.89
Cost of out-door relief	21,862.60
Cost of other outside expenses	5,471.11
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	25,113.71
Average weekly cost per capita, gross	2.79
Average weekly cost per capita, net	2.07
Total Almshouse expenses	28,417.60
Total receipts other than Count	6,689.30
Total cost of Co. for maintenance of Poor House, Cr. \$3,984.69 ..	24,432.91
Improvements—Metal Ceiling. Two silos. New force pump. Paint and Oil.	

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

Directors—J. O. Smith, North Girard, R. F. D., Erie, Pa.; Clark McAllister, Union City, Erie County, Pa., R. F. D.; Chas. F. Loesel, Erie, Erie Co., Pa. (Directors' office, Erie, Pa.); M. R. Nason, Attorney; H. J. Sternburg, Treasurer; J. E. Leslie, Secretary; Jas. A. Henry, Steward; J. H. Lloyd, Physician; C. B. Grant, Clerk.

Location—West Millcreek, Erie County, Pa.; number of acres, 136 3-4; value of buildings, \$100,000.00; value of farm, \$35,000.00.

We are partly caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 91; females, 76; total, 167. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Almshouse Hospital, 200.

Remarks—Eighteen children of Feeble Mind at Polk Hospital; nine children in Homes.

ELK COUNTY.

Report of County Commissioners for Almshouse for the Elk County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of year, 102; number admitted during year, 57; total number in Home and received during year, 159.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 65; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 94; average number in Almshouse during the year, 98.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$25,401.64
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Cost of out-door relief	\$4,939.89	
Cost of other outside expenses	\$5,167.55	10,107.44
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		15,294.20
Average weekly cost per capita		3.19
Total Almshouse expenses		15,294.20
Total receipts other than County		3,464.85
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		11,829.35

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

W. M. Thomas, County Commissioner Ridgway, Pa.; T. M. Ledden, County Commissioner, Ridgway, Pa.; A. L. McGovern, County Commissioner, Challenge, Pa.; J. W. DeHaas, Superintendent, St. Marys, Pa.

Location—St. Marys, Pa.; number of acres, 190; value of buildings, \$75,000; value of farm, \$10,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 27; females, 9; total, 36.

REPORT OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Franklin County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 114; number admitted during year, 75; total number in Home and received during year, 189.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 83; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 106; average number in Almshouse during the year, 97.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$20,490.00
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 464.99
Cost of out-door relief	3,754.17
Cost of other outside expenses	3,326.97
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	12,943.87
Average weekly cost per capita	3.15
Total receipts other than County	3,470.03
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	17,019.97

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

John R. Pilgrim, Chambersburg, Director; Jacob W. Lehman, Chambersburg, Pa., Director; C. M. Funk, Waynesboro, Pa., Director; P. H. Hollar, Steward; Mary C. Hollar, Matron, Chambersburg, Pa.; H. L. Brubaker, Physician; W. O. Nicklas, Solicitor; John L. Block, Treasurer, Chambersburg, Pa.

Location—One mile east of Chambersburg; number of acres, 209; value of buildings, \$50,000; value of farm, \$20,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act .

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 6; females, 1; total, 7. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 36.

GREENE COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Greene County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Report of Directors of the Poor.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 50; number admitted during year, 23; total number in Home and received during year, 73.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 15; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 58; average number in Almshouse during the year, 58.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$13,576.91
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$2,167.44
Cost of out-door relief	2,519.72
Cost of other outside expenses, (insane)	2,624.46
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	7,311.62
Average weekly cost per capita	5,785.30
	1.92
Total almshouse expenses	8,432.73
Total receipts other than County	942.27
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	7,490.46

Improvements—Putting up fire escapes. Repairing roofing. Barn. Two new water closets. Reflooring a part of inmates' department and repainting all buildings.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

F. M. Lemley, Treasurer County Home; George Chaptman, Treasurer Children's Home; G. P. Grove, President and Secretary; I. N. Kuhn, Chas. King, Attorney, all of Waynesburg, Pa.

Location—Three miles east of Waynesburg, Pa.; number of acres, 147 1-2; value of buildings, \$55,000; value of farm, \$47,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 18; females, 14; total, 32. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 90.

REPORT OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Huntingdon County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 55; number admitted during year, 49; total number in Home and received during year, 104.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 44; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 60; average number in Almshouse during the year, 55.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$13,680.57
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 583.98
Cost of out-door relief	3,500.59
Cost of other outside expenses	5,802.65
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	3,793.35
Average weekly cost per capita	1.60
Total Almshouse expenses	13,680.57
Total receipts other than County	1,035.61
Total Cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	12,644.96

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

Directors—George W. Hetrick, Huntingdon, R. F. D. No. 3; J. Quincy Dell, Mapleton Depot, R. F. D. No. 1; John C. Bare, Shade Gap, Pa. W. W. Wilson, Steward, Shirleysburg, Pa; R. P. Smith, Clerk, Aughwick Valley, south end of Shirleysburg.

Location—Aughwick Valley, south end of Shirleysburg; number of acres, 200; value of buildings, \$15,000; value of farm, \$10,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 19; females 16; total, 35. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 95.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Report of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County for the Year Ending December 31, 1908.

	Almshouse	Hospital
Number of inmates at close of last year	250	534
Number admitted during year	380	124
Total number in Home and received during year	630	718
Number died, discharged and eloped	343	115
Number remaining at close of year, Dec. 31, 1908	287	603
Average number during year	252 1-2	589

Expenses.

Expended for all purposes	\$197,317.42
Cost of buildings and improvements	26,732.32
Cost of outdoor relief	22,626.39
Total cost of maintaining almshouse proper	24,855.08
Average weekly cost per capita Almshouse	1.7490
Average weekly cost per capita Hospital	3.1167
Total receipts other than County	67,313.12

Improvements—Completion of additions to Almshouse, including twelve rooms for care of tubercular patients. Installation of Steam Laundry in basement of Female Building. The lavatory sections of the original Hospital building have been rebuilt with ransom concrete floor and automatic flush system. The most important additions to our group of buildings are the new greenhouse and the house for cold storage and fire apparatus.

REPORT OF WILLIAMSPORT CITY.

Almshouse for the Williamsport Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 40; number admitted during year, 57; total number in Home and received during year, 97.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 43; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 40; average number in Almshouse during the year, 35.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$33,651.02
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$15,868.76
Cost of out-door relief	6,482.23
Cost of other outside expenses	7,468.36
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	3,831.67
Average weekly cost per capita	2.11
Total Almshouse expenses	33,651.02
Total receipts other than County	2,437.09
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	31,213.93

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

C. T. Huston, President, Williamsport, Pa.; N. B. Wilson, Secretary, Williamsport, Pa.; R. B. Stayer, Williamsport, Pa.

Location—One and one half miles from Williamsport; number of acres, 15; value of buildings, \$40,000.00; value of farm, \$4,500.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 48; females, 55; total, 103. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 143.

REPORT OF MERCER COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Mercer County Poor District for the Year Ending December 3\$, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 157; number admitted during year, 179; total number in Home and received during year, 336.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 161; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 175; average number in Almshouse during the year, 168.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$39,570.17
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 516.25
Cost of out-door relief	12,244.04
Cost of other outdoor expenses	6,352.81
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	20,457.07
Average weekly cost per capita	2.34
Total Almshouse expenses and improvements	516.25
Total receipts other than County	9,615.53
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	11,357.79

Improvements—Improving water system. Adding to fire protection. Painting and improving insane wards.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

A. I. Baker, President, Sharon, Pa.; S. T. Bell, Secretary, Clarks Mills, Pa.; W. E. McIntire, Mercer, Pa.; T. C. White, Mercer, Pa., Steward; Mrs. T. C. White, Mercer, Pa., Matron; T. C. Cochran, Attorney, Mercer, Pa.; M. G. Yeager, M. D., House Physician, Mercer, Pa.

Location—One and one-half miles north of Mercer; number of acres, 208; value of buildings, \$135,000.00; value of farm, \$18,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 12; females, 27; total, 39. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 214.

Number of children in Polk—Boys, 25; girls, 22; total, 47.

REPORT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Upper Providence Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 237; number admitted during year, 252 admitted, 1 born; total number in Home and received during year, 490.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 41 died; 196 discharged; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 253; average number in almshouse during the year, 212.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$49,847.07
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 3,391.68
Cost of out-door relief	10,396.34
Cost of other outside expenses	8,183.97
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	23,120.85
Average weekly cost per capita	1.75
Total almshouse expenses	19,237.54
Total receipts other than County	5,277.28
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	44,569.79

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

John R. Kindig, Hatfield, Pa.; John H. McDowell, Red Hill, Pa.; George F. Longaker, William Penn P. O., Pa.; J. K. Leidy, Royersford, Pa.
Location—Upper Providence Township; number of acres, 298; value of buildings, \$112,000; value of farm, \$20,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 205.

Remarks—All insane are removed to State Hospital for Insane at Norristown, Montgomery County, Pa.

REPORT OF BRADFORD CITY.

Almshouse for the Bradford City Poor District for the Year Ending March 31, 1909.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 16; number admitted during year, 10; total number in Home and received during year, 26.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 10; number remaining at close of year, March 31, 1909, 16; average number in Almshouse during the year, 16.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$12,204.39
Cost of buildings and improvements to buildings	\$1,898.60
Cost of out-door relief	2,143.91
Cost of other outside expenses	3,538.86
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	3,498.25
Average weekly cost per capita	4.20
Total receipts other than City (surplus farm products sold)	733.00
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	2,765.25

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

E. A. Boyne, President; Geo. L. Dobie, Secretary, Bradford, Pa.; E. R. Sherman, Bradford, Pa.; Geo. F. Guy, Bradford, Pa.; J. M. Sloan, Bradford, Pa.; M. D. Harris, Bradford, Pa.; William Dobie, Bradford, Pa.

Location of City Poor Farm and Almshouse is at Degolia, Pa.; number of acres, 150; value of buildings, \$7,000.00; value of farm, \$13,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 19; females, 16; total, 35. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 51.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF LOWER DUBLIN AND OXFORD.

Almshouse for the Twenty-third, Thirty-fifth and Forty-first Wards of Philadelphia Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 55; number admitted during year, 15; total number in Home and received during year, 70.

Average number in Almshouse during the year, 50.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$48,374.42
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$1,065.00
Cost of out-door relief	5,228.68

Location—Twenty-third, Thirty-fifth and Forty-first Wards, Philadelphia, at Holmesbury, Pa; number of acres, 155; value of farm, \$100,000.

ACCOUNTS OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF
EMPLOYMENT FOR THE TOWNSHIPS OF OXFORD AND
LOWER DUBLIN IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Officers and Directors.

Officers—President, George K. Hoff; Secretary, William Castor; Treasurer, Amos C. Shallcross; Steward, Samuel F. Kelley; House Physician, J. R. Knight, M. D.; Solicitor, Henry K. Fries, Esq.

Directors—Benjamin Benner and John Biddle, Lower Dublin; George Nicols and George K. Hoff, Delaware; Horace Shallcross and Caspar M. Titus, Oxford; Linwood T. Holme and Chas. S. Snyder, Frankford.

Collector of Poor Taxes.

For Frankford District—G. W. Cocker. Address, Frankford, Philadelphia.

For Oxford, Lower Dublin and Delaware—Chas. B. Eastburn. Address, 8444 Frankford Ave., Holmesburg; Thirty-fifth and Forty-first Wards, Philadelphia.

Delinquent Taxes—A. A. Jordan. Address, Tacony, P. O., Forty-first Ward, Philadelphia.

Stated Meetings of the Board are held on the Third Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m.

Report of Auditors elected to audit the accounts of the Directors of the Poor of the Townships of Oxford and Lower Dublin for the year ending April 15, 1908.

Receipts.

Tax Duplicate for year 1907	\$18,150.09
Tax Duplicate for year 1908	1,790.30
From Delinquent Taxes	2,317.49
From Board of Inmates	810.90
From Sales by Steward	2,225.38
Loans from Bank	23,000.00
Cash refunded	52.00
Cash overpaid by Treasurer	62.00
Total	\$48,408.25

Expenses.

Groceries and Supplies.....	\$ 1,518.20
Seed Potatoes	411.49
Wages	2,182.00
Salary of Steward	600.00
Coal for Institution	984.95
Auditing Books	85.00
Curtains	84.50
Advertising	4.88

Music	15.00
Carriage Hire	15.00
Fertilizer	234.36
Expenses of Steward	84.75
Discount on Notes	460.00
Papering Rooms	60.80
Threshing Grain	14.76
Whitewashing	55.00
Harness and Repairs	43.91
Ice for Institution	92.83
Veterinary Services	49.50
Chickens	9.00
Books	27.25
Fire Insurance	18.74
Clothing	160.45
Horse for Steward	265.00
Warrants	12.25
Traveling Expenses	55.50
Lighting Institution	182.60
Expenses of Committee to Harrisburg	200.00
Making out Tax Books	145.00
Catering	125.00
Salary of Secretary	102.00
Salary of Treasurer	100.00
Salary of Solicitor	200.00
Freight	.28
Plans	85.00
Relief of Frankford District	2,311.10
Relief of Oxford District	1,578.20
Relief of Lower Dublin District	242.83
Relief of Delaware District	650.05
Bread for Institution	591.37
Shoes for Inmates	114.75
Children's Aid Society Board of Children	446.25
Fresh Beef for Institution	1,013.79
Printing	90.00
Board of Insane	4,104.29
Board at Philadelphia Hospital	1,970.86
Blacksmithing	136.25
Carpet	15.00
Physicians' Services	547.00
Lumber	60.58
Feed	340.13
Telephone Rent	48.10
Pump	9.13
Repairs	270.16
Truss for Inmate	24.50
Glass Eye for Inmate	3.00
Farm Supplies	23.68
Tobacco for Inmates	238.62
Manure	492.28
Interest on Mortgage	675.00
Commissions	1,489.69
Temporary Loans Paid off	22,000.00
Treasurer Overdrawn	203.31
Total	\$48,374.12

Recapitulation.

Receipts year ending April 15, 1908	\$48,408.25
Amount paid out year ending April 15, 1908	\$48,374.42
Cash on hand	33.83 48,408.25

Out-Door Relief.

District of Frankford	\$2,311.10
District of Oxford	1,578.20
District of Delaware	650.05
District of Lower Dublin	242.33
Outside Physicians	447.00 5,228.68

Assets.

Farms and Improvements	\$100,000.00
Stock at estimated value	6,500.00 \$106,500.00

Liabilities.

Mortgage	\$10,000.00
Outstanding notes	6,000.00 \$16,000.00

By Resolution of the Board of Directors at a meeting held on June 20, 1907, four thousand dollars was borrowed on Mortgage for Heating and Lighting the Institution.

Statement.

Received from Mortgage	\$4,000.00
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Amount Paid Out.

September 19, to J. D. Storch	\$ 300.00
November 17, to J. D. Storch	68.00
November 21, to J. J. Finegan	1,730.00
November 21, to J. D. Storch	165.75
November 21 to J. J. Finnegan	18.65
December 19, to C. H. Gaskill	300.00
January 16, to C. H. Gaskill	75.00
Mortgage Papers	25.00
Total	\$2,682.40
Unexpended balance	\$1,317.60

REPORT OF ROXBOROUGH, PHILADELPHIA.

Almshouse for the Roxborough Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1903.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 34; number admitted during year, 9; total number in Home and received during year, 43.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 3; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1903, 25; average number in Almshouse during the year, 43.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$5,625.46
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 59.00
Cost of out-door relief	1,736.25
Cost of other outside expenses	72.00
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	\$3,758.21

Average weekly cost per capita	2.29
Total Almshouse expenses	5,625.46
Total receipts other than County	1,187.00
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	4,481.25

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

President. Nathan S. Jones, 5639 Ridge Ave., Roxborough; Treasurer. Harry A. Markley, Manatawna Ave., Roxborough; Secretary, Wm. W. Umsted, Wissahickon Ave., Germantown.

Location—East Shawmont Ave., Roxborough, Phila.; number of acres, 40; value of buildings, \$14,000.00; value of farm, \$12,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 2; females, 6; total, 8. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 35.

REPORT OF JENKINS TOWNSHIP, PITTSTON CITY AND PITTSTON

TOWNSHIP POOR DISTRICT.

Almshouse for the Ransom Almshouse Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 93; number admitted during year, 18; total number in Home and received during year, 111.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 13; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 98; average number in Almshouse during the year, 104.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$32,107.68
Cost of out-door relief	\$ 3,798.47
Cost of other outside expenses	23,309.21
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	32,107.68
Average weekly cost per capita	2.07
Total Almshouse expenses	17,615.40
Total receipts other than County	7,024.07
Total cost of District for maintenance of Poor House	25,083.61

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

F. J. Llewellyn, President. Avoca, Luzerne Co., Pa.; P. H. Durkan, Inkerman, Luzerne Co., Pa.; John P. Thomas, Taylor, Lackawanna Co., Pa.; John Mullin, Pittston, Pa.; M. J. Brennan, Pittston, Pa.

Location—Ransom, Lackawanna County, Pa.; number of acres, 267; value of buildings, \$50,000.00; value of farm, \$10,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 81; females, 44; total, 125. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 223.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Report of Mary A. Rockey, Superintendent of Children's Home for the Washington County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 53; number admitted during year, 118; total number in Home and received during year, 171.

Number died and put in homes, 100; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 71; average number in Almshouse during the year, 60.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$69,950.08
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$60,156.75
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	9,793.33
Average weekly cost per capita	2.00
Total Almshouse expenses	699,50.08
Total receipts other than County	906.31
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	8,887.02
Improvements—Completed brick building, 2 1-2 stories with basement, containing 52 rooms, heated by steam and gas, lighted by gas and electricity; hot and cold water throughout building.	

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

John Irvin, R. D. No. 3, Claysville, Pa., President; J. A. Emery, R. D. No. 2, Eighty-Four, Pa., Secretary; William Courson, R. D. No. 7, Washington, Pa.

Location—Three miles north of Washington, Pa., on Pennsylvania Railroad; number of acres, 22; value of buildings, \$62,000; value of farm, \$3,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Remarks—The Doctor is S. A. Dague, Houston, Pa. Attorney, Owen C. Underwood, Washington, Pa.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

**Almshouse for the Washington County Poor District for the Year Ending
December 30, 1908.**

Number of inmates at close of last year, 193; number admitted during year, 126; total number in Home and received during year, 319.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 141; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 178.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$23,710.38
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$2,240.08
Cost of out-door relief	1,401.10
Cost of other outside expenses	3,641.18
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	20,069.20
Average weekly cost per capita	2.135
Total Almshouse expenses	24,398.00
Total receipts other than County	2,187.78
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor house	22,210.22

Improvements—New kitchen and general repairs.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

John Irvin, Director, Claysville, Pa., R. D. No. 3; Jas. A. Emery, Director, Eighty-Four, Pa., R. D. No. 2; William Courson, Director, Washington, Pa., R. D. No. 5; John W. Quivey, Superintendent, Washington, Pa., R. D. No. 10.

Location—Three miles east of Washington on the Chartiers Valley Railroad; number of acres, 209; value of buildings, \$100,000.00; value of farm, \$209,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

GERMANTOWN TOWNSHIP.

Report of the Managers for the Relief and Employment of the Poor for the Township of Germantown for the year ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 62; number admitted during year, 80; total number in Home and received during year, 142.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 68; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 74; average number in Almshouse during the year, 69.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$39,570.92
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 394.50
Cost of out-door relief	5,291.33
Cost of other outside expenses, including insane	15,155.46
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper, including salaries	12,457.65
Average weekly cost per capita, based on complete item just preceding	3.47
Total expenses for all purposes	39,570.92
Total receipts other than County	3,773.68
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	35,797.24

Managers and Officers and Post Office Address.

Jacob H. Pullinger, 6344 McCallum St., Germantown; William H. Coupe, 5717 Germantown Ave., Germantown; Matthew Adam, 300 East Brighthurst St., Germantown; Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown Ave., Chestnut Hill; S. Mendelson Meehan, Dorset St., Mt. Airy; Charles C. Russell, 297 East Gravers Lane, Chestnut Hill; Walter Bowditch, 423 High St., Germantown; Charles Still, Jr., 8513 N. Shawnee St., Chestnut Hill; Joseph V. Dirvin, 913 Woodlawn Ave., Germantown.

Jacob H. Pullinger, President; Matthew Adam, Vice President; Pringle Borthwick, Treasurer; S. Mendelson Meehan, Secretary; William K. Muller, Physician, 5429 Greene St., Germantown; Laura M. Haines, Matron; Paul Reilly, Solicitor, 1212 Girard Building, Philadelphia; John F. Rausenberger, Superintendent.

Location—Rittenhouse St. and Pulaski Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; number of acres, 12.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 52; females, 64; total, 116. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 185.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report for Scranton Poor District, Scranton, Lackawanna County. Almshouse and Asylum for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 624; number admitted during year, sane, 160; insane, 167; born, 4; total number in Home and received during year, 624.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 308; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 624; average number in Almshouse and Hospital during the year, 616.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$147,800.00
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$22,414.00
Cost of out-door relief	18,903.00
Cost of other outside expenses	10,739.00
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper and Asylum	81,130.00

Average weekly cost per capita	2.70
Total Almshouse expenses, including bonds, returns, and int. ..	147,800.00
Total receipts other than District	33,827.00
Total cost of District for maintenance, repairs and improvements of Poor House and Asylum	114,000.00

Improvements—Extension and vital changes in the Male and female wings of Hospital and completion of new dining room and new wards; and fire escapes and making safe as to fire and other conditions in the entire Hospital.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

Timothy Burke, President, Scranton, Pa.; Fredk. Fuller, Thomas Shotten, T. Owen Charley, W. A. Pain, F. I. Dickut, William Matthews, Directors, P. O. address, Scranton, Pa.; William G. Daniels, Secretary; George W. Beemer, Superintendent, Hillside Home.

Location—Hillside Home, Clarks Summit, Pa.; number of acres, 500; value of buildings, \$675,000; value of farm, \$50,000; value of personal property, \$103,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in Hospital—Males, 237; females, 197; total, 434. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 624.

Remarks—The Scranton Poor District is composed of Scranton City and Borough of Dunmore only. Approximate population, 140,000. Originally chartered by act of General Assembly passed April 9, A. D., 1862. Total value of all property of the District at present time, \$28,600.

REPORT OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Schuylkill County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 536; number admitted during year, 660; total number in Home and received during year, 1,196.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 629; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 536; average number in Almshouse during the year, 542.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$106,615.67
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 1,397.60
Cost of out-door relief	20,192.43
Cost of other outside expenses	20,176.46
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	41,766.49
Average weekly cost per capita	1.63
Total receipts other than County	3,101.27

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

Robert Peel, Lost Creek; H. H. Grownmiller, Oveirgsburg, Pa.; Thomas Evans, Minersville, Pa.; Chas. H. Heine, Girardville, Pa.; Amos Spaucake, Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Location—Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, Pa.; number of acres, 280.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males—67; females, 59; total, 126. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 548.

Remarks—Robert Peel's term expires January 1, 1910.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Report of John F. Pitts, Superintendent Almshouse for the Tioga County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 110; number admitted during year, 133; total number in Home and received during year, 243.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 127; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 116; average number in Almshouse during the year, 101.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$15,967.91
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 2,327.89
Cost of out-door relief	10,761.99
Cost of other outside expenses	927.18
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	11,840.11
Average weekly cost per capita	2.25
Total Almshouse expenses	14,627.92
Total receipts other than County	2,787.81
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	11,840.11

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

H. H. Cooper, Little Marsh; P. H. Dewey, Wellsboro; F. H. Smith, Knoxville.

Location—Charleston Township, Tioga County, Pa.; number of acres, 318; value of buildings, \$75,000; value of farm, \$11,130.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 30; females, 69; total, 114. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 362.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of Somerset County Almshouse for the Somerset County Poor District for the year ending December 30th, 1908.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$26,042.16
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$3,362.27
Cost of out-door relief	3,423.20
Cost of other outside expenses	603.41
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	4,026.61
Average weekly cost per capita	22,015.55
Total Almshouse expenses	3.10
Total receipts other than County	22,015.55
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	11,176.76
	14,865.40

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

J. F. Reiman, Berlin, Pa., Director; W. W. Baker, Somerset, Pa., Director; J. C. Dietz, Listie, Pa., Director; J. J. Emmers, M. D., Superintendent; H. F. Yost, Attorney and Secretary.

Location—Somerset, Pa.; number of acres, 347; value of buildings, \$40,000; value of farm, \$40,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

CONSTITUTION

The following is the Constitution of the Association as amended from time to time by the members. See proceedings of meetings of 1877, 1882, 1886, 1890, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903 in regard to Meetings, Membership, Legislation, Committees, Name of Association, Delegates to National Conference, Assistant Secretary, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Article 1. This organization shall be known as the "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania."

Article 2. The members of this organization shall consist of the Directors, Guardians, and Overseers of the Poor of the several Poor Districts of the State, their Attorneys, Physicians, and Clerks, and all who have at any time served as such; the Officers of the Almshouse in the State; the Governor and the heads of Departments and the Judges of the Courts; the members of the Board of Public Charities and Committee of Lunacy; Superintendents and Managers of the several Insane Hospitals; Training Schools for Feeble-Minded Children; Trustees and Officers of Children's Home; Blind Schools, Deaf and Dumb, and Reformatory Schools; all officers and members of Children's Aid Societies, and all persons connected with Charitable and Benevolent Institutions or Associations.

Article 3. The object of the Association shall be that of investigating and considering all questions concerning pauperism and dependency, to devise means for the prevention of the same, and for the improvement and management of the Charitable Institutions; care and treatment of the insane; look after the care of all delinquent, poor, afflicted and feeble-minded children; to suggest and recommend legislation relating thereto; to establish personal acquaintance between Directors of the Poor of the several Districts, Counties, and Institutions, and so far as possible, for the comparison of their different systems of management and observation and visitation of Almshouses and Institutions.

Article 4. Its officers shall consist of a President, seven Vice Presidents, a Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, who shall be elected annually and hold their respective offices until their successors are elected and have signified their acceptance of the office; the Secretary and Treasurer shall be held by the same person.

Article 5. Their several duties shall be such as usually pertain to those official positions, and they shall be governed by such parliamentary rules as are usually recognized.

Article 6. The Association shall hold annual meetings on the second or third week in October of each year, and at such place as may be agreed upon by the members at the regular meeting.

Article 7. In addition to the officers named in Article 4, the President is empowered to appoint at the opening of each annual meeting a committee of seven to select officers for the ensuing year, subject to the

approval of the Association; an Auditing Committee of three, a committee of seven to select a place for holding of the next annual Convention, and a committee of seven on Legislation; a committee of seven on Resolutions. The President elect at each meeting, in addition to the named committees shall appoint a committee of five persons, one of whom shall be the Secretary, who shall prepare the program for the meetings and notify the members of the assignment of duty on the program, and in addition thereto, with the consent of the Executive Committee, invite such persons from within or without the State to make addresses on such topics as may be of interest to the Association, said committee to serve during his term.

Article 8. The President shall have power and is authorized to appoint two members of the Association as delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. The President shall be an Ex Officio Delegate with power of substitution. The expenses of said Delegates for attending said Conference shall be paid by the Association, not to exceed, however, One Hundred Dollars.

Article 9. The President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries shall constitute a Permanent Executive Committee to arrange business of the Association.

Article 10. The Treasurer shall pay out the funds of the Association on order of the President and Secretary. The Secretary shall receive Fifty Dollars for his expenses, and the Treasurer shall receive Twenty-five Dollars per year.

Article 11. The Treasurer shall submit his account at each meeting with the vouchers, which shall be audited by the Auditing Committee appointed for that purpose.

Article 12. The expenses necessary for the holding of each meeting shall be assessed on each Poor District, Institution, and Society, the amount as recommended by the Auditing Committee, and approved by the Association, which amounts shall be paid to the Treasurer

Article 13. Any person interested in the work of the Association will be admitted as an honorary member by a majority of the members present.

Article 14. This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a majority vote of the members present.

DIRECTORY

DIRECTORY OF STATE AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE. ALMSHOUSES AND INSTITUTIONS.

Adams County.

Adams County Poor House. Established by Act March 24, 1817.
Post Office, Gettysburg.

President, E. L. Trostle; Superintendent, H. F. Beard; Secretary, Geo.

S. Diller

Directors, E. G. Trostle, H. W. Taylor, Edward Bream.

Allegheny County.

Allegheny County Home and Hospital. Act April 23, 1852.

Post Office, Woodville.

Superintendent of Home, S. W. Lea; Superintendent of Hospital, Dr.

J. Lewis Shrodes.

President, H. W. Osche; Clerk, Frank T. Redman, Braddock, Pa

Directors, H. W. Osche, Frank T. Redman, James McB. Robb.

Allegheny County.

Pittsburg City Home and Hospital. Act March 6, 1847.

Post Office, Boyce Station.

Superintendent, M. F. Larkin; Clerk, A. J. Brush, Boyce Station, Pa.

Director, E. K. Walters, 511 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Allegheny County.

Allegheny City Home, Act April 9, 1844.

Post Office, Hoboken.

Armstrong County.

Kittanning Poor House. Act May 13, 1871.

Post Office, Kittanning.

Beaver County.

Beaver County Home. Act March 29, 1851.

Post Office, Monaca.

Superintendent, John M. Schroads, Monaca, Pa.

Directors—County Commissioners.

Bedford County.

Bedford Poor House. Act March 31, 1841.

Post Office, Bedford.

Superintendent, John Henderson; Clerk, H. C. James.

Directors, J. B. Teeter, J. B. Sessny, Jacob Barnhard.

Berks County.

Berks County Poor House. Act March 29, 1824.

Blair County.

Blair County Poor House and Hospital. Act April 1, 1848.

Post Office, Hollidaysburg.

Superintendent, R. W. Robinson; Clerk, W. M. Brown.

Directors, A. Lee Fleck, Tyrone, Pa.; H. H. Perry, Altoona.

Bradford County.

Bradford County Poor House. Act June 4, 1879.
Post Office, Burlington.

Bradford County Almshouse.

Post Office, Burlington, Pa.
Superintendent, Edward W. Putnam.
Directors, L. H. Marsh, Geo. N. Bird, Job Griffin.

Bucks County.

Bucks County Poor House. Act April 10, 1807.
Post Office, Doylestown.

Butler County.

Butler County Poorhouse.
Post Office, Butler.
County Commissioners act as Poor Directors.

Cambria County.

Cambria County Poor House. Act May 5, 1854.
Post Office, Ebensburg.
Superintendent, J. A. Gray.
Directors, Phillip Hartzog, John Cunningham, Conrad Bader.

Carbon County.

Middle Coal Field Poor House. Act April 26, 1855.
Post Office, Rockport.
Superintendent, S. W. Gangwer; Clerk, Thos. A. Harris, Hazleton, Pa.
Directors, Frank White, Wm. S. Leit, Wm. H. Gibson.

Centre County.

Bellefonte Poor Department.
Post Office, Bellefonte.
Overseers, R. H. Ghenety, John Love.

Chester County.

Chester Poor House and Hospital. Act January 30, 1804.
Post Office, Embreeville.
Superintendent, Davis.
Superintendent of Hospital, Dr. Jane Baker, Embreeville, Pa.
Directors, John L. Smith, Levi P. Thomas, Chas. L. Huston.

Clinton County.

Lock Haven City Poor House.
Post Office, Lock Haven, Pa.
Director, P. M. Caffrey.

Columbia County.

Madison Poorhouse. Act April 9, 1872.
Post Office, Jerseytown.

Columbia County.

Centralia Poor District.
Post Office, Centralia.
Superintendent, John Donahue; Clerk, Thomas Monaghan.
Directors, Thomas F. Mumford, Peter J. McHail, B. J. Dayler.

Columbia County.

Bloom Poor District.

Post Office, Bloomsburg.

Superintendent, W. B. Hach; Clerk, Clem R. Winn.

Directors, W. W. Eds, E. D. Hagenbush, F. R. Drake.

Cumberland County.

Cumberland County Poor House. Act. February 12, 1820.

Post Office, Carlisle.

Steward, G. A. Albright; Clerk, Geo. M. Hays.

Directors, Geo. E. Reed, Sam. T. Long, Sam. L. Hertzler.

Clearfield County.

Clearfield County Poor House.

Post Office, Clearfield.

County Commissioners act as Directors.

Clearfield County.

Clearfield County Home.

Post Office, Clearfield, Pa.

Superintendent, J. S. Holt; Clerk, L. C. Darce.

County Commissioners act as Directors.

Dauphin County.

Dauphin County Poorhouse. Act March 28, 1806.

Post Office, Harrisburg.

Superintendent, S. H. Rutterford; Clerk, G. A. L. Row.

Directors, Chas. E. Pass, J. W. Early, D. D. Helt.

Delaware County.

Delaware County Home. Act February 13, 1804.

Post Office, Lima.

Superintendent, John H. Kerlin; Clerk, Arthur Martin, Chester, Pa.

Directors, James M. Smith, Arthur Martin, William H. Jones.

Erie County.

Erie County Poorhouse. Act June 24, 1839.

Post Office, Erie.

Steward, James A. Henry; Clerk, J. E. Leslie.

Directors, J. O. Smith, Clark McAlister, Chas. F. Loesel.

Fayette County.

Fayette County Poor House. Act April 2, 1822.

Post Office, Uniontown.

Superintendent, Marshall Dean; Clerk, E. H. Evert, Jr.

Directors, E. Crossland, J. J. Burkhart, Thos. Love.

Elk County.

Elk County Home and Hospital.

Post Office, St. Mary's.

Superintendent, J. W. DeHass.

Directors, County Commissioners.

Forest County.

Forest County Home.

Post Office, Tionesta.

Superintendent, T. L. Hill; Clerk, S. M. Henry.

County Commissioners act as Directors.

Franklin County.

Franklin Poor House. Act March 11, 1807.

Post Office, Chambersburg.

Superintendent, P. H. Hollar; Attorney and Clerk, W. O. Nicklas.
Directors, John R. Pilgrim, Jacob W. Layman, C. M. Funk.

Greene County.

Greene County Almshouse.
Post Office, Waynesburg, Pa.
Superintendent, H. H. Hughes; Clerk, G. F. Grove.
Directors, F. M. Lemby, S. F. Grove, G. W. Chatman.

Germantown, Philadelphia County.

The Managers for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the Township of Germantown. Established March 31, 1809.

Post Office, Germantown.
Superintendent, John F. Rousenberger.
President, Jacob H. Pullinger.
Secretary, S. Mendelson Mehan, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Managers, Jacob H. Pullinger, Matthew Adam, Pringle Borthwick, Wm. H. Coupe, S. Mendelson Mehan, Chas. C. Russell, Walter Bowditch, Chas. Still, Jr., Joseph V. Dervin, Wm. K. Muller (Physician), Paul Reilly (Solicitor).

Huntingdon County.

Huntingdon County Poor House. Act May 6, 1850.
Post Office, Shirleysburg.
Superintendent, W. W. Wilson; Clerk, R. P. Smith.
Directors, Geo. W. Detrick, John Quincy Dell, John C. Bear.

Indiana County

Indiana County Home.
Post Office, Indiana. R. D. No. 8.
Superintendent, W. M. Pifer; Clerk, W. H. Ayers; President, A. F. Bowman.
Directors, A. F. Bowman, J. M. Marshall, D. T. Niel.

Jefferson County.

Rose Township Poor House. Established June 15, 1890.
Post Office, Brookville.

Lackawanna County.

Blakely Poor District. Act April 17, 1861.
Post Office, Greengrove.
Directors, Jas. W. O'Brien, Jas. W. Smith, Thos. Greer.

Lackawanna County.

Carbondale City Poor House. Act March 9, 1860.
Post Office, Carbondale.
Directors, John McKabe, J. P. Raymond, Isaac Rogers, Michael McCann.

Lackawanna County.

Hillside Farm and Scranton Poorhouse.
Post Office, Scranton.
Superintendent, Geo. W. Beemer.
Directors, Fred Fuller, F. J. Jepperd, Dr. W. A. Payne, Timothy Burke.

Lackawanna County.

Northern Luzerne Poor House. Act April 4, 1868.
Post Office, Clark Summit.

Lackawanna County.

Ransom Poorhouse.
Directors, T. J. Lewellyn, P. H. Durkan, John P. Shomas, John Mullin, M. J. Brennan.

Lancaster County.

Lancaster County Poor House and Hospital. Act Feb. 27, 1797.

Post Office, Lancaster.

Superintendent, W. C. Grube; President, F. B. Bausman; Clerk, Theo. Hiestand.

Directors, F. B. Bausman, A. S. Brubaker, M. K. Christ, Shaffer Worst.

Lawrence County.

Newcastle Poor House. Act March 8, 1866.

Post Office, Newcastle, Pa.

Warden, Silas Christy; Clerk, H. M. Marquis.

Director, J. A. Hainer.

Lebanon County.

Lebanon County Poor House. Act March 16, 1830.

Post Office, Lebanon.

Lehigh County.

Lehigh County Almshouse. Act April 11, 1844.

Post Office, Wescosville, Pa.

Superintendent, S. A. J. Kern; President, E. S. Rabenold.

Directors, E. S. Rabenold, S. D. Woodring, D. M. Landis.

Luzerne County.

Central Poor House and Hospital. Act April 2, 1860.

Post Office, Retreat, Pa.

Superintendent, D. A. Maiken; Superintendent of Hospital, Dr. C. B. Mayberry.

President, Abram Nesbit; Clerk, Thos. Cassedy.

Directors, Abram Nesbit, S. W. Davenport, Thos. Cassedy, Geo. W. Mitchel, Geo. J. Stegmier, Geo. H. Butler, Z. P. Childs, Morris Gaertner.

Lycoming County.

Williamsport City Home. Act April 20, 1853.

Post Office, Williamsport, Pa., City Hall.

Superintendent, Elmer E. Ohl; Clerk, N. Boyd Wilson; President, C. T. Huston.

Directors, C. T. Huston, N. Boyd Wilson, R. B. Stayler.

McKean County.

McKean County Poor House. Act June 4, 1879.

Post Office, Smethport.

McKean County.

Bradford City Poorhouse.

Post Office, Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

Superintendent, Geo. H. Clark; Secretary, Geo. L. Dobie.

President of Board, E. S. Boyne.

Mercer County.

Mercer County Poor House. Act March 22, 1850.

Post Office, Mercer.

Superintendent, T. C. White; Clerk, Sam T. Bell.

Directors, A. T. Baker, President; S. T. Bell, W. E. MacIntire.

Montgomery County.

Montgomery County Home. Act March 10, 1806.

Post Office, Royersford.

Superintendent, J. K. Leidy; Clerk, Fres. Styer, Norristown.

Directors, John McDowell, John Kindig, George Longaker.

Mifflin County.

Mifflin County Almshouse. Act April 27, 1846.

Post Office, Lewistown.

Monroe County.

East Stroudsburg Poorhouse. Act June 3, 1877.

Post Office, East Stroudsburg.

Overseers, David Miller, Thomas H. Kinney.

Montour County.

Danville and Mahoning Poor House. Act May 8, 1854.

Post Office, Danville.

Clerk, William Russell.

Montour County.

Valley Township Poor House. Act April 8, 1867.

Post Office, Danville.

Northampton County.

Northampton County Almshouse. Act March 11, 1837.

Post Office, Nazareth.

Superintendent, Herman Schmidt. Clerk, Herman Schmidt.

Directors, William J. Kocher, President; E. S. Drach, David S. Fehr.

Northumberland County.

Coal Township Poor House. Act April 15, 1863.

Post Office, Shamokin.

Superintendent, Daniel A. Reitz; Clerk, Harrison Heslop.

Directors, H. L. Lewis, President; L. A. Latsha, A. F. Schreffler.

Northumberland County.

Milton Borough Poorhouse. Act 1892.

Post Office, Milton.

Northumberland County.

Sunbury Poor House.

Post Office, Sunbury.

Northumberland County.

Zerbe Township Almshouse.

Post Office, Trevertown.

Overseers, Emanuel Reed, John Prenh.

Philadelphia County.

Roxborough Poor House. Act April 8, 1833.

Post Office, Roxborough.

Superintendent, John Brookley; President, Nathan L. Jones.

Secretary, Wm. W. Umsted, Wissahickon Ave., Germantown, Pa.

Directors, N. L. Jones, H. A. Markley, William W. Umsted.

Philadelphia County.

Germantown Poorhouse. Act March 31, 1809.

Post Office, Germantown.

Superintendent, John F. Rousenberger; Clerk, Wm. K. Muller.

Directors, Jacob H. Pullinger, 6344 McKallen St., Wm. H. Coup, Matthew Adam, Pringle Borthwick, S. Mendelson Meehan, Walter Boudich, 423 High St., Chas. Still, 8513 Shawnee St., Joseph E. Dervin.

Philadelphia County.

Blockley Almshouse and Hospital. 1829.

Superintendent, Sam. Laukin; House Agent, Oliver T. Bohler, Thirty-fourth and Pine Sts.

Director, Joseph S. Neff, Room 580, City Hall; Assistant Director, Joseph L. Baldwin, Room 580, City Hall.

Philadelphia County.

Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor House.
 Post Office, Homesburg, Station M.
 Steward, Samuel Kelly; Clerk, Linwood T. Home, Frankford, Pa.
 Directors, Geo. R. Hoff, Geo. Nicol, John Biddle, Benjamin Benher,
 Horace Shalcros, Casper Litus, Lingwood Holms, Frank Martin.

Potter County.

Potter County Home and Asylum.
 Post Office, Coudersport.
 Steward, B. L. Van DeBar; Clerk, Geo. Sutton, Jr.
 Directors, C. D. Austin, F. J. Lent, August Noelk.

Perry County.

Perry County Almshouse. Act March 29, 1824.
 Post Office, Lloydsville.
 Superintendent, John R. Boyden; Clerk, H. D. Steward, Landisburg.
 Directors, S. S. Orris, S. M. Rice, J. A. Right.

Somerset County.

Somerset County Almshouse. Act April 15, 1845.
 Post Office, Somerset.
 Superintendent, Dr. J. J. Emmens; Clerk, H. F. Yost, Esq.
 Directors, J. F. Raymond, W. W. Baker, J. C. Dietz, Chauncey
 Dickey, elected.

Susquehanna County.

Susquehanna Oakland Poorhouse. Act April 10, 1873.
 Post Office, Susquehanna.
 Steward, L. W. Patton; Clerk, C. F. Curtis.
 Directors, D. F. Kelly, J. T. McMahan, W. C. Deakin.

Susquehanna County.

New Milford Poor House. Act March 11, 1870.
 Post Office, New Milford.

Susquehanna County.

Auburn and Rush Poor House. Act March 11, 1870.
 Post Office, Rush Four Corners.
 Superintendent, C. W. Brown; Clerk, Will D. Turrell, Richardsville.
 Directors, Fred Birchood, O. T. Shumaker, G. L. Picket.

Susquehanna County.

New Milford Township Poor Asylum. Act March 11, 1870.
 Post Office, New Milford.
 Superintendent, Guy H. Lewis; President, F. W. Williams.
 Secretary, W. H. Foot, New Milford.
 Directors, W. H. Foot, William Walworth, F. E. Williams.

Schuylkill County.

Schuylkill County Almshouse. Act April 4, 1831.
 Post Office, Schuylkill Haven.
 Directors, Robert Peel, H. H. Brownmiller, Thomas Evans, Chas.
 Heine, Amos Spancake.

Tioga County.

Tioga County Almshouse. Act March 12, 1866.
 Post Office, Wellsboro.
 Superintendent, John F. Pills; Clerk, J. A. Reese.
 County Commissioners act as Directors.

Venango County.

Venango County Almshouse. Act April 13, 1870.

Venango County.

Venango County Poor District. Established by Act of April 13, 1870.
Post Office, Franklin.
Superintendent, C. K. Shefer.
President, J. W. Phillips.
Secretary, E. K. Smiley, Franklin, Pa.

Westmoreland County.

A Home for the Destitute. Established by Act of April 5, 1849.
Post Office, Greensburg.
Superintendent, A. P. Darr.
President, Daniel Bierer.
Secretary, R. D. Wolff, Greensburg, Pa.
Directors, Daniel Bierer, R. D. Wolff, J. W. Armhurst, I. N. Dixon, and John Martin.

Warren County.

Rouse Home and Hospital. Act April 18, 1864.
Post Office, Youngsville.
County Commissioners act as Directors. Warren.

Washington County.

Washington County Poor House.
Post Office, Washington. R. D. No. 10.
Superintendent, John W. Quivey.
Directors, John Irwin, James A. Emery, William Courson.

Wayne County.

Homesdale and Texas Poor House. Act April 26, 1850.
Post Office, Nomesdale.
Steward, H. H. Bunnell; Clerk, Thomas Gill.
Directors, J. L. Buicher, Thomas Gill, O. L. Ronmand.

Westmoreland County.

Westmoreland County Almshouse. Act April 5, 1849.
Post Office, Greensburg.
Director, I. N. Dixon.

York County.

York County Almshouse. Act February 6, 1804.
Post Office, York.
York Hospital, York; Superintendent.
Post Office, Sugar Creek.
County Commissioners act as Directors. Franklin.

State Hospital for Insane.

Post Office, Harrisburg.
Superintendent, Dr. H. L. Orth; Steward, J. B. Livingston; Matron, Mrs. B. H. Griffiths.
Trustees, Spencer C. Gilbert, Harrisburg; Chas. H. Mullin, Samuel Small, W. K. Ulricks, Peter E. Buck, Edward Bailey, John F. Mentzer.

State Hospital for Insane.

Post Office, Danville. Act April 13, 1868.
Superintendent, H. B. Meredith; Clerk, W. H. Orth.
Trustees, Howard Lyon, President, Hughesville; Isaac X. Grier, Danville; B. H. Detwiler, Levi Shumaker, James Foster, Danville.

State Hospital for Insane.

Post Office, Norristown.

Superintendent, Dr. S. W. McCaffery; Steward, John L. West; Clerk, H. H. Hallman.

Trustees, Joseph Thomas, President; J. M. Hackett, Secretary; Frank L. Smith, Treasurer; Wm. J. Elliott, Thomas W. Marshall, Abner Hoops, Sam S. Thompson, Harman Yerks.

State Hospital for Insane.

Post Office, Warren.

Superintendent, Dr. Morris S. Gouth; Secretary, S. W. Waters; President of Trustees, O. C. Allen.

Hospital for the Insane.

Post Office, Dixmont, Pa.

Superintendent, Dr. Henry A. Hutchison; Secretary, C. A. Dixon, Commonwealth Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Trustees, C. C. Townsend, O. M. Edwards, W. M. Kennedy, G. D. Edward Hamilton, Steward; C. A. Dixon, D. W. Reed.

St. Francis Hospital.

Post Office, Pittsburg, Pa.

Superintendent, Sister M. Cleopha; Clerk, S. F. Hecker.

President of Board of Trustees, J. J. Booth, Joseph Erny, Charles Kline, Thomas McCaffrey, G. M. Hosack.

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

Post Office, Philadelphia.

Superintendent, John B. Chapin; Secretary, John T. Lewis, Jr.; Steward, William A. Walter.

Managers, Benjamin A. Shoemaker, President; J. B. Garret, John S. Jenks, John B. Townsend, John B. Morgan, Chas. Biddle, F. R. Cope, A. R. Montgomery, J. W. Biddle, John T. Lewis, T. W. Brown.

State Hospital for Chronic Insane.

Post Office, Wernersville Pa. Act June 22, 1891.

Superintendent, Dr. S. S. Hill; Steward, T. C. Bricker; Clerk, Francis B. Owen; Matron, Anna King.

Henry Deckherdt, President Board of Trustees.

Soldiers' Orphans Industrial School.

Post Office, Scotland, Franklin Co.

Superintendent, Wm. H. Steward; Clerk, Wm. J. George.

Industrial School for Girls.

Post Office, Indiana, Pa.

Superintendent, Mrs. Sue Willard; Clerk, Miss Belle Chalfent, No. 43 Federal St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Trustees, Mrs. J. H. McLain, Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Mrs. A. H. Wallace.

Boys' Industrial Home.

Post Office, No. 617 East Third St., Williamsport, Pa.

Superintendent, T. P. S. Wilson; Clerk, Miss S. H. Hepburn.

President of Trustees, Hon. S. T. Foresman.

Weidner Training School for Crippled Children.

Post Office, Philadelphia.

Dr. A. Bruce Gill, Resident Physician.

Post Office, North Broad Street and Olney Avenue, Philadelphia.

Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind.

Post Office, Pittsburg, Pa.

Superintendent, Thos. S. McLoney; Secretary, O. M. Edwards, Bellefield, Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

President of Board of Trustees, Hon. H. K. Porter.

Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children.

Post Office, Elwin, Delaware County, Pa.

Superintendent, Dr. Martin W. Bower.

Steward, Newton Dewees; President of Board of Trustees, Sam. A. Crozer.

Western Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

Post Office, Polk, Venango County.

Superintendent, Dr. J. M. Murdoch; Secretary, Gen. John A. Wiley, Franklin.

President of Board of Trustees, Hon. W. T. Bradberry.

House of Refuge.

Post Office, Glen Mills, Delaware County.

Superintendent, F. H. Nibecker.

Secretary, Richard A. Lewis, 208 Bailey Building, Philadelphia.

President of Board of Directors, James V. Watson.

Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

Post Office, 1506 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General Secretary, Edwin D. Solenberger.

Chester County Children's Aid Society.

Post Office, Kennet Square, Chester County, Pa.

President, Mrs. Jane P. Barnard.

Secretary, Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Kennet Square, Pa.

Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Post Office, Dispensary Building, 43 Federal St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Secretary, Mrs. H. McLain, Pittsburg, Pa.

Actuary, Miss Belle Chalfant.

Organizer and Visitor, Mrs. J. L. Anderson.

President, Mrs. E. A. Sowers, Ridgeway, Pa.

The Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania is composed of twenty-one counties.

Odd Fellows' Home of Pennsylvania.

Post Office, 2139 Woodstock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Matron, Mrs. Emma Maesen; Secretary, Clauson Coles.

President of Board of Managers, Elias Johnson.

Odd Fellows' Home.

Post Office, Meadville, Crawford County, Pa.

Superintendent, S. L. Heimbach; Secretary, L. H. Laudrbaugh, Meadville, Pa.

President of board of Trustees, David W. Morgan.

Soldiers' Home.

Post Office, Erie, Pa.

Commander, Capt. Sylvester H. Martin.

Secretary, Gen. Thos. J. Stewart, Harrisburg, Pa.

President of Board of Trustees, Hon. Edwin S. Steward, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Vice President, Col. Robert B. Beath.

Pennsylvania Reform School.

Post Office, Morganza, Pa.

Superintendent, W. F. Penn. A. G. Hopper, Washington, Pa.

Secretary, Chas. W. Houston, 338 Atlantic Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

The Children's Industrial Home.

Post Office, Harrisburg.

Matron, Etta Odel; Clerk, Miss Emma W. Bross, Harrisburg, Pa.

Home for Veterans and Wives of G. A. R.

Post Office, Philadelphia.

Superintendent, Wm. H. Pool; President, Julia P. Shade, M. D.

Secretary, Ada L. Shannon, 5232 Chester Ave., Philadelphia.

Directors, M. H. Howard, A. Rivers, A. Ward.

House for the Employment and Support of the Poor of Bedford County.

Post Office, Bedford, R. D. No. 3.

Superintendent, John A. Henderson.

Secretary, Harry C. James, Bedford, Pa.

Directors, J. B. Tetter, Jacob Barnhart, Geo. A. Hillegas.

Hospitals (Insane and Other), Location, and Name and Title of Officer in Charge.

Cottage State Hospital, Blossburg; Dr. Geo. D. Crandal, Supt.

Cottage State Hospital, Connellsville; Florence Haleman, Supt.

Cottage State Hospital, Mercer; Dr. J. C. Weidman, Surgeon in charge.

Cottage State Hospital, Phillipsburg; Elizabeth Reed, Superintendent.

Hospital for Injured Persons of the Anthracite Coal Regions, Ashland; Dr. J. C. Biddle, Superintendent.

Hospital for Injured Persons of the Middle Coal Field, Hazelton; Dr. Walter Iathrope, Superintendent.

Hospital of the Northern Anthracite Coal Region, Scranton; Miss Elin K. Kraemer, Superintendent.

State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania, South Mountain (Wernersville); Dr. S. S. Hill, Superintendent.

State Sanitarium for Consumptives, Mont Alto; David Knapp, Supt.

Adrian Hospital, Punxsutawney; Miss Hattie G. Doran, Matron.

Allegheny General Hospital, No. 100-110 E. Stockton Ave., Allegheny; Alice E. Pierson, Superintendent.

Allentown Hospital, Allentown; Miss Clara V. Haring, Superintendent.

Altoona Hospital, Altoona; Miss Hilda W. Renfrew, Superintendent.

Beaver County General Hospital, Rochester; Miss Blanche Huring, Superintendent.

Beaver Valley Hospital, Beaver; Superintendent.

Beaver Valley Hospital, Kenwood; Superintendent.

Bellefonte Hospital, Bellefonte; Miss Lippiant, Superintendent.

Bradford Hospital, Bradford; Miss M. M. Davis, Superintendent.

Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr; Miss Helen T. Hicks, Supt.

Butler County General Hospital, Butler; Superintendent.

Cambria Hospital, Twelfth Ward, Johnstown; Dr. W. B. Lowman.

Carbondale Emergency Hospital, Carbondale; Superintendent.

Charity Hospital, Norristown, corner Basin and Powell Sts; Miss Pena Schneider, Superintendent.

Charity Hospital, Pittsburg; Superintendent.

Chester County Hospital, West Chester; Miss Julie King, Supt.

Chester Hospital, corner Ninth and Barclay streets; Alice C. Buckman, Superintendent.

Children's Aid Society Home and Hospital, Chambersburg; Supt.

Children's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia; Dr. C. H. Seghert, Resident Physician.

Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia; Miss S. V. Ludekens, Superintendent.

- The Christian H. Buhl Hospital, E. State Street, Sharon; Miss L. W. Rainier, Superintendent.
 Coatesville Hospital, Coatesville; Superintendent.
 Columbia Hospital, Columbia; Miss Sarah Conklin, Matron.
 Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, Johnstown; Jessie L. Greene, Superintendent.
 Corry Hospital, Corry; Mary Harrison, Superintendent.
 DuBoise Hospital, DuBoise; Blanche Lewis, Superintendent.
 Ear, Eye and Throat Hospital, 945 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg; Mrs. A. C. Merrill, Superintendent.
 Easton Hospital, 656 Wolf Street, Easton; Dr. Henry D. Mishler in charge.
 Easton Sanitarium, Easton; Superintendent.
 Eliza Cathart Home for Incurables, Devon; Rev. T. L. Gullic, Assistant Superintendent.
 Elk County General Hospital, Ridgeway; Superintendent.
 Erie Smallpox Hospital, Erie; Superintendent.
 Franklin City Emergency Hospital, Franklin; Superintendent.
 Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, 1512 Lombard Street, Philadelphia; Miss Carrie B. Early, Matron.
 Free Hospital for Poor Consumptives, White Haven; Eldwell Stokdall, Superintendent.
 Friends Asylum for Insane, Philadelphia; Dr. R. H. Chase, Supt.
 German Hospital of Philadelphia, corner Girard Avenue and Corinthian Avenue, Philadelphia; Dr. Henry P. Page, Acting Superintendent.
 Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, Germantown; Mrs. Maude P. Vaughan, Superintendent.
 Good Samaritan Hospital, corner Fourth and Walnut Streets, Lebanon; Eleanor Greene, Superintendent.
 Gynceean Hospital, 245-247 N. Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia; Miss M. A. Knabb, Matron.
 Hahnemann Hospital, corner Monroe Avenue and Linden Streets, Scranton; Miss Grace E. N. Smith, Superintendent.
 Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Broad Street, Philadelphia; Dr. Charles Mohr, General Director.
 Hamot Hospital, Erie; Mrs. Lavina Clark, Superintendent.
 Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg; Miss Caroline E. Davenport, Matron.
 Harrisburg Maternity Hospital, Harrisburg; Superintendent.
 Home for Consumptives, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Miss Anna L. Bacon, Superintendent.
 Homeopathic Hospital, 135 N. Sixth Street, Reading; Dr. L. A. Scholtenberger, Superintendent and Resident Physician.
 Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Pittsburg; B. K. Bechel, Superintendent.
 Hospital for Diseases of the Lungs for Women Consumptives, Chestnut Hill; Superintendent.
 Hospital for Injured Persons, Mercer; Superintendent.
 Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Rosemont; Superintendent.
 Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, corner Front Street and Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia; Dr. Henry Sykes, Supt.
 House of Mercy, 411 Spruce Street, Philadelphia; Susana Nevins, Matron.
 Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Incurables, corner Broad and Catherine Streets, Philadelphia; Miss M. W. Boyd, Superintendent.
 Inwood Sanitarium, West Conshocken; Dr. S. Elizabeth Winter in charge.

J. Lewis Crozer Home for Insurables and Homeopathic Hospital, Upland Avenue, Upland; Superintendent.

James C. Smith Memorial Home, Oakbourne; Matilda B. Stevenson, Matron.

Jefferson Maternity Hospital, 224 S. Seventh Street, Philadelphia; Dr. E. P. Davis, Medical Director.

Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

Jewish Hospital, The, corner York Pike and Tabor Road, Philadelphia; Selig Rosenbluth, Superintendent.

Jewish Maternity Hospital, 532 Spruce Street, Philadelphia; Dr. Isaac Leopold, Medical Director.

Kane Summit Hospital, Kane; Superintendent.

Kensington Hospital for Women, 136 Diamond Street, Philadelphia; Dr. C. P. Noble, Head Surgeon.

Kittanning Hospital, Kittanning; Superintendent.

Lancaster Hospital (general), Lancaster; Superintendent.

Lock Haven Hospital, Lock Haven; Josephine E. Griswell, Supt.

Lucien Moss Home for Incurables, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

McKeesport Hospital, Fifth Avenue, McKeesport; James F. Woodward, Superintendent.

Mary M. Packer Hospital, Sunbury; Amanda Mothersbaugh, Supt.

Maternity Hospital for Fallen Women, Conestoga Street, West Philadelphia; Superintendent.

Maternity Hospital, The, 734 S. Tenth Street, Philadelphia; Miss Charlotte E. Perkin, Superintendent.

Meadville City Hospital, Meadville; Emma E. Gross, Superintendent.

Medical, Surgical and Maternity Hospital of the Woman's Homeopathic Association of Pennsylvania, corner Twentieth Street and Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia; Miss M. Cunningham, Superintendent.

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Cherry Street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, Philadelphia; J. E. Ellis, Superintendent.

Mercy Hospital, Pittsburg; Sisters of Mercy in charge.

Methodist Episcopal Hospital, corner S. Broad and Wolf Streets, Philadelphia; O. R. Edwards, Superintendent.

Monongehala Hospital (Emergency), Monongahela; Superintendent.

Moses Taylor Hospital, Scranton; Janet Gordon Grant, Supt.

Municipal Hospital, Pittsburg; Superintendent.

Nason Hospital, Roaring Springs; Dr. W. A. Nason in charge.

North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanitarium, Austin; Catherine Smith, Superintendent.

Norwood Hospital, McKees Rocks; Superintendent.

Oil City Hospital, Oil City; Miss Myra B. Herrie, Superintendent.

Out Look Sanitarium, Elkland; Superintendent.

Passavant Hospital, corner Roberts and Reed Streets, Pittsburg; H. W. Roth, D. D., Director.

Passavant Memorial Home for Epileptics, Rochester; Rev. F. W. Kohler, Director.

Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, Oakburns; Dr. J. Clifford Scott, Medical Superintendent.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

Pest House, Turtle Creek; Superintendent.

Philadelphia Home for Incurables, 4800 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

Philadelphia Lying-in Charity Hospital, corner Eleventh and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia; Miss Jennie M. Shaw, Superintendent.

Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, corner Seventeenth and Summer Streets, Philadelphia; Miss Margaret Wilson, Superintendent.

- Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, Philadelphia; Miss Maud Banfield, Superintendent.
- Phoenixville Hospital, The, Phoenixville; Miss Constance V. Curtis, Superintendent.
- Pittsburg Hospital for Children, Pittsburg; Mrs. W. H. Ewing, Supt.
- Pittstown Hospital Association, Pittstown; Mrs. Helen Castro, Supt.
- Pottstown Hospital, N. Charlotte Street, Pottstown; Miss M. A. Fisher, Superintendent.
- Pottsville Hospital and Dispensary, Pottsville; Miss E. F. Darling, Superintendent.
- Presbyterian Hospital, 51 N. Thirty-ninth Street, Philadelphia; Rev. W. S. Steen, Superintendent.
- Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Allegheny; Miss Margaret W. Woodside, Superintendent.
- Preston Retreat, The, corner Twentieth and Hamilton Streets, Philadelphia; Dr. R. C. Norris in charge.
- Protestant Home for Incurables, Butler Street, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, Pittsburg; Miss Annie L. Hamm, Superintendent.
- Providence Retreat, Scranton; Superintendent.
- Reading Hospital, Reading; Miss Ethel D'A Clay, Matron.
- Reinemann Hospital, Mellwood Avenue, Pittsburg; Miss Josephine Lynch, Matron.
- Retreat Hospital, Retreat; Superintendent.
- Richardson Home for Convalescents, Devon; Superintendent.
- Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre; Dr. Chas. H. Ott, Superintendent.
- Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, corner Lancaster Avenue and Thirty-third Street, Philadelphia; Miss Elizabeth Brophy, Superintendent.
- St. Agnes Hospital, corner Broad and Mifflin Streets, Philadelphia; Sister Mary Seraphine in charge.
- St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia; Superintendent.
- St. Clare's Infirmary, Harrisburg; Superintendent.
- St. Francis' Hospital, Forty-fourth Street, Pittsburg; Sister M. Seraphine, Superior.
- St. John's Hospital, Allegheny; Margaret Weller in charge.
- St. Joseph's Hospital, Lancaster; Sister Mary Lucy, Superior.
- St. Joseph's Hospital, corner Girard Avenue and Sixth Streets, Philadelphia; Sister Angeline in charge.
- St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading; Sister M. Georgina in charge.
- St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, 3318 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia; Miss Alice Bronell, Directress.
- St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem; Miss Victoria White, Supt.
- St. Mary's Hospital, Frankford Road and Palmer Street, Philadelphia; Mother Mary Agnes, Superior.
- St. Timothy's Memorial Hospital and House of Mercy, Roxborough (Philadelphia); Laura Cunningham, Superintendent.
- St. Vincent's Hospital, Erie; Ambrosia Powers, Superintendent.
- Samaritan Hospital, The, corner Broad and Ontario Streets, Philadelphia; Chas. A. Gill, Superintendent.
- Sherango Valley Hospital, corner Beaver Street and Lincoln Avenue, New Castle; Mrs. Hattie Cochran, Matron.
- South Side Hospital, corner Twentieth and Mary Streets, Pittsburg; A. B. Lloyd, Superintendent.
- Spencer Hospital, Meadville; Superintendent.
- Terrace Bank Sanitarium for Women, Allegheny; Superintendent.
- Titusville Hospital, Titusville; Miss Helen Smith, Matron.
- Todd Hospital, The, Northwest Street, Carlisle; Superintendent.
- Todd Sanitarium and Hospital, Cambridge Springs; Superintendent.

Uniontown Hospital, Uniontown; Superintendent.

United Presbyterian Hospital, corner Roberts and Monterey Streets, Allegheny; Superintendent.

U. S. Marine Hospital, Pittsburg; Superintendent.

U. S. Marine Hospital Service, 410 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

U. S. Naval Hospital and Dispensary, corner Twenty-fourth and Fitzwaters Streets, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

University of Pennsylvania Hospital; 3400 Spruce Street, Philadelphia; Miss Jean W. MacPherson, Superintendent.

Warren Emergency Hospital, Warren; Miss H. McLean Wishart, Superintendent.

Washington Hospital, 34 Acheson Avenue, Washington; Winifred Baker, Superintendent.

West Park Hospital, 5441 Landsdowne Avenue, Philadelphia; Bertha Stevenson, Superintendent.

West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, 4035 Parish Street, West Philadelphia; M. Estella Kelsley, Superintendent.

West Side Hospital, corner Jackson Street and Bromley Avenue, Scranton; Sarah H. Smith, Superintendent.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Twenty-eighth Street, Pittsburg; A. S. Howell, Superintendent.

Westmoreland Hospital, Greensburg; Miss I. M. Woodburn, Supt.

Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, Wilkes-Barre; Miss Roberta M. West, Matron.

Williamsport Hospital, Williamsport; Miss D. B. Mann, Supt.

Wills' Eye Hospital, Philadelphia; E. E. Miller, Superintendent.

Women's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

Women's Hospital of Philadelphia, N. College Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia; Miss A. M. Stoops, Matron.

Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, 724 Spruce Street, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Thirty - sixth Annual Convention

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

OF

Directors of the Poor

AND CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Held at Williamsport, Pennsylvania

OCTOBER 11, 12, AND 13, 1910

*Johnstown, Pa.
The Tribune Publishing Company
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*Group of the Members of the Convention, Taken Before the New Postoffice,
Williamsport, Pa., October 12, 1910.*

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For 1911

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HENRY W. OSCHE
President of the Association
PITTSBURG, PA.

Thirty-sixth Annual Convention
OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF
Directors of the Poor Charities
Of the State of Pennsylvania
HELD IN
Y. M. C. A. HALL, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
October 11th, 12th, and 13th

The Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania convened in Y. M. C. A. Hall at Williamsport, Pa., on Tuesday morning, October 11, 1910, at 9:30 a. m., and after half an hour spent in registering and forming acquaintances, etc., the convention was called to order by President N. Boyd Wilson, of Williamsport.

During the assembling of the Delegates, and before the convention was called to order, very delightful music was rendered by Miss Jennie Durrwachter, Miss Anabel Burman, and Miss Emma Durrwachter, members of the Klieman Orchestra, of Williamsport.

Rev. Evor Evans, of the Congregational Church, offered prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we thank Thee for this beautiful day. It is the day Thou hast made, and in it we will rejoice and be exceeding glad. We rejoice that we are called to do Thy will at this time, in this crucial day of our social development. Fill our hearts with Thy peace and help us to know that what we are to accomplish we shall accomplish not by our own power, but through the wisdom and strength we receive from Thee. Not by human light, not by humanly-devised plans and methods, but by Thy Spirit shall Thy will be accomplished in this world, even as it is done in heaven. Fill our hearts with Thy praise as we take account of stock and devise ways and means of advancing the cause of righteousness and helping the needy in our communities. Bless Thy children wherever they are stationed. Give them faith in Thee, and when our days shall end and we are summoned into the presence of the Loving Master may we each render an account that will bring from Him, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord." We ask it in the name of Jesus, and for His sake. Amen.

President Wilson: I am very sorry that our Mayor could not be with us this morning. He was called out of the city, but he has left his address to be read.

President Wilson here read the following address and greeting of Hon. Charles Wolfe, Mayor of Williamsport, which was received with applause:

MAYOR WOLFE'S GREETING.

Mr. N. Boyd Wilson, President State Association of Charities.

My Dear Sir: I regret that it is not possible for me to be present in person to extend to your distinguished delegates, as Mayor of this city, the cordial greetings of the municipality and the freedom of the city during their stay within our gates.

Please convey to them for me the assurance that we are glad to have them here and hope that they may have an agreeable sojourn in every particular. We are highly favored, not only in having the convention come to Williamsport for its thirty-sixth annual session, but are proud of the special distinction of having one of our substantial citizens and Directors in the office of President of the Association for the present year. We feel justified in saying that the organization has honored itself in both selections.

Whatever rank our city may take in the provision it makes for caring for its needy and helpless classes, of one thing we feel assured—namely, our citizens meet cheerfully and promptly the demands made upon their resources for this purpose. The public and the official representatives of the people commend and heartily approve of the general policy of our Board of Overseers of the Poor, and of the erection and management of the City Home.

It is safe to say that among the results of this meeting the delegates will be given some valuable suggestions by a study of what is being done here.

The problem of dealing with the unfortunate classes in a manner least burdensome to the taxpayers, and for the best interests of those to whom relief is afforded, calls for the best efforts of those upon whom the work devolves.

The question calls for the exercise of intelligence, prudence, and a display of sympathy accompanied and guided by practical business methods.

The task of dispensing charity from the funds of the taxpayers as a body is a very important and delicate work and should be done upon the most approved methods that experience and public policy may suggest.

That such ends are being sought for by those engaged in this work is shown by the holding of these annual conventions.

Trusting that your meeting here will be of great benefit to all, and again bidding the convention a hearty, cordial, and warm greeting, I am with best wishes,

Yours truly,

CHAS. D. WOLFE, Mayor.

The reading of the Mayor's welcome was followed by more mandolin and piano music by the same young ladies.

President Wilson next introduced Mr. Frank P. Cummings, City Solicitor of Williamsport, who addressed the convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

It is a matter of exceeding regret that his Honor, Mayor Wolfe, was obliged to be absent on account of a demand made at the last hour upon his time, and in order that some official member of the executive family be present I appear before you, summoned hastily from the courtroom, to say a word.

It is rarely the privilege of any person in my position to address a convention with which we as city officials come in touch, that is composed so largely as this is of the ladies. I am pleased to observe that in a cause that comes so close to humanity, and to the human heart, so close to the fireside, and that is exalted by such tender ministries, that woman participates to the extent evidenced here. It has been said that woman is the first at the cradle and the last at the grave; and in all the trying ordeals and vicissitudes of public life, and in the dispensing of alms or the carrying out of the provisions for the care of the unfortunate there is no doubt that woman, with all her sympathy and all her tender judgment can and will vastly assist in the work that falls to you. I am like many others who go about our streets and who only read in the public press some of the workings of those who are in charge of the poor. It is unfortunate that we, as citizens, know so little of a matter that is so broad and so essential to society and to Christian life. So in your conventions when you come together for the promotion of your work you accomplish a twofold object: You accomplish the object that is always accomplished in conventions like this, of the interchange of thought and the comparing of theories; of the benefits which arise from this comparison of theories, and the data you obtain from the results of your work.

There is another thing you accomplish. You bring home to the people the fact that there is such a labor going on; that we have the poor and that we have Overseers of the Poor, and that it is the citizen's place to listen and to think; so I am glad, as a representative to some extent of the municipality, to say to you that you are indeed cordially and warmly welcomed to the City of Williamsport. We have all kinds of conventions here, from the political convention down through the various channels, but rarely does such a convention as this meet with us. The poor you have always with you. They always will be with us. You are not stimulating a work that will help in politics; you are not working for a fraternal brother who may be promoting some social or economical question, but you are reaching down from the plane of business and from the church circle and the moral circle and extending a hand to the unfortunate, to aid him, and to dispense the funds that you are entrusted with. You have, indeed, a great trust. In the olden times the old were allowed to die when they could fight no longer, and the poor were cast out, but in modern times the great heart of humanity began to feel and to know that there are those who must be cared for. It often occurs that, no matter what may be your talent or your industry, yet in the struggle for bread misfortune may come. You know better than I that people of talent and of social standing have been brought almost to asking for cold pieces.

It has been well said that "God has written upon the flower that sweetens the air, upon the breeze that rocks the flower on its stem, upon the raindrops which swell the mighty river, upon the dewdrops that refreshes the smallest sprig of moss that rears its head in the desert, upon the ocean that rocks every swimmer in its chambers, upon every penciled shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, as well as upon the mighty sun which warms and cheers the millions of creatures that live in its light—upon all hath He written, 'None of us

liveth to himself.' " And so you in your labors promote that principle that no one of us liveth to himself.

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of his Honor, the Mayor, and in behalf of the city administration and of the people of Williamsport I want to say to you that you are heartily welcome. You have honored us by the distinction of placing in the chair, to preside over your meetings, our friend, Mr. Wilson, who has had a long and honorable career as a citizen of Williamsport, and who has discharged with credit to himself the duties of Overseer of the Poor. Therefore, you have honored us in coming here and honored us in the choice of your President.

The city is yours. I trust your stay will be profitable and pleasant and that you will carry home kind memories of Williamsport, the Queen City of the West Branch.

Applause.

Mr. Colborn: I am pleased to introduce to you Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, of Woodville, Pa., who will respond to these warm greetings.

ADDRESS OF DR. SRODES.

Dr. Srodes was received with applause and said:

Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen, members of the Association, and citizens of Williamsport.

I regard this as a very great honor. I regard it also as a very great privilege to respond to the welcome I have just heard. Williamsport has a reputation as a convention city, of which we have some knowledge. This isn't the first time this Association has had the benefit of Williamsport hospitality. Nineteen years ago this Association met here, and at that time, and in all times as far back as philanthropic work has existed, it has been the chief object of all work of that kind to devise ways and means of keeping the wolf from the door. This morning Williamsport has probably attempted to show us what a change has come over the spirit of our dreams in years gone by—and while it is true the Wolfe isn't here to welcome you in person, he has sent a letter. The invitation to you to attend here is not a merely perfunctory matter, but has an expression of heart in it, and to prove this I call attention to the fact that, among others, it is signed by William Hart, President Judge. You will also find the name of William H. Kiess. I suppose that was intended as the kiss of welcome that you would receive. When the President announced that the speaker wasn't here at the time, but if the young ladies would furnish a little maise that he would soon be coming, I suppose it was Frank B. Cummings. (Laughter).

As an official representative of the Association I am very glad to express my appreciation, in behalf of the Association, for the welcome that we have received. I am sure they will go still further, and for all these pleasures they will furnish the cups from which to drink.

Applause.

Mr. L. C. Colborn: Reference has been made by Mr. Cummings to the ladies. The lady who was to respond to the address of welcome, on the part of the Children's Aid Society, Mrs. Vantine, was detained at home by the sickness of her husband, but she has delegated the matter to one who is equal to the task. I have the pleasure of introducing Mrs. A. P. Bowie, of the Children's Aid Society of Fayette County.

ADDRESS OF MRS. BOWIE.

I come before you, not as one who has attained honor, but rather as one who has had honor thrust upon them. I have had no time for preparation and I hope you will not expect a speech.

In the name of the Children's Aid Society I thank you all for your kind words of welcome and greeting. We feel ourselves to be the ounce of prevention which is worth the pound of cure. If we can take the little children and place them in loving homes they will not come to your reformatories, almshouses, and penitentiaries. We have to often change children from one home to another and sometimes we fail and the child comes to you; but we do the best we can.

I thank you again, and I trust we will so conduct ourselves that you will not be sorry that you invited us here, and we hope to receive much help in our work.

Applause.

The convention was again favored with music by the same young ladies.

President Wilson here read the following "President's Annual Address," which was received with applause:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania.

I need not assure you, or long dwell upon the fact that it gives me exceedingly great pleasure to welcome to our city the delegates of this convention, as well as their friends and supporters. Williamsport has long been known as a convention city, and because of its superior location, the accessibility of its position, and the hospitality of its people has been made the mecca of many organizations as a place of deliberation in their annual meetings and conventions.

The President of your organization can have no very close affiliation or relation with the various bodies and organizations which send delegates to these conventions, and is thus handicapped in attempting to describe or outline any progress which has been made by any of the organizations which are allied to or support the State organization, and he, therefore, cannot, with any degree of accuracy, or with much profit, give anything but in the most general terms of the condition of the Association from the time of its last meeting in Bradford to the time of its present convention in Williamsport.

I, of course, recognize the great honor which was conferred upon me at Bradford by my election as your President. With all positions of honor there is necessarily responsibility. I would have very much preferred to have had elected to this position some one more qualified to perform the duties required of your presiding officer, and as well some one who would have been more capable of exercising the office than I have or will be able to do. But be this as it may, I can only assure you of my earnest desire and purpose to do the best I can under the circumstances, hoping that my desire, good wishes, and good feeling toward the organization will in a measure be substituted and stand for my unpreparedness for the position. The various committees which have worked in furtherance of this convention have made their plans and arrangements in such manner as I believe will most effectually make for a profitable, harmonious, and pleasant meeting and con-

vention. We shall endeavor to entertain you as best we can and have no doubt that your stay here will be one that will be remembered with much pleasure.

The program which has been prepared is full of interesting topics for discussion, interspersed with other numbers of a pleasing character, and with continuing fair weather and other brightening auspices, we cannot but be benefited and improved by our gathering together for the purpose of discussing and acting upon such matters as make for the betterment of our people, and the alleviation of the conditions of the poor and unfortunate.

In this connection it might be well to state that the nineteenth annual session of the Association was held in this city and since then some have answered the final summons. But we are happy to know that our organization is growing in numbers, and its influence for the betterment of conditions, affecting those who are dependent on public charity is almost national in its scope, and let us still further endeavor to advance the interest of those whose welfare our Association stands for—"the destitute."

The work challenging the attention and care of the Directors of the Poor is not always pleasant to contemplate or execute, and at times little appreciated either by the public or the recipients of the charity, but the progress made and the work done along these lines has been such that when we study the reports of the State Board of Charities and the educational powers of this Association we cannot help but be encouraged in our work.

There is no direction in which human ingenuity has been more exerted than in its endeavor to improve the condition of the poor, and very much of the unjust criticism which is sometimes attached to the actions of the Directors of the Poor might be spared them if laws governing and conditions to be met were better understood by the general public.

At the conclusion of the President's address Hon. H. Frank Eshleman, of Lancaster, was introduced by the President, and addressed the convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. ESHLEMAN.

Our Duty to Our Insane, Deficient and Pauper Wards.

Poets, patriots, politicians, publicists, and political economists all agree that, not only the schools and colleges, but also the jails, almshouses and asylums, the prisons and penitentiaries are the truest marks of an enlightened nation. Civil progress both extracts the excellent, the good, and boils the bad out of human life. Both culture and crime come, therefore, with civilization; diligence, drunkenness and dementia, driving the same car arrive the hour and dwell, from the first, in the same neighborhood and even in the same family; learning and lunacy live in the same ambitious age and on the same attractive acres; and arm in arm with industry come idleness and insanity. Thus we cannot hope to be freed from either crime, insanity, or pauperism as we advance our civilization and enlarge and extend our enlightenment. No matter how society improve, we shall never be rid of crime, pauperism, and insanity. The refinement of our civilization and the growing intensity of life and the modern order of things, while they may lessen crime somewhat, will only breed insanity faster and pinch more pauperism out of the people. The pauper and the insane will never be things of the past for "the poor ye have with you always;" and the high tension of progress will continue to breed ruined minds.

Not only will the problem of the pauper and the insane be forever with us, but it will always be a tremendously big and partly insolvable problem. It will always cost millions annually and bring distress alike to those who are to be supported and those who must support them.

It is a problem, too, in which more injustice is likely to flow from over-enthusiasm for, than from neglect of, these dependents. There is much popular sympathy for them; there are willing legislators and experts to provide elaborate plants, costly entirely out of proportion to the actual remedy and comfort they effect; there are enthusiastic medical specialists and others who make the subject a hobby and who demand establishments often fundamentally defective and yet expensive out of proportion to other lawful demands on the public; there are legal requirements whereby the inmates undoubtedly get better food, better warmth and many more conveniences than fully fifty per cent of the people outside, struggling to keep their families, and make ends meet; and who, at the same time they carry a heavy mortgage or other lien, are helping to support the inmates. Christian men and women are naturally full of sympathy for these unfortunates—so are we all. But the care of the poor and insane must not be made an emotional matter any more than the schools, or indeed, than any of the other functions of government must be. It must be a matter of strict justice to the sufferer and to the citizen alike—to pauper and to the public equally. It must be a matter of business. I know this is not popular. But it is right; for justice is always right.

Taking the advice of Webster, in opening his great reply to Hayne that, before discussing a subject one should first make a survey of the whole, and inform himself upon the dimensions of it—its length and breadth and depth and upon the essential parts and points and main proportions of it—let us take a survey of the general course of pauperism and of insanity and of their main features in the United States in the last quarter century.

A reliable authority states the number of almshouse paupers in 1890 in our country to be 73,000 and in 1904 to be 81,764. The number in the United States seems to be stationary, viz: 116 in every 100,000 people, or a little over one-tenth of one per cent. England has ten times as many as we have (N. Y. World Almanic, 1892 and 1910).

As to insanity and other deficiencies the same authority informs us there were 91,959 insane in the asylums of our country in 1880—about 106,485 in 1890 and about 150,151 in 1904. There are perhaps not over 50,000 other insane in the country. Hospitals increased from 162 in 1890 to 328 in 1904; that is, they more than doubled in 13 years. Of these, 226 are public asylums and 102 private (World Almanac, 1898 and 1910).

We are informed, too, that in 1880 there were 400 out of every 100,000 foreigners in our country insane; 160 out of every 100,000 native whites and 91 out of every 100,000 negroes; and that in 1903 there were 387 out of every 100,000 foreigners here insane; 140 out of every 100,000 native whites and 88 out of every 100,000 negroes (World Almanac).

If this statement be true, the percentage of insanity is decreasing—the proportion of insane to the whole population is smaller now than it was 25 years ago. We have seen that in 1880 there were 160 of every 100,000 of our native whites insane and in 1890 only 140. Among white foreigners here the proportion was also 13 less per 100,000 and among negroes three less. But the insane in asylums doubled as well as the asylums themselves. Let us remember this as a basis of discussion later. The annual cost of maintenance in asylums was put at \$21,000,000 about five years ago.

It seems the greatest number of our insane come to asylums between 25 and 35 years of age; a little less than 53 per cent of the insane are men and a little over 47 per cent women. Of the insane 41 per cent come from laborers and servants, 16 per cent from those engaged in manufacture and mechanical arts; 15 per cent from agriculturists; 7 per cent from those engaged in commerce and transportation, and the remaining 21 per cent from the professions and thousands of other activities.

In addition to the 150,000 insane in asylums there are about 14,000 of our 130,000 feeble-minded in asylums. There are also 40,500 deaf and dumb and 50,500 blind in our country. So that there are a total of from 425,000 to half a million deficient in our country of whom about 200,000 or more are supported and administered to in hospitals and asylums. Of the insane alone over three-fourths are in asylums, and also a large proportion of weak-minded.

Having made these general observations upon the subject, let us notice a few needs and improvements that will help, in a just and fair manner, both those supported in almshouses and asylums and those whose money must support them.

As to pauperism we cannot say much with profit. The pauper does not cost very much because few attendants and little medical attention are needed in his case. Further, a great number of them leave and find light employment with farmers, etc., during the summer. All those who can work and are not entirely worn out should be required to contribute to the expense of their keeping; either in the almshouses, which are generally made workhouses by law, or by being put out the same as children are bound out. There is one thing, however, the State owes its paupers in the same manner as and for the same beneficent effect that the parent owes his child, an occasional chastisement. The pauper who makes himself a pauper or contributes greatly to that end, should be stigmatized. Not less than half of our paupers come to that condition through drink and other disreputable courses of life. A history of pauperism will show that thousands of old worn-out men must go to the almshouse because when they were in middle life, their conduct toward their families was so reprehensible that when the parent became old the children felt no obligation to care for them. There are thousands of cases in which the parent by neglect of his family and using them brutally—by drunkenness and squandering his money—by beating his wife and offspring—by desertion of his young family—by “liaisons” with “strange women”—by hiring his children out, and not giving them enough out of their wages for clothes—by laziness and refusal to work when he was strong, compelling his family to keep him—has entirely forfeited his right (in the minds of his family) to any support from them. The most frequent complaint made by children when prosecuted by parents for support is that the father abandoned them when small or abused them, in drunkenness or by the other means which I have mentioned, forfeited his moral right to any support from them. Thus in those cases in which the children are too poor to have an order made against them by Court the burden falls on the county. In many instances which I have seen, children who are too poor and whose families are too large to make them liable to an order of Court to support parents, nevertheless would voluntarily support the father if he had been a father to them in earlier life. And thus I could go on explaining the necessity for what I am about to declare. But it is not necessary.

To my mind, one very just result should follow upon the heels of the pauperism, of the parent who by any of the means which I have mentioned brings or helps to bring himself to be an inmate of a county poorhouse—a public pauper. All those who have thus brought on, or

largely helped to bring on their own pauperism and disgrace should be separated from those who are paupers from pure misfortune or act of God; and should be in a ward by themselves, known as a disreputable or semi-criminal or delinquent ward. The distinction which stigmatizes them should run all through their treatment. They should wear a badge or mark of their delinquency in the shape of a distinct kind of clothes—their ward, besides being separate, should be labeled and their place of dining should be separate, either a separate room or separate tables, from the others.

There is no injustice in this. No man has the right when he has made himself a delinquent or semi-criminal to expect the commiseration and sympathy of the public upon whom he has burdened himself. He is entirely different from one who by reason of sickness or other act of God or misfortune must throw himself upon public charity.

This course is just because the delinquent pauper should be made to reflect upon his course of life and repent it, the same as one who is in jail being punished for fraud; it is just, because it would be a warning to those who are now on the road to self-imposed pauperism, admonishing them that they will be accounted public criminals if they land in the poorhouse from such conduct and fail to mend their ways; it is just, because many families of children who are willing to allow aged parents to go to the poorhouse, since they feel no particular stigma attaches to it, would stand horrified of it, the same as of a yawning prison, as they should; it is just, because thereby there may be a reaction against the growing dangerous loosening of the family relation so prevalent in our day; it is just, because it would to some extent relieve the public from payment of poor taxes, especially those commendable and honest poor men who are manfully working to keep out of the almshouse, carrying a load of debt and paying taxes and at the same time, not enjoying in life one-half of the comfort of those who are taken care of in the almshouse; it is just, because it would give a merited rebuke and setback to the foolish, effeminate, sentimentality pervading the public and perverting the legislator which to-day is tending to make jails hotels, as observed by President Taft, and poor establishments palaces, and is placing a lot of disgusting, sickening sentiment in advance of common sense, while a mass of heavily taxed people are groaning under the weight of it and paying the bills.

I am only advocating the merit system. Those who have manfully done their duty in life and worked and honestly labored and through misfortune have fallen by the way, I would also have some badge, indicating that they were noble, honorable men and valuable citizens in their day and that they are loved and respected now.

When we turn to insanity we have a more serious and important question to deal with. And there are several particulars of the question which we may consider with profit.

We direct our attention to the point hinted at a few minutes ago that it is not, perhaps, a fact that insanity is growing at a much more rapid rate than population, but that the policy of removing all grades of insane from the family and placing them in asylums has grown tremendously. We revert to the fact that, while in ten years the proportion of insane foreigners here decreased 13 per 100,000, and of the insane native whites 20 per 100,000, and of insane negroes 3 per 100,000, the numbers in insane asylums increased from about 75,000 to 150,000 and the asylums themselves increased from 162 to 328 in those same ten years. If this is true what interpretation shall we put upon it?

The answer is, this is another of the sad evidences that the family relation is changing in our country, the family ties weakening and the family pride declining. The growth of divorce, until to-day they reach upwards of 60,000 annually; and the number of divorces granted per

100,000 people increasing from 38 in 1880 to 73 in 1900, or more than 100 per cent (World Almanac, 1910, page 349) are proofs of the same truth.

Similarly to-day we find that families whose earlier generation would not under any circumstances allow a weak-minded or peacefully or harmlessly insane son, daughter, or parent to go to a public asylum, to-day are very anxious to remove the unfortunate member out of the family and put him in the public asylum or keep him (in some cases) in a public asylum at private expense. It is the experience of all of us here that a majority of the inmates of our insane asylums are made up of mild cases, and of weak-minded victims. Both of these classes, as we can all testify, can work on the public farm in a very intelligent and faithful way and enjoy it. They never do and never will do any injury to themselves, or to anyone else. They would be better among their kin and loved ones at home and would be producers there, whereas they are consumers only in the public asylum. In this I refer only to such as cannot be and never are cured in the public asylum.

The law contemplates that only those insane who are likely to be dangerous if left at large, either to themselves or others, should be kept in public asylums. And that is a correct policy. A private family does not have the right to load upon the public every inconvenient feature in their fold. It is not fair to the public. People rebel, and rightly so, against paying out their money to the government, except for the primal needs of government. Expensive government is one of America's great sins.

The fault lies with the examining physicians. The public is not represented. They report and certify many persons insane and dangerous who, while they are demented, are not dangerous. The thing to do is to clean out those who do not belong in the asylum and take good care of the remainder. I repeat, the public under the law as it is to-day, is not required to take care of all the insane, but those only who are dangerous because insane. And if that was not the law, it ought to be the law.

Let us be warned that any and all steps having a tendency to assist in weakening family love and in removing the sense of family obligation, will tend to bring about greater and more dreadful evils in this country, than if every one of the 200,000 inmates of insane asylums and madhouses were all thrown upon the public and left there unchecked. Back to the family should go 25 per cent of all the inmates of asylums to-day, because they were not legally taken out of the family. Then the State could take proper care of the balance.

With the plain facts before us that the asylum habit is growing much faster than population, that prices have greatly advanced and that the Legislature and the Governor are compelled every time the Assembly sit, to cut down the demands made by all sections and all institutions for appropriations and money to take care of the insane—we owe it to all wards of the State, pauper and insane, to make the money that is raised go as far as possible. The extent to which money is wasted measures the extent either to which our wards uselessly suffer, or the extent to which our people are uselessly compelled to submit to taxation and support for these ends. If the moneys appropriated and raised are not as large as needed, then the first moral duty of the managers of the State's wards, a duty owed as well to the taxpayers as to the wards, is to look for methods to make the money in hand go as much farther as possible. And taking Pennsylvania as a whole, I am convinced that, the same money now consumed annually for public maintenance of the insane, sick, and pauper classes can be made to do 25 per cent more work than it does now.

The principal means by which this can be done is to enforce a strictly wholesale method in buying supplies, based as far as possible upon competitive bids. I need not stop to argue that wholesale prices are from 15 to 30 per cent below retail prices. And I surely need to spend no time in proving that an institution in a county consuming \$25,000 to \$50,000 and more worth of supplies annually, is a fit consumer to discard retail buying entirely. And yet we have disgusting examples by the hundreds of institutions consuming such quantities of supplies, presenting to county authorities and the public for payment, little drug bills of \$5.00, coffee bills for 20 pounds, grocery bills for a mere basketful variety of 10 or 15 samples of sugar, starch, cheese, raisins, peaches, macaroni, etc., from little high-priced retail shops, when the public quotations all around us in 10,000 newspapers show us we are paying 30 to 40 per cent more than we should by this method.

Why do we do it? Because we follow the wrong political economy in determining that, as many citizens of the public as possible should have a chance to supply public institutions. This is wrong. It is not a hundred shopkeepers who should benefit in the conduct of these institutions, but 50,000 citizens, and also the inmates themselves. But by such a petty huckstering method of supply, the public and the inmates get no benefit—they are the two classes that suffer.

Another argument is that the political conditions demand this. The answer I make is that all the political leaders of the State would welcome a deliverance from this bad and unbusinesslike business with as much joy as they did the abolishing two sets of primaries and elections each year in Pennsylvania. Politicians are the same as we are, and they hate the miserable system which is wasteful and expensive. I believe in party rule and I believe in organization in the party and in being hide-bound to the party and to the organization. For without allegiance to such party and organization nothing can be accomplished. But there is no business or political advantage in a method that may insure support of a score of small retailers and engender the disgust of a thousand voters. Nor do those retailers, as a rule care for little sops given to them. They have told me that it means little to them.

No great hotel company, no business concern, no big commercial house, no railroad, no large business of any kind in these days could carry on a single year by following a retail method of buying its stock of goods and supplies. They would all go into bankruptcy. But the public cannot become insolvent. It can merely suffer and go on paying bills.

What is the remedy? There are some counties and municipalities brave enough to enforce the remedy of wholesale buying, as business men should do, and they are safe and immune from any complaint on the part of the people and never need blush to reveal all their accounts. There are other sections and institutions which are afraid for political reasons to put the purchasing end of their plant on a business basis, while in all other respects they have the finest plant that can be found anywhere. There are scores of stewards and superintendents if they were given the right and the duty to purchase by the most economical means, would be glad and happy to do so and would, in the richer counties, save \$10,000 a year and in the poorer ones at least \$5,000.

Again, I ask what is the remedy that would reach the entire State alike? Simply this—a law passed providing that whenever any money is appropriated by the State to public or private charity of any kind that it should (1) be appropriated and paid out only on condition that the institution receipting for it should covenant to expend it by wholesale or by a method guaranteeing purchases by wholesale prices; (2)

requiring an accounting and proofs by affidavits, etc., that the moneys paid out by the State Treasurer for one quarter was so spent and that all other moneys raised by county taxes or by any other means, consumed during that quarter for supplies were likewise so spent, in buying supplies by wholesale and where possible by competitive prices, before he should be allowed to advance the next quarterly sum of the appropriation due; (3) that the statute so passed should, by its terms, be read into every appropriation made and should also be so read into each appropriation by the terms of the appropriation itself as a condition precedent and that only upon a compliance with it would the appropriation be valid. In short, the cure is a law providing that no money be appropriated unless both the moneys locally raised and the moneys appropriated be expended in purchases at wholesale and whenever feasible by competitive prices. Its violation should forfeit the appropriation. This would reach all the poor and insane establishments of our State whether created under general or special statutes.

Another evil should be reminded. There is a tendency to put into the constructions of plants and establishments to care for the poor and insane, a lot of expensive show features, which costs thousands and thousands of dollars, but do not tell in the effective quality of the plant. They please the eye only—there are corners and crevices which require paint and repair and cut up and waste room and space and help to make the per capita cost of maintenance of each pauper and patient more than individual boarding in private families could be had for. I do not mean that it would be feasible to board these wards out privately, but I do mean that if any plant or set of buildings are so arranged and equipped that when thus assembled and centralized the care of the unfortunate is per capita more expensive than when dispersed, there is a radical defect in it. A great plant starts crumbling to pieces as soon as built and repair bills are constant and consuming. One marvels at every board meeting where all the paint and boards and nails and hardware and machinery and skilled labor are used. All that is merely ornamental; all that is complicating; all that decays and deteriorates quickly; all that makes exposure to weather large, etc; all that in equipment though convenient, is liable to get out of order should be eliminated. We need no "conveniences" that do not save expense.

The force of attendants by law to-day is made large. Laws are framed by those who have made the care of the insane a study and it seems to me they have become so enthusiastic about what belongs to the insane that they overlook the taxpayers' side and put the care of the pauper insane on the basis of insane who have an estate, which estate can afford to give to the patient a \$10 or \$15 per week treatment. These specialists in insanity let their enthusiasm make them feel that the public can afford such care, too. The public cannot do so.

In my experience I find the public views toward the care of our insane and pauper to be largely two classes. One class emotionally inclined immediately cry out, "Give the poor unfortunates the best of everything." The other class says, "Consider the taxpayer and do not give to the wards of the public any more than what will keep them. They must put up with at least as many hardships and discomforts as we who pay for their support must bear. They have a better life of it than we; they have heated bedrooms and not one-half of our country people have that." And thus they continue the comparison. Now these are all citizens and have a right to have their views considered.

I am convinced, upon making a study of my own locality, that part of our increase in insanity patients is due to an increased readiness to send the unfortunate members of the family to the public institution more than to actual increase of insanity. And I know locally of cases

where in the present generation fathers have taken insane sons to public institutions, while the grandfathers in the same families would not consent that their demented sons should go. I may assert this also with safety that a county taking care of its insane at home will have many more to care for and more money to pay than if such county paid for the maintenance in some distant State institution. This is so because families who would not think of allowing a demented member to go to an institution in a distant town or city very freely agree to put them on the public in the nearby county seat or county asylum. My own county learned that lesson very thoroughly.

I now beg your indulgence to speak briefly upon two important subjects in connection with our insane establishments, after which I shall close.

One of the important needs of the day seems to be the separation of tubercular insane from the others. This is not a suggestion that a costly new building should be erected. All that would be needed is a roof upon strong supports, and that roof with plenty of skylights in it. The sides need only be canvas. In such tent the consumptives should sleep all the year round, wrapped in warm blankets in winter. They should eat there except in the four cold months. The heat saved in heating sleeping rooms which this effeminate age demands would be a gain. It is a strange fact that we do not profit by Nature's cures, but will persist in furnishing heat for the germs in bedrooms to live upon so that they may make us their victims.

Secondly, a few counties (very few) have demonstrated that a properly managed farm of about the size of 200 acres to every 100,000 population of the county will sustain (with the aid of the present State appropriation) the insane of such county. This (together with getting out of the asylums the percentage of inmates who are there illegally as I have before shown) is the solution of the insane burden problem. I am told Chester County is practically doing it and one or two others may approximate it. But in many of the remainder of the counties upwards of one-fourth of the total moneys raised by county tax goes to support the county asylum and hospital. The farmer must go into the truck business and raise a large lot of beans and peas and similar products, which the women may shell in the winter and the county sell. And a farmer who was willing and who was encouraged could produce \$20,000 off of every 100 acres; of which 75 per cent could be clear.

And now to conclude, I know that much that I have said may be misinterpreted to mean that we should not have much feeling in regard to the unfortunates whom God has afflicted and inflicted on us. It is not so to be understood. I have simply tried to view the question from all sides and not alone from the viewpoint of an enthusiast upon any one feature of the problem. Wherever there is a possibility of a permanent cure of an insane extra expense should be put upon him. To such as are weak in body as well as mind more than ordinary comforts should be given. To those who are lawfully within the walls, the fact of poverty should not subject them to any neglect or inhuman treatment. Their food and beds should be wholesome and comfortable and as a matter of fact are better than the food and beds of one-half of the people of Pennsylvania. They cannot ask more. The safe and sane rule for all is that the treatment and care of the insane should be such that the law be administered fairly (as a Judge would administer it) to both, the unfortunates and the people who must pay the bill; and as to paupers, the treatment they receive should be what they deserve according to the degree to which they helped to make themselves burdens and wards upon the good people of Pennsylvania.

The address of Mr. Eshleman was received with hearty applause, following which the convention, after the enrollment of delegates, adjourned until 2 o'clock.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES.

Names of delegates in attendance at the Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, at Williamsport, Pa., October 11, 12, and 13, 1910:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—H. W. Osche, James Mc. B. Robb, William Bennett, Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Thomas S. McLoney, Francis J. Torrance, Charles F. Weller.

BLAIR COUNTY—H. J. Somer.

BEDFORD COUNTY—John A. Henderson and wife.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Philip J. Hartzog and wife, John Cunningham and wife, Conrad Bader, Elizabeth Bader, J. A. Gray and wife.

CARBON COUNTY—W. H. Gibson, S. L. West.

CHESTER COUNTY—John L. Smith, Lydia B. Walton, Willie M. Marshall, Sallie D. House, Adelaide B. Comfort, Sarah M. Cooper, Caleb P. Cooper.

CLARION COUNTY—Mrs. B. H. Frampton, D. A. Meyers, Sarah C. Meyers.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—Mrs. Helen Holloway, Miss Martha Freas.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—W. H. Smith, W. P. Burns.

DELAWARE COUNTY—James L. Reilly, Dr. Martin W. Barr.

ERIE COUNTY—Clark McGeester, Charles F. Loesel, John O. Smith, J. A. Henry, Mrs. J. A. Henry, Mrs. L. C. Church, Miss G. Henry, E. P. Gould, Mrs. E. P. Gould, Ira E. Briggs.

FAYETTE COUNTY—Marshall Dean and wife, Thomas Love, Mrs. A. P. Bowie.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Philip Holler and wife, Jacob W. Lehman, McFunk, John Brindle.

GREENE COUNTY—G. W. Chapman, G. T. Grave.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY—W. W. Wilson, R. P. Smith, Mrs. W. W. Wilson, Mrs. R. P. Smith.

INDIANA COUNTY—J. M. Marshall, D. T. Niel, Mrs. Sue Williard.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Bernard Beman, Martin H. Morrison, Isaac P. Royers, James W. O'Brien, Thomas Grier, James W. Smith, J. F. Ackley, Mrs. J. F. Ackley, Mrs. James W. Smith, W. A. Payne and wife, T. J. Kelly and wife, George W. Beamer and wife, William Mathews, F. I. Dickert, Charles F. Owen, Fred Fuller.

LANCASTER COUNTY—F. B. Bausman, A. L. Brubaker, N. B. Sweigart, T. H. Boyd, Worst Shaffer, Mrs. F. B. Bausman, Mrs. N. B. Sweigart, W. C. Grube, Mrs. W. C. Grube, Dr. William J. Steward, Percy Carpenter, H. Frank Eshleman.

LUZERNE COUNTY—Maurice Gaertner, Peter Fowe, S. W. Davenport, George H. Butler, G. W. Mitchell, D. A. Mackin, W. S. Leib, John J. Kenney.

LYCOMING COUNTY—Elmer E. Ohl, Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Mrs. M. E. Libby, N. B. Wilson, Mrs. N. B. Wilson, William D. Crooken, John E. Cupp, Frank P. Cummings, C. F. Wheeland.

McKEAN COUNTY—E. S. Boyne, George F. Guy.

MIFFLIN COUNTY—George S. Kimberly, C. G. Kauffman, L. H. Ruble.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY—L. A. Latsha, H. T. Lewis.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Charles S. Snyder and wife, Benjamin Benner and wife, Nathan L. Jones, Harry L. Markly, William W. Umstad, William Wilkie, Walter Bowditch, Charles Still, Jr., William

Coupe, Matthew Adams, John T. Rousenberger, O. P. Bohler, Edwin D. Sollenberger, Pringle Borthwick.

SOMERSET COUNTY—L. C. Colborn, Esq., J. C. Deitz.

UNION COUNTY—James Hafer.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—James A. Emery, William Courson, R. C. Buchanan, Mrs. R. C. Buchanan, Mary A. Rockey, John W. Quivny and wife.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—I. N. Dixon, Mrs. I. N. Dixon, J. M. Kennel.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Edwin D. Sollenberger, No. 1506 Arch street, Philadelphia, General Secretary; Mrs. Helen M. Holloway, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Martha J. Freas.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF CHESTER COUNTY—Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Kennett Square; Mrs. Willie M. Marshall, Sallie D. House, Adelaide B. Comfort, Sarah M. Cooper, West Chester.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. Sue Williard, Indiana; Mrs. Marshall Dean, Mrs. A. P. Bowie, Uniontown, Pa.; Mrs. B. F. Frampton, Clarion, Pa.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA—Hon. Francis J. Torrance, President, Pittsburg.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Harrisburg.

Charles F. Weller, Secretary of Associated Charities of Pittsburg.

Dr. Carl Kelsey, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

H. J. R. Hemming, London, England.

Dr. Del Sappenfield, Logansport, Ind.

Prof. Charles Lose, City Superintendent of Schools, Williamsport.

Dr. A. J. Somer, Superintendent Blair County Hospital.

Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Superintendent of Allegheny County Hospital.

Hon. Amos W. Butler, Secretary of State Charities, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. William J. Steward, Superintendent Lancaster County Hospital.

Prof. Thomas S. McLoney, Superintendent of Blind School, Pittsburg.

Hon. H. Frank Eshleman, Controller of Lancaster County.

Dr. M. P. Barr, Superintendent of Feeble-Minded Institute, Elwyn, Pa.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary of Committee of Lunacy.

Oliver P. Bohler, Superintendent of Philadelphia Blockley Almshouse and Hospital.

Rev. Evor Evans, pastor of Congregational Church.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong, pastor of Presbyterian Church.

Rev. James R. Baker, pastor of Methodist Church.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by President Wilson at 2 o'clock p. m. as per adjournment.

Mr. L. C. Colborn announced the following committees:

COMMITTEE ON PLACE OF NEXT MEETING—Mr. Bowditch, Germantown; Mr. Marshall, Indiana; Dr. Payne, Scranton; Mr. Dixon, Westmoreland; Mr. Gaertner, Luzerne; Mr. Smith, Erie; Mr. Snyder, Philadelphia.

AUDITING—Mr. Osche, Allegheny; Mr. Buchanan, Washington; Mr. Gray, Cambria.

OFFICERS—Mr. Fred Fuller, Scranton; Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Chester; Mr. Boyd, Lancaster; Mr. Smith, Crawford; Mr. Bohler, Philadelphia; Mr. Lehman, Franklin; Mrs. Frampton, Clarion.

RESOLUTIONS—Mr. Gourd, Erie; Mr. Culp, Williamsport; Mr. Smith, Chester; Dr. Somer, Blair; Mr. Makin, Luzerne; Dr. Srodes, Allegheny; Mrs. Bowie, Fayette; G. W. Chapman, Greene.

Prof. Charles Lose, A. M., City Superintendent of Schools of Williamsport, was here introduced to the convention by the President, and said:

I feel somewhat diffident about appearing before you who are trained in this work, but it seems to me that the public schools ought to be represented in every public movement, and I felt it my duty to come here and say a few words to you.

I was asked to make a "little" talk. In that respect I can probably meet the requirements.

Prof. Lose here read a paper entitled, "Our Public Schools as a Means of Relief from Pauperism."

ADDRESS OF PROF. LOSE.

Our Public Schools as a Means of Relief from Pauperism.

The public schools cannot cure pauperism, but they may assist to a limited degree in preventing it.

The aim of the old-time school was classical scholarship and culture; the aim of the modern public school is knowledge and efficiency. To every pupil studying Greek to-day in the schools there are ten studying English, mechanical drawing, and chemistry. Education in the past was for the few, at the present time it is for all.

With the change in the conception of the purpose of the school has come a decided change in the character of the work. While the three R's are taught better and more thoroughly than ever before there have come into the schools such subjects as drawing, construction work, manual training, domestic science and domestic art, school and home gardening, and technical courses and commercial courses of great variety. All of this work has had a tendency to make boys and girls more efficient in the work of the world, to give them a respect for manual labor, to improve their home conditions, and to fit them for their environment.

Then again, the modern public school system through its evening schools and its continuation schools cares for those people whose education was stopped at an early age, and through its school savings bank it teaches habits of thrift at a time when the formation of such habits is most important, and most influential.

All of this work has its influence in the lives of the children in the poor homes as well as in the lives of the children of the well-to-do. In fact, the only lessons that some children ever get in sustained effort, work well accomplished, and proper habits they get in the public schools of the land. The public schools are the only agency under the sun that could take the children of the foreigners daily thronging our shores and turn these children into loyal and efficient American citizens.

Few persons realize the great equipment possessed by the modern public school system to help prosecute all movements for social progress. While the public schools now and always must consider the education of boys and girls as their principal work and must guard against the faddist who would waste the time of the schools with poorly-digested plans for reform, yet there is no step taken for the advancement of any class of society in which the public schools are not interested and are not able to give assistance. This is particularly true of movements intended to reach the poor and unfortunate. The compulsory schools drive every boy and girl between six and fourteen under the roof of the schools and into the hands of wise and sympathetic teachers, and the factory law gives the school authorities considerable supervision over the employment of every boy and girl between fourteen and sixteen. The school attendance officers inspect at frequent intervals every home where want and improvidence are com-

mon. Members of Parents' and Teachers' Clubs visit these homes and furnish relief in a way that does the most good and the least harm. The school physician and the school nurse preserve the health of the children of these families. Intelligent and kind-hearted teachers watch over these children with much more interest and care than are given to the ordinary child. School boards may establish schools for defectives, and parental schools for incorrigibles and may organize free lecture courses that bring into the lives of those unable to afford such things that which will make them wiser, happier, and better. The public school system is the most powerful machine possessed by a democracy to raise the people of its lower classes up to a level of comfort and efficiency.

Can any group of persons organized for charitable or civic or moral purposes afford to overlook the assistance they may get from the public schools, whose work and influence reach every home, whose ample funds are freely granted by a generous public and a wealthy State, and whose machinery is so all-powerful for good? I am fully convinced that while there may be no panacea for pauperism the public schools furnish one means by which boys and girls of pauper parentage may possibly be made into self-supporting men and women.

Prof. Lose supplemented the reading of the paper with the following remarks:

In the common branches of the schools they never have done as thorough work as they are doing now. Three times each year I examine about 4,000 papers that come to me, that are first copies, and among them hundreds of papers on which there is not a single misspelled word. That could not have been done with the old-time teaching of spelling. When I went to school it wasn't uncommon for a boy to be two years learning to read. In this day our teachers wouldn't be considered competent if they didn't start a boy to reading in ten weeks.

The pupils of our schools in Williamsport buy each year nearly 20,000 packages of seeds. Many poor children buy them. They are sold at one cent a package. Think of what that does for families that otherwise would have nothing along this line.

Take manual training. That is practical work, but in spite of that the boys do not neglect other departments.

On the question of domestic science; some years ago I visited the West and looked into that question. A little girl came up to me one day and showed me a pan of muffins. I inquired what that kind of work did in the home of these children. I was told that in many cases it had changed the character of the homes, entirely. That their food was better cooked and that they had better food.

Some people think we are dragging these matters into the schools and neglecting the other matters. That is not true. We are conducting, to-day, in Williamsport, six or seven evening classes, and in these we have a good many young men and women. We conduct what we call an intermediate class; we are teaching the multiplication table to some of that class and others we are teaching to read. We have a class of sixty or seventy who are going on in their mathematics, history, etc., and we have a class in typewriting and stenography.

The public schools take the children of foreigners and turn them into American children, and no one can do that but the public schools.

I just wrote the thirty-fifth employment certificate that has been issued in Williamsport. We don't have many institutions that employ boys and girls. I always ask, "What work are you going at" and "is it necessary for you to leave the public schools?" and I sometimes send the teacher to the parent to ask if it is not possible to keep the child in school longer.

I think the day is passed when the school teacher is partial to the well-dressed and well-behaved child. I think the teacher knows it is her business to care most for the unfortunate child. A city in the central part of the State has established, outside of the city, a country home, and in connection with the Poor Board I think, and have taken out of the schools children whose homes were unfit for them because of poverty and have placed them in this country home and will support them there and start them in life. Under our school laws now that is possible for any board.

The public schools have unlimited funds, and the public are back of them. Our high schools are very efficient.

Now it is possible there is not a word of what I have said that is of practical value. But it seems to me it is possible for you who are interested in looking after the poor to let us who belong to the public schools join with you in working out some of your problems.

Applause.

Mr. H. W. Osehe, of Allegheny, here addressed the Convention as follows, on the subject, "After Many Years."

ADDRESS OF MR. OSCHÉ.

I don't know whether this means many years' experience as Director of the Poor or many years as a resident of Allegheny County, or many years as a married man. Nevertheless, I have one distinction in this association; this is the eighteen year I have attended here, and I don't know that there is another Director who has that distinction. In eighteen years, in a county like Allegheny, there is a good deal of work for a Director of the Poor. Many families huddle together; there are more causes for desertion, and for sickness and all that. I don't think there is a case of any kind that could be mentioned that I haven't had something to do with, from the foundling on the doorstep to the old gray-haired man and woman. I was taken with the remarks of Brother Eshleman, especially when he spoke of the increase of the feeble-minded in the institutions. Statistics show they have doubled, and we know that to-day people are too ready to have someone else take the burden off their shoulders. When I was a boy there were a couple of men we called crazy in our town, but the parents kept them at home; now the moment there is anything wrong the first place they go is to the Director of the Poor; the taxpayer must pay for their keeping. We have about 750 insane, and there are very few who contribute a dollar. And we have three or four hundred at Polk. In the last few years we have had many of the Hungarians and Slavs and Poles. They huddle together, and when they make any money they send it home; when they are in trouble they come to the Directors of the Poor. They never have any money. But I think the younger generation of that class will make good men and women; the boys and girls dress well, and the majority are honest.

There are a few suggestions I want to make to you. I think we should have an entirely new code of poor laws. I think that is one thing this association should do, to advocate that. I think every county should be a poor district of its own and should be governed by three men—I think three a better number than a larger number. We have three, and our county is one of the largest in the State.

There is another matter that causes trouble to us and that is the hydrophobia cases. Under the present law, anyone bitten by a dog and applies for aid the board is compelled to furnish them with treatment. In the last year we have had an average of eight or ten a month. It costs us \$400 or \$500 a month. Now, regardless of whether the party is

poor or wealthy, I think anyone who desires to maintain a dog should be more or less responsible for the acts of that animal. The trouble occurs more with pet dogs and curs. A man who has a good hunting dog will take care of it. I can cite a case of a pet dog. A party came in and told us that the father and four of the children had been bitten by the dog; in the course of a month or so the man died of hydrophobia, and they brought the four children to us.

Another matter I might suggest. We will have an act to present to the Committee on Legislation; that is in regard to desertion. We should have a law making the desertion of a family a felony. We have a large number of cases of desertion, where a man will leave his family and go to another State, and there is no way to get him. You cannot arrest him unless you get him back into your own State. We have a case now where a man went to Minnesota, and he writes back to his wife that he will never return and that he is living there under an assumed name, and that he can have another wife and raise another family. But we cannot get him unless we can catch him in this State.

There is another matter, say where there is an old lady who has a little house and lot and no one to care for but hasn't enough means to live on and yet you cannot compel her to go to the County Home. Yet the neighbors will complain, and the difficulty is to get someone to go into court to make information. There should be a law that we could take a person of that kind, for their own betterment, and take them to the home. I make these suggestions that they may be taken up and discussed among you.

Applause.

ADDRESS OF MR. LOESEL.

Mr. Charles F. Loesel, of Erie, here addressed the Convention as follows on the subject, "Right View of the First Request for Aid; Uses and Solicitation of Material Relief."

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

I am delighted to be with you to-day. I think you made a mistake in getting me here to make a speech. Being a new member as a Director of the Poor, you ought to have called on some of the older members. But I will do the best I can.

My idea is that a Director should be a good judge of human nature. There are many stories told to them; they almost pierce any heart, and the more questions you ask the less you will find out. Which reminds me of a story about a man going down the street and seeing a young man pulling corn, and he says, "You have a lot of work ahead of you." And the young man says, "Yes." And he says, "Your corn looks yellow." And the boy says, "That is the kind we planted." And he says, "I don't think you will get more than half a crop." And the boy says, "We are planting it on halves, anyway." And he says, "There ain't much difference between you and a fool." And the boy says, "Only a fence." (Laughter).

We generally inquire where they buy their groceries and who they rent from, and generally take the matter up with the grocer, over the 'phone, and call up the charitable institutions to find if they are on the list. It is a good thing to co-operate with all the charitable institutions.

We had a case. A watchman at our plant was making \$12 or \$14 a week and the Secretary called me up and asked if we had such a person working there. We told him we had, and he says, "His wife wants help; the children have to have shoes." I went and asked him why his wife wanted help and he says, "There is a little trouble between us; she is a Catholic and I am not; she wants the children to go to the Catholic school and I want them to go to the Protestant school."

A lot of these people want help simply because things aren't going right at home.

A great many parents will send their children to get an order for groceries. I think that is wrong; it simply educates the children to get things without working for them. I never thought it right to issue orders to children.

I think that is all I have to say, and I thank you for your attention.

A Delegate: I would like to ask the last speaker what his minimum and maximum relief is.

Mr. McAlister (Erie): \$6.50 a month is the maximum; we have no minimum price. We always investigate thoroughly by going among their friends and neighbors, and by going to their groceryman and their doctor. As a rule we can tell pretty near what we ought to do. I have been on the board now nine years; three and a half years of that I have been in the office at Erie, and I have investigated pretty thoroughly all over the City of Erie, and I find they will all bear investigation. They will scarcely ever tell you the exact truth. I think we are not imposed upon very much.

Mr. Smith (Chester): We, in Chester County, take a different view as to outside relief from many of the counties. I don't think we have spent \$500 in any one year in the last sixteen years for outside relief, and we have a county of 100,000 people. We believe that to help the average family who apply for relief is making paupers of them and their children. Unless it is a very good family and a very exceptional case, we withhold all relief. A family that will apply for relief from year to year you had better break up and put the children into homes. Most of the people who come to you seeking relief will refuse to go to the County Home and will tell you they can live without relief. We will aid an old man and his wife, or a widow, living with her daughter, possibly.

Charles Snyder (Philadelphia): I represent a district that gives outdoor relief, in Philadelphia, and I always make it a rule to go and visit the family and find out about it. We have a Ladies' Aid Society and Relief Association, and if you are not very careful these people will impose on you and go to both societies. I have been to places where they were living nicely, and when I told them I would send them to the almshouse they didn't want any relief. One day a woman came to my office and with her a neighbor woman who told me this woman had nothing to eat, and I gave her an order for a dollar's worth of stuff and she went out to the gate and sold that dollar order for twenty-five cents and went into the theater and sat there nearly all the afternoon. In some of our meetings it has been said that they say nothing about the Director who has just taken his position. I know that a man who has no knowledge of giving out poor relief is imposed upon and it takes some time to learn his duties as a Director.

Some years ago I advocated the whipping post for men who deserted their families. This Association appointed a committee to go to Delaware and look the matter up. The doctor of Blockley Alms-

house and myself went there and we found that very few of them came back for a second dose. One dose cured them, and that would be the way here.

As to outdoor relief, our last statement shows, "For outdoor relief \$7,607.23." Where does that money go to? Much of it goes to people who should not receive it. There shouldn't any outdoor relief be given except in extreme cases. It only makes them dependent. Our young men go to the cities and raise families and then many of them are thrown on the Directors of the Poor. We have got to offer more inducements to the young men to stay at home and work on the farms. The time is coming when this country will not raise enough to support the people. We have got to go back to the farms.

Applause.

Mr. Brownsmiller: I am from the County of Schuylkill. We have applications printed and send them to the Justices of the Peace and Aldermen. If a person wants outdoor relief he has to go before a Justice and fill out and answer some twenty-five or thirty questions—as to the number of children, their ages, and the cause of destitution, etc. In addition to that he has to have on that application the names of two property owners, to swear that the facts stated are true. Then we make inquiry as to the destitution and condition of the family, and in many cases we find that the Justice is delinquent in his duty and swears the man and then goes to these people and they put on their names. So we want to make these people responsible who swear these parties to these papers. We were allowed \$20,000 last year and paid out some \$21,000. Twelve years ago the outdoor relief of our county was \$42,000. It was this way: The Directors expected from fifteen to twenty-five per cent from every storekeeper.

Desertion is a great question with us. The minimum we allow is fifty cents a week, and from that to \$2.50. We pay no rent and no coal bills, and we have it printed on the order that the storekeeper must give nothing but provisions. Some will take nothing the first, second, or third week, and the fourth week will buy a blanket, and the storekeeper puts it down "Provisions." Graft is at the bottom of it. It is graft.

ADDRESS OF MRS. FRAMPTON. D

Mrs. B. H. Frampton, of Clarion, was introduced at this point and read the following interesting paper, which received the hearty applause of the delegates:

One of the most vital questions yet unformulated is the problem of childhood. We talk of the dependent child, of the great child-labor problem, of our deficiency in protective legislation and our National indifference to conditions of working children and its disastrous results. We talk of the child-in-the-home problem and the child-education problem. Millions are being spent for investigating the placing-out system and many other components of the great universal problem of childhood.

But to find genuine and profound understanding of this most important theme, we must go back 1,900 years to the Christ of Galilee.

He knew the child was the embodiment of the future of humanity. He advised each of his Disciples that they should be as a little child. "Whosoever shall offend one of these little ones, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and be cast into the sea." This sentence has rung through the subsequent centuries, and yet the American people are slow to grasp the duty they owe to the child.

The immensity of the subject, which divides itself into many sub-heads, causes us to lose sight of the future. We see the scientific research into the psychology of childhood—juvenile courts, legislation for children, societies for the prevention of cruelties to children, children's hospitals, children's charities, and many other forms of helpful activities—and we think, because we have performed a part, we have succeeded as a whole. It has been stated there is not a sociologist, nor a writer of the laws of nature, topics of current events, or public interest, who has yet recognized American childhood as a whole. Jane Adams, in her "Newer Ideals of Peace," says: "We have made public education our great concern in America, and perhaps the public school system is our most distinctive achievement; but there is a certain lack of consistency in the relation of the State to the child after he leaves the public school." At a great expense the State has provided school buildings and other equipment in which to prepare professional teachers. It has spared no pains to make the system complete, and yet, as rapidly as the children leave the schoolroom, the State seems to lose all interest and responsibility in their welfare and has, until recently, turned them over to the employer with no restrictions.

Protection of our youth should be one of the highest, if not the supreme concern of our government and this no one will gainsay, for in the youth lie the future possibilities of our Nation and its welfare. Education and society fail if there are children whose physical, moral, and mental needs and demands are inefficiently cared for. Because we have failed to recognize childhood as a whole, may partially account for the three classes of children coming under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court and known as delinquent, dependent and incorrigible. The Juvenile Court is the great product of legal evolution. This tribunal is not merely a separate place for trial, but a court combined with an organization of associated child-saving methods. Judge Lindsey considers the essentials of his court to be—the acts enabling him to deal freely with delinquent and dependent children and to hold parents or adult agents responsible for the offenses of their wards. The Judge does more than rule the proceedings, he sympathizes, explains, guides, and inspires. Of all delinquents coming before the Juvenile Court at Denver, Judge Lindsey, claims ninety-six per cent finally reformed. This, on the whole, is said to be the best record in the world.

The dependent or neglected child is the child who is destitute or abandoned and is dependent on the public without parental care or guardianship. The incorrigible child is that child who is charged as being unmanageable, which charge under the juvenile legislation of our State can only be preferred by the parent or guardian. Delinquent children are those who are charged with the violation of any law of this Commonwealth, or any city, borough, or townships ordinance. This classification is also made to include any child who has been before designated as an incorrigible. Hence it is with these three classes that the Probation Officer works and to accomplish the true result aimed at by the Legislature of our State it is important that the Probation Officer should be one who is willing to study the delinquent child with respect to age, sex, physical, mental, and moral environment, economic situation and, as well, the condition of the home, for while the Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of which system our Juvenile Court is a part, in his merciful consideration for the welfare of the

child and society is the final arbiter in each instance, yet the Probation Officer, to whom the child is committed or under whose supervision the child is placed, is in a great measure the one upon whom depends the accomplishment of the desired end. There is a sentiment favoring women as Probation Officers, and perhaps, woman with her natural mother instinct does have a keener insight into the nature and disposition of the young offender.

Many delinquents have been saved to become good citizens by the sympathetic, humane efforts of the Probation Officers. Splendid results have followed where the Probation Officer has co-operated with the Children's Aid Society, and, to my mind, results just as encouraging and splendid, if not more so, would be obtained if in each instance of a dependent or neglected child being brought before our Juvenile Courts, the Court in the order of commitment would award such child to that society. The care of that class of children differs widely from that required for the children of the other two classifications, and, it is just such care that is provided by that society, and indeed, would not the care required for the children of the other classes be ample to busy the Probation Officer? The plea of the Children's Aid Society to the Juvenile Court should be—Award to us the dependent and neglected child!—and why should not the Court so order?

Judge Lindsey recommends that a course be provided by some school or schools for the training of those who deal with delinquents and with dependents. The Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania has quite a number of trained volunteer workers; some have been training for twenty-five years and are truly seniors in the school of real experience and some have finished their course and been called to their reward, and as we look backward and recall that they have given the best efforts of their lives to this Christ-like cause, we are reminded of these beautiful words of Bailey: "We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths. We should count time by the heart throbs, not figures on a dial. He lives most who thinks most, who feels noblest, acts best." The Children's Aid Society of Clarion County has done a splendid work in caring for dependent and neglected children, many of whom had it been otherwise would have been paupers, and perhaps, criminals. Let me tell you the story of a neglected child. * * *

You understand that we not only care for the destitute and neglected child, but I might add, the lame, halt, and blind. We make no distinction as to race, creed, or color. We place the child in a suitable boarding home in charge of some good motherly woman until a permanent home can be secured. You remember the keynote of the White House Convention?—"Home is the highest product of civilization." Children should not be deprived of it except for urgent and compelling reasons. Surely poverty alone should not disrupt the home. The widowed or deserted mother who is willing to work and to do her best, ordinarily should be helped in such a way as to enable her to bring her children up in the natural way. If it were possible to place a good mother in every home the results for good would be marvelous.

It has been said that the chief cause of delinquency is the non or semi-functionary home. Dr. Travis gives a number of causes for delinquency and they spring from every department of life—physical, economic, dispositional, physiological, individual, and the last and great cause as the family cause or the non or semi-functionary home. Our consideration will cover only the latter.

In the well organized home we usually find healthy parents, healthy children and such physical, mental, and ethical surroundings as constitute a wholesome home. The children of such a home are recognized practically as greater than any material thing thereto. In the other class of homes the parents may be so impoverished or ignorant as to

sacrifice his child for wages or food. With the twentieth century and its world-wide expression of the industrial expansion of woman, she presents a new industrial, social, and legislative problem as to her place in organized industry. The employment of married women is rapidly on the increase, and it is asserted that it is not because they need to work at wage-earning, but because they prefer it to housekeeping. Medical authorities of Great Britain say that any attempt to combine the offices of child-bearer and bread-winner in one person must of necessity result in feeble babies and premature births. The damage cannot be measured by mortality figures for these take no account of the impaired vitality of the infants who manage to survive only to swell the ranks of degenerates and delinquents. One of the greatest evils associated with the employment of married women in industry is neglect of the children and the home. We also have lower wages and the unemployment of men, no one of which evils do women escape by their occupation in industry and yet in increasing numbers women abandon the home for wage-earning. In France the Council of Salubrity determines the branches of industry in which a woman may engage without detriment to her health. The economic reason for this is that the reproductive organs in particular are injured by the heavy strain of man's work and the human race degenerates in consequence of woman's impaired physical condition and ability to perform the maternal functions. My sympathy goes out to the army of women who are wage-earners because necessity demands it and in many cases are securing only starvation wages, perhaps their only resource is scrubbing or washing. Sordid wealth and cruel corporations have nothing to do with the individual save as a contributor to wealth, demanding the greatest production at the least cost, putting the dollar above the human being. The condition of society to-day makes one wonder if the old way was not the best when the women stayed at home, cared for the children, and were the housekeepers while the men labored in the ways of the world.

Let us now consider, briefly, the treatment of the juvenile delinquent. The history of juvenile delinquency has been divided into two periods, ancient and modern. Time will not permit me to mention the treatment of the delinquent during the former period. In the latter or modern period, since the law clearly distinguishes between the juvenile and the adult, the aim of the treatment is not to punish, but to reform. The treatment is framed to fit the offender, not the offense. Great changes for good have been the result of this experience, not of sentimentality. Why then are not the new methods more widely used? Mr. Flexner says: "I believe that every part of the law that involves a criminal conception of it should be eliminated. I would strike from the law all that relates to a jury trial; I would not leave a vestige to be pointed out by the advocates of the older methods as an evidence of adherence still to criminal procedure. I would write more clearly into these laws than has yet been done the benevolent principle that the proceeding involving the child is not criminal and that the child furthermore is not to be treated as a criminal."

It has been advocated that a remedy can be found in the school-room in a curriculum practical and human and that gives to the school a chance to affiliate itself with life and all those larger social activities which aim to catch the spirit of youth and lead it along normal lines by providing sane, healthful activities for energies that will be spent.

But I fear I have thrown no new light upon this great problem nor advanced any new thought for consideration. But some day let us hope that this struggling old world will have arrived at the truest

conception of its duties to the neglected and the wayward child, and the exhausted, tired charity worker and philanthropist these beautiful words of Kipling will then soothe to rest:

When earth's last picture is painted, and
The tubes all twisted and dried;
When the oldest color has faded and
The youngest critic has died,
We shall rest, and faith, we shall need it,
Lie down for an aeon or two,
Till the Master of all good workmen shall
Set us to work anew.

And those that were good shall be happy;
They shall sit in a golden chair;
They shall splash at a ten-league canvas
With brushes of comet's hair;
They shall find real Saints to draw from—
Magdalene, Peter, and Paul;
They shall work for an age at a sitting
And never grow weary at all!

And only the Master shall praise us,
And only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money,
And no one shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of the working,
And each in his separate star,
Shall draw the thing as he sees it, for
The God of things as they are!

At the conclusion of the interesting paper of Mrs. Frampton, Mr. Colborn said: Mrs. Adelaide Comfort, of West Chester, has a matter to present to the Association and I move that the time be given to her now to present that matter to the Association.

Mrs. Comfort was received with applause and read a very interesting paper entitled, "A Plea for the Custodial Care of the Girl Who Is Known as a Bad Girl, but Is a Moral Imbecile," which was received most heartily by the members of the convention.

ADDRESS OF MRS. COMFORT.

Adelaide B. Comfort was appointed by the Chester County Children's Aid Society to prepare the following paper:

A Plea for Custodial Care of What Is Known as the Bad Girl, but Is a Moral Imbecile."

Plato, who for twenty years drank from the fountain of knowledge of his master, Socrates, said that the State should have absolute control over every citizen. The weak and unpromising children should be killed and many of the frail Spartan children were abandoned to the wild beasts of the mountains. Only the healthy babes were left to have harmoniously united the beauty of mind and body. Great care was taken so that nothing mean or vile would be shown to children. Their environments were to be beautiful and enobling, though simple.

The pagan ideas were undoubtedly along the right line to perpetuate only the best and strongest in the human race, but Paul commanded the Romans that were strong to bear the infirmities of the

weak. Christianity recognizes the responsibility of each individual and enforces the law of brotherly love. The weak that will claim our attention for the present is that large class of women and girls who pass in and out of our charitable institutions, asylums, reformatories, and prisons and who in their intervals of freedom are a source of misery to themselves and relatives and a menace to the community—incomplete in some mental or physical particular, so that it is impossible for her to live and make a constructive contribution to society; the class to whose existence society has been blind until its magnitude makes it impossible to longer refuse to see that which is insidiously sapping its foundation; the class which is recognized by those dealing with defectives and should have custodial care during child bearing age, so as to prevent the propagation of persons of more marked idiotic conditions, to be a source of heavier taxation to the normal child and the burden bearers of the future. In considering what the State should do to rid the community of this source of evil, I have visited institutions caring for the imbecile, epileptic, and criminal—to learn if it were possible to add a building to the already organized institution for the care of these moral degenerates.

The following are the opinions gathered from those most conversant with the subject:

Dr. H. H. Goddard, of New Jersey Training School, thinks the morally defective girl should be cared for in an institution for the class.

Dr. H. M. Cary thinks it not right to classify the moral imbecile with the poor unfortunate individual who merely lacks the development of the mental faculties. It is certainly no more right and proper to do this than to keep criminally insane in the same institution with the insane who have not been condemned as criminals.

Dr. Martin W. Barr writes that "Undoubtedly there should be an institution for the moral imbecile—an institution for the feeble-minded is not a place for them."

With Mrs. Martha P. Falconer twenty-five per cent are girls who should have custodial care past the child-bearing age. A reformatory where the methods employed are for normal individuals should not be burdened with these moral degenerates. The latter need a custodial institution adapted to their particular condition, taught as much as she is capable of learning, kindly treated and, as Dr. Snodgrass says, made happy and useful and to a large degree self-supporting.

Dr. H. H. Hart's belief is that such children should be segregated and should not be dealt with as responsible beings.

Doctors William Evans and Edwin H. VanDeusen, of Philadelphia, find a large percentage of the morally weak girls to be mentally deficient—one gives ninety per cent.

Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, of the Reformatory for Women, Bedford, N. Y., has more than twenty per cent girls who are so lacking in moral sense as to need permanent custodial care.

Dr. Alexander Johnson, Secretary of National Conference of Charities and Corrections, thinks there is no class in the community who so sorely need the permanent protecting care of the mother State as feeble-minded women and girls, and there is no class for whom it would be as good economy for the State to care for them.

Dr. Murdock writes: "I believe a separate institution for this class of women is desirable."

With Mrs. F. A. Morton, Reformatory Prison for Women in Massachusetts, twenty per cent of the women under her care are defective. That these women and girls of inferior mental fiber should be gathered and forever have the doors closed behind them is the consensus of opinion of the Judges of our courts with whom I have communicated.

Dr. Jane Baker, of Chester County, says: "I believe that these girls

should not be cared for at the poorhouses through the State, where their condition and its significance to the common weal is rarely grasped—also because the discipline they require should not be and is not required for the large majority of a poor house. In my experience of fourteen years in poor house living eighty-five per cent of the births there are of imbecile mothers."

Dr. Amos W. Butler, Indianaapolis, Ind., asks why not stop the birth of such children? Why should not feeble-minded women of child-bearing age be secluded? They are now largely cared for at public expense in almshouses and by other agencies. If they could be segregated in institutions the reproduction of their kind would be cut off and at the same time they could earn a part of their support—many of these women are mothers of from three to six feeble-minded children. Five women of this class not specially selected are known to be the mothers of nineteen children. Fifteen of the children have been inmates of public institutions and the records show that up to the present time they have spent a total of 136 years therein, at an average annual maintenance expense of \$100. These children have cost the State \$13,600, and seven of them still remain public charges.

From Dr. W. E. Fernald, Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Waltham, we have the following: "The tendency to lead dissolute lives is especially noticeable in feeble-minded females; a feeble-minded girl is exposed as no other girl is exposed. She has not sense enough to protect herself from the perils to which women are subjected. Often bright and attractive, if at large, they either marry and bring forth in geometrical ratio a new generation of defectives and dependents or become irresponsible sources of corruption and debauchery in the communities where they live. There is hardly a poorhouse in this land where there are not two or more feeble-minded women with from one to four illegitimate children each. There is every reason in morality, humanity, and public policy that these feeble-minded women should be under permanent and watchful guardianship, especially during the child-bearing age. A feeble-minded girl of the higher grade was accepted as a pupil at the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded when she was fifteen years of age. At the last moment the mother refused to send her to the school as she could not bear the disgrace of publicly admitting that she had a feeble-minded child. Ten years later the girl was committed to the institution by the Court after she had given birth to six illegitimate children, four of whom were still living and all of whom were feeble-minded. The city where she lived had supported her at the almshouse for a period of several months at each confinement, had been compelled to assume the burden of the lifelong support of her progeny, and finally decided to place her in permanent custody. Her mother had died broken-hearted several years previously."

The above instance is one which could be duplicated from our records with all sorts of complications and variations and they all illustrate the following points: First, that nothing is so costly to the community as the inefficient or neglectful handling of such a case, and second, that if the condition of the woman at the first commitment has been properly recognized she would have been segregated for life or at least until such time as she was no longer of the child-bearing age.

Economists realize the question of providing properly for the defective is one of the great financial problems of modern times.

Dr. Joseph F. Neff, Director of Public Charities of Philadelphia, says: "Appeal to the pocketbook of the taxpayer and show that it would be economical for State or city to provide for all feeble-minded women and girls during child-bearing age," and Ellis Ames Ballard says: "If

thousands of dollars are not spent now, soon millions will be needed for the same purpose."

As a simple business proposition no State can make a better investment or one actually paying larger dividends than to insure that the feeble-minded women of child-bearing age are prevented from bringing defective paupers into the world, to go on reproducing themselves. The direct money saving from this result alone would in a few generations represent a sum equal to the cost of maintenance of the entire feeble-minded population of the State.

It is claimed that the establishment of a custodial department for feeble-minded women of child-bearing age in Indiana has in the last ten years materially decreased the birth rate of illegitimates.

The reports of such institutions as that at Newark, N. J., designed exclusively for women, are extremely interesting and deal with this phase of the question:

"The objects and purposes of the Custodial Asylum are exclusively for the enforced custody and protection during the child-bearing age of feeble-minded women of such physical development as to be capable of becoming mothers, who are indigent residents of the State. The institution is supported by the State, except transportation and funeral expenses, in event of death, which must be born by the county whence they come. It is not a school in an educational sense, but constructed as a well-regulated home, with special regard to training in all household duties and industries, the cultivation of habits of cleanliness, propriety, physical culture, music, vocalization, and self-reliance. A school department is maintained for such as are teachable and of school age."

The State has met the question of personal liberty and has decided against it in the interest of public health in compulsory education. We are compelled to take care of the insane. Children who break the law are taken from their parents. Nowhere in this world of law can there be personal liberty to do wrong without punishment. The only real liberty that can exist under the reign of law, is the freedom to choose among the various ways of doing right. The peace of society and the rights and liberty of all must be regarded.

"Society certainly has the right to control the propagation of human beings with the hereditary criminal and with one who is of the abnormal physical type.

At the alumni of Bellevue Hospital last spring one advocate of this right stated he believed that in four generations it would wipe out nine-tenths of crime, insanity, and illness. Confucius said, "To see that which is right and not do it is want of courage."

In closing I would urge upon every one here that, whatever the conditions are, these girls are either a private or a public burden and one that, if not wisely considered, will place upon our children a greater burden than the making of bricks without straw was to the Israelites, and that we of to-day should make every effort to produce a public sentiment that will segregate these girls during the child-bearing age at least. It should be a State care with local aid as is now done with the insane—i. e., the county paying its proportionate share of the maintenance. I would also urge you to consider the importance of Dr. Samuel G. Dixon's work of recognizing the importance of attending to the defective school child. By the age of eight to nine years, these should receive special care and by so doing evil tendencies can be kept in control.

Emerson tells us the way to mend the bad world is to create the right world. Is there—

Nothing to do in this land of ours
Where weeds spring up with the fairest flowers,
Where sunshine has ever a fitful play,
Where hearts are breaking every day.
Lord send Thy help the journey through
Lest faint we cry, "So much to do."

4 Mr. Colborn: That is a fine paper, and this subject interests every county in the State. In a visit to Dr. Barr a few years ago he said to me: "Mr. Colborn, I have been investigating a single case in your county. Do you know how many insane and feeble-minded persons come from those two families in Somerset County? There are eighty insane and feeble-minded in those two families, and they are on the increase."

I asked the Doctor what was the prevention of that, and he answered: "Segregation of the females and castration of the males."

These are the things we must confront, and we ought to go at it in a way that will accomplish the result; throw away our modesty in these things. I was very much pleased at the ladies, in their papers, naming right out the evils that are brought on and which the people have to contend with from these questions. I think the Committee on Resolutions ought to suggest that a building be provided for by the State as custodian of feeble-minded girls until they are past the child-bearing age. Mrs. Williard this summer helped us out in a case of that kind. We were at a loss where to put the girl and Mrs. Williard came to the rescue and this girl is now provided for.

Mr. Smith (Chester): This is a very important question. It affects the moral standing of each and every community. I hope when you go home you will try to create a sentiment to have a law passed for an institution for the morally and mentally-deficient girls. There is no law by which we can control these girls. We have fifteen or twenty girls of that class that we are holding, contrary to law, and I know we have saved the reproduction of more than a hundred children from girls of that class in the last fifteen years. Let us establish an institution that can uplift and care for these girls, as our almshouses cannot do. We are not prepared in the almshouses to separate them. They should not be allowed in the almshouses. By building a place for their care, and establishing some light labor, like the manufacture of hosiery, etc., I think the class of morally-deficient will be materially reduced in the next few years.

Mr. Brownsmiller: I desire to say this: These papers show that we live in times of physical tests, microscopical tests, and X-ray studies. I want to thank these ladies who have read these papers and those who have given talks on this matter from the bottom of my heart. I am only one from Schuylkill County. When I asked for money to found such an institution they laughed at me. Let us do all we can to eliminate this great evil.

Applause.

Mr. G. W. Chapman: I think that each county in the State ought to have the same laws in relation to the poor. If there is anyone in the State that ought to be honored I think it is a Director of the Poor, because the responsibility is great. If a man hasn't the sympathy of heart to protect the poor he isn't fit for a Poor Director. I would suggest that there be a law passed to make each county alike under the law. And allow each Poor Director, if he wants to take his wife along with him, let the county foot it ;and they ought to have the attorney go along. I venture to say that nine-tenths of the people don't know how the other one-tenth live. Go into some homes and if it don't try the heart of any man I will give up. I am not a sportsman, but I do keep dogs; my dogs lie in a more creditable place than some of these children when they lie down at night.

Dr. A. J. Somer, Jr., Superintendent of the Blair County Hospital, here read the following paper, "An Ideal Hospital for the Insane," which was received with applause:

ADDRESS OF DR. SOMER.

An Ideal Hospital for the Insane.

My subject is one of interest to all—to many of us it is one of very peculiar interest. I beg your indulgence for a few minutes and I will do my best to offer you some suggestions, the result of many years' close association with the mentally afflicted, and indicate some of the practical conclusions at which I have arrived.

The care of the insane involves two chief purposes—one is their safe detention so that they may do no harm to themselves or to others, and the other is that of their curative or palliative treatment. In times gone by public authorities were quite content to provide a house of detention—I might say a prison—for the insane and if that house had a watertight roof and sufficient food was provided to support life that was considered to be amply sufficient provision for such unfortunates. Public opinion then fully approved, and the lot of the insane was very little ameliorated. We have now advanced and it is recognized that the insane have rights and that the community has corresponding duties. Public opinion no longer tolerates the detention of the insane as prisoners—the dictates of humanity no longer approve of the insane having no care or attention but that accorded by jailors who by callous association become more or less brutal to their helpless charges. The mentally afflicted are no longer thrown promiscuously together and permitted to add to one another's tortures, but society has recognized its duty to make some sacrifice in order to afford therapeutic treatment to these unfortunate people and to secure, as far as practicable, that they shall have fair chances of recovery and consequent restoration to the ranks of self-supporting and useful members of society. An asylum for the insane that has only the features of a prison will not much longer be tolerated by any self-respecting community. We now have hospitals for the insane and such hospitals must be provided with conveniences and appliances for the curative or palliative treatment of the inmates, as well as their safe detention under conditions which will make their lot as tolerable as possible. A building merely sufficient to afford safe and even comfortable detention would be a very inadequate provision if the cure and alleviation of its inmates is looked upon as of paramount importance. It will probably

occur to most of you that it is impracticable to dispense with barred windows and locked doors and those who feel sorry for the afflicted will wish to make such ameliorative changes in or additions to their environment as will, in some degree, modify their surroundings which, under the most favorable circumstances, can never compare favorably with their own home—"Be it ever so humble there's no place like home." I am fully aware that I am speaking of public institutions which are supported by the taxpayers and in connection with which the necessity of strict economy is of paramount importance so that the financial burden of their support shall press as lightly as possible on those who must pay for the misfortunes of their friends and neighbors. In the course of my experience I have learned that the best and strictest economy is entirely consonant both with the best interests of the insane as well as with the interests of those who have to bear the burden of their support. The address of the Hon. Mr. Eschleman this morning suggested important considerations on this subject and you will find that I am almost entirely at one with him. I hope to win your acquiescence to the statement that an "Ideal Hospital for the Insane" is the only provision that can be made for the mentally afflicted that is truly economical from the strictest financial point of view, the highest and best from the social or political point of view, and the only proper way of discharging our duty to our unfortunate neighbors.

It is well known that a fair percentage of those who suffer from acute mental trouble are curable. In every alienist's experience there are many cases that promise a satisfactory result if subjected to proper and satisfactory treatment, while the same cases offer no satisfactory prognosis in the absence of such opportunities and means of treatment. Therefore, the question is, "What kind of a house is properly adapted, both for the safe detention and satisfactory treatment of insane persons?" And, "Is the provisions of such a house consonant with the interest of the taxpayers who have to bear the burden of the cost of its construction and maintenance?" On this latter point I again reassure you and emphatically state my conviction that real economy is best secured by providing buildings of an entirely suitable character.

Without entering into a disquisition of the details of the medical treatment of the insane, I remind you of the kind of trouble or disease we are combating. It is a mental trouble. These mental cases require such ameliorations of their environment and treatment as are proper to soothe and satisfy diseased and troubled minds. One of the best, if not the best, means at our disposal is to place the patient in rural surroundings with attractive and interesting scenery. It is obvious that the country is the best place to secure cheap sites for buildings and that land for cultural purposes is there available at prices far less than close to our cities and towns. My "Ideal Hospital" should be built in a commanding position, preferably on a hill, with extensive views of the surrounding country on all sides. Trees, foliage, and flowers should surround the buildings in picturesque array but the trees should not be so many or so close or so thick as to unduly diminish the views of the distance. The site should, if possible, be chosen so that the surrounding grounds are fertile and the extent of the hospital grounds should be planned on a basis of two acres per head of the anticipated population. Of ward buildings there should be at least four, so that the different classes of cases may be separated—it is wrong, it is false economy, to keep the noisy and filthy with the quiet, the decent and the convalescent. The wards should be large and airy, well lighted, and well heated. There should be besides the dormitories, rooms for private and disturbed cases, sitting rooms, rooms for games, and sun parlors. A large kitchen with modern equipment for steam and fire cooking is a

practical and economical necessity. The dining rooms should be as light and cheerful as possible. A chapel and amusement hall is really indispensable and a moving picture and stereoptican apparatus should undoubtedly be provided.

The medical department should receive careful attention and be fitted as completely as the exigencies of the particular hospital require. An outfit for hydro and electro therapeutics ought to be provided in every hospital for the insane. A small, well appointed operating room, a drug shop and laboratory will make this department sufficiently complete.

The offices should be designed to afford proper accommodation for the staff that will be required to carry on the administrative work therein. It must be remembered that many visitors come and go in such an institution and that State and county officials, as well as the relations and friends of the patients have to be accommodated when they are received at the hospital on various matters of business? It is not uncommon for visitors to arrive in groups and scanty accommodation is a great inconvenience and drawback and may easily be a cause of loss of revenue from private patients whose friends imbibe unfavorable impressions. That which will facilitate the dispatch of business and make for efficiency will be equally important as assisting in the economical administration of such institutions.

As to the accommodation to be provided for the Superintendent and his family, the nurses, attendants, and other employees, I will just say a word. When it is borne in mind that their lives are passed in ministering to the wants of the mentally afflicted and their work is, in its very nature, if not actually, of a depressing character and intimately associated with sad circumstances, it will be appreciated that they are entitled to sympathetic consideration. The private quarters of the Superintendent should be liberally designed and nicely furnished. The other employees are equally entitled to consideration and it would generally be well to provide their quarters in a separate building. Such institutions will generally be situated far from the usual opportunities of recreation and amusement and all the employees should have such accommodation as will afford them a place of pleasant retreat and mental relief after their day's work among the mentally sick.

Outbuildings consisting of a laundry, stables, barns, powerhouse, etc., will be required according to the extent of the work carried on by the hospital. I will not say much about these. The laundry requires very serious consideration in the interest of the patients and therefore in the interest of the economical administration of the hospital. The patients will be required to do practically all the work of the institution and the laundry should be constructed so as to secure good ventilation and health conditions so that those who work therein may not become ill and an additional burden on the establishment. In many laundries the ceilings are low, and the washing machines, dryers, and ironing boards are all arranged in one room. Such a state of things makes it unhealthy for the workers, besides being so uncomfortable as to interfere with the efficiency of the workers, and is, therefore, not conducive to economical working. The laundry department should occupy a separate building where the various phases of work can be so arranged that the health and comfort of the patients who work therein is reasonably provided for; this will be a great advantage to the workers, it will make for efficiency and will also be an advantage to the taxpayers who support the institution.

If practicable the site for such an "Ideal Hospital" as I am endeavoring to interest you in, should be chosen so as to have the great advantage of a natural and good supply of water without pumping. If to this can be added a stream of sufficient volume to supply power it will prove

an immense advantage. I would mention Norristown and Rittersville as examples of places where costly artesian wells have had to be sunk from which every drop of water that is used has to be pumped by steam power up to reservoirs above the level at which the water is required to flow by gravity. Besides a large capital outlay this involves a great and never ending source of expense. This constant drain on the revenues of an institution is not like an initial expense, as for instance, the erection of a building, but a perpetual burden on the funds of the institution as well as a recurring cause of expenditure for repairs, etc., which, in the course of years, amounts to a very large sum. This is a very important consideration in the administration of a large public institution like a hospital for the insane. A stream of water affords a very cheap source of power and one that may be made available for a great variety of work.

For a moment I will invite your attention to a few details, which I consider of much importance. All dwellings should be efficiently screened from mosquitoes, flies, etc. Very urgently should a hospital for the insane be so screened. It will occur to all of you that the annoyance of the mosquito ought to be abated so that the mentally afflicted be not further distressed and that especially when the remedy is so easy. But there are other considerations; in a block of buildings where so many people live it is more than ordinarily necessary to take these precautions. People in an insane hospital are not the most healthy members of society and in a large institution illness is always present. It is an obvious and urgent danger that mosquitoes should have the opportunity of going from ward to ward and building to building biting first the sick and then the well and so possibly spreading disease not only from patient to patient in the institution, but from the hospital to outside dwellings and from outside dwellings to the hospital. For somewhat similar reasons every precaution should be taken to exclude that prevalent and filthy pest, the common house fly.

The plumbing of a hospital for the insane requires special attention. You will appreciate that we have to deal with people among whom we find some unfortunates that are extremely filthy in their habits and therefore extra provision is required. Then, it is necessary to remember that such articles as clothing, boots, sheets, etc., are commonly thrown by the irresponsible inmates into the various receptacles and such things have in my own experience frequently caused the flooding not only of the lower parts of the buildings, but sometimes the wards themselves with sewage. This is a matter of urgent importance, but is apt to be overlooked even by architects, unless they have had very especial experience in designing hospitals for the insane. The problem of draining a large hospital for the insane involves all the difficulties of draining general hospitals, almshouses, factories, etc., and its own peculiar difficulties as well.

The plastering of a hospital for the insane should, for strict economy's sake, be of cement plaster in all the apartments where the insane frequent. The damage done by these persons to ordinary plaster must be seen to be appreciated. I have seen an instance where a patient stripped the whole of the plaster from the walls of a room as high as he could reach. The ordinary soft mortar plaster is quite insufficient for the walls of rooms occupied by these destructive and irresponsible people and true economy requires that a constantly recurring expense for repairing damaged walls be avoided—even at the price of a greater first cost. Such repairs year after year soon total up far more than the first cost of a durable and indestructible cement plaster. Doors and other woodwork within the reach of the patients should be solid and strong or they will be damaged and ordinary doors will occasionally have their panels kicked out. The floors of the buildings

should be of well seasoned maple, built over concrete, as that is a good sanitary flooring and it looks well. Much trouble and expense can be occasioned by want of a little knowledge or experience in several minor ways—e. g., I know a case where as many as eighteen different sizes of widow glass is to be found in various windows and the extra trouble and expense this occasions can be at once appreciated. Not one of these sizes is a standard size.

Another requirement for my ideal hospital is that its surroundings are satisfactory. The importance of this requirement can hardly be overrated. It is not uncommon to choose for the site of a hospital for the insane a position within a very short distance from the poorhouse. This is both uneconomical to the taxpayers and unfair to the inmates. Most of the inmates of our hospitals are there because of unmerited misfortunes and all of them because of causes now beyond their control. This cannot be said of all the inmates of poorhouses, most of whom are there through their own fault and shiftlessness and many of whom might, if they so choose, at once earn their own livelihood, but they prefer to live on the charity of others. It is, therefore, unfair to the inmates of hospitals for the insane and their relatives, friends and neighbors to compel them to live so close to the poorhouse. Further, it occasions a loss of revenue to the hospital. In a case within my personal knowledge several paying patients have preferred to go to hospitals a long way off rather than become inmates of a hospital that has for its very close neighbor a poorhouse. This is a very serious mistake, for paying patients are a valuable source of income and everything that is proper should, in the interest of the taxpayer, be done to attract them. It is to be borne in mind that a hospital for the insane, if properly equipped, has ready a completely organized staff to care for the insane and that the addition of a few extra inmates does not, except in a small degree, increase the expense, so that most of the fees received from such a source is pure profit. It is inexpedient from every point of view that a hospital for the insane be associated in any way with a poorhouse and such association never tends to economy.

Having thus far lightly indicated that the best interests of the inmates of a hospital for the insane are entirely at one with the best interests of the taxpayer, I now carry the point a step further. One of the most effective methods of treatment of the insane is to provide them with suitable and interesting occupations and of all occupations those connected with outdoor life are undoubtedly the best. This indicates the advisability, in the interests of the patients, of keeping such live stock as expediency may indicate as well as the cultivation of a farm and garden. I invite your attention for a moment to the favorable opportunities and conditions for such work. In the first place there is always a certain proportion among the inmates of such an institution of able-bodied and sufficiently intelligent men and women who are anxious to be so employed and whose condition is much ameliorated by such occupations. There is, therefore, ready and anxious for such employment, a considerable force of labor. Such labor of course, requires careful supervision, but this point is negligible, for the patients require to be constantly looked after and it is much better to superintend them in the satisfactory surroundings of the open country than in a workshop, and such a course is preferred by a majority of the patients. I have now shown you that sufficient labor is always available—not at a cheap rate, but actually without cost—and that that labor is anxious for such employment, and further that it will be of benefit to the inmates to be so employed and that most of them will prefer so to pass their time. This is an ideal state of things and it is strange, indeed, that it is not more frequently taken advantage of; but in many cases the directors of hospitals for the insane

hesitate to incur the first cost of buying cows, pigs, poultry, and other stock and providing accommodation for them for fear of sustaining a loss. The risk of loss is small and the probability of a successful issue of any such enterprise, provided it is conducted with very moderate ability, far outweighs any risk of failure. All of the milk consumed at hospitals for the insane ought to be produced by their own stock and that at a cost very much less than the present cost of milk to the taxpayers. With regard to poultry and pigs the position is even stronger, for in large institutions there is always a quantity of food scraps which otherwise would be wasted and than which no better food can be found for such stock. There is every reason why such a number of fowls should be kept as would produce an ample supply of eggs for all the inhabitants of such an institution and pigs enough to make a very important addition to the meat supply. Considering that all this may be done with a very moderate first outlay and a trifling working expenditure, and that with a great benefit and much satisfaction to the inmates, I claim that I have again demonstrated that strict and real economy in the administration of such an institution is quite at one with actual benefit and personal likings of the inmates. A good vegetable garden ought to be looked upon as absolutely indispensable. Nearly every morsel of vegetable consumed in a large hospital for the insane ought to be grown by the patients themselves. Every one would benefit by such a course. The taxpayer would receive a direct benefit, for such vegetables would cost him but a trifle in excess of the cost of seed, and the patients would be benefited in two ways—first, by the liberal quantity of absolutely fresh and wholesome vegetables that would be served to them, and secondly, by the interesting occupation and health-giving exercise that their cultivation afforded them.

Time will not permit me to enlarge on the expediency of obtaining stock that is really good and first class. Ten good cows will produce as much milk as forty indifferent cows, but the ten good cows would in the first place cost as much or more than the forty indifferent ones, and that fact prevents the taxpayers' money being spent to the best advantage. The ten good cows would not cost more to keep than one-quarter of the cost of the forty indifferent cows and their calves would sell at high figures. Properly selected stock properly looked after should prove a great source of revenue and, if there was time, I should like to give you examples and figures. As it is, I must content myself by merely mentioning the example set by Chester County. The stock there is so good that the farmers buy eagerly all that can be produced and spared—to the great profit of the institution and the great advantage of the farmers.

Besides the occupations referred to there, should be a small cannery to preserve practically all the fruits and vegetables for use in winter; a mattress shop, a brush shop, a weaving room, and a sewing room would be economical.

As far as practicable all articles used and consumed in a hospital for the insane should be made or produced by their labor. This would often necessitate the employment of outside assistance, but the result would be that the cost of maintenance would be enormously reduced and the patients correspondingly benefited. If you are acquainted with what has been done by the hospitals for the insane in the State of Wisconsin you will know that I am not exaggerating the practical possibilities of the position in the least degree.

The diet of the insane is closely connected with the self-production of food that I am advocating. Consider the inestimable advantage to these unfortunate people of having a constant and liberal supply, of pleasing variety, of the foods that are the very best of their kinds. It is only to mention such a thing and you will all appreciate it.

One point that I especially desire to demonstrate I have kept for the last. I think that here it finds its logical place, for all that I have said naturally leads up to it. I desire to emphasize that a hospital for the insane should be conducted with the sole object of curing every case that it is possible to cure and of alleviating every case that it is possible to alleviate. Although, to cure a few extra cases that are on the border line between acute and chronic insanity, a considerable expenditure be incurred, such expenditure will be in the cold-blooded interests of strictest economy. The cost of a patient is about \$150 a year. A chronic case may be expected to last about ten to twenty years. So a case of acute insanity that is cured, instead of being allowed to lapse into a chronic state, represents a very notable saving to the taxpayer. A few such cases every year would economically justify a very liberal expenditure. I think in no other condition of life does the highest duty to our neighbors, the insane, so completely agree with our own self-interest.

Ladies and gentlemen, I hope I have not wearied you and that I have given you facts which will win you over to my proposition—that a hospital for the insane can be conducted solely in the interests of the inmates and that when that is done the highest dictates of humanity, the best interests of the State and the pocket of the taxpayer will all be benefited thereby.

Mr. Colborn: On the question that was just up for discussion, a paper was just handed to me with the request that I read it.

Mr. Colborn here read the following paper by Mr. J. A. Gray, of Cambria County:

PAPER BY MR. GRAY.

The Development of the Almshouse.

Charity, like Christianity, had its origin in the East. Among the primitive nations of the world alms giving was taught as a religious observance. Among the European nations of antiquity provision for the poor was adopted as a State policy. Ancient Athens could boast of having no citizen in want, "nor did any disgrace the nation by begging." But war soon brought poverty in its train and Athens decreed the maintenance of those who were maimed in battle and the children of those who were slain.

In Greece there were societies for the relief of distress and want. But we must remember that ancient Athens and Greece were slaveholding aristocracies, whose poor were broken-down slaves.

Ancient Rome passed laws to prevent extreme riches and extreme poverty. They took from those who had and gave to those who had not. At one time in Rome 200,000 citizens were fed free at the public crib. This resulted in two things—a nation of mendicants and caused the land to fall out of cultivation. The people concluded that if the government would feed the people free then no one need work.

In the Middle Ages the great body of the laboring class were only serfs and slaves and many who were free were forced by the miseries of want and poverty to go back into bondage as a refuge from starvation. Even in old England the poor laborers were attached to the soil and passed with the title to the land as chattels, like cattle.

Then came the Christian Church, and she constituted herself the great receiver and dispenser of alms.

In many of the European countries the church still holds, to a large extent, the position of public almoner. And surely if the Christian Church lived up to the faith which it teaches there would be little indeed remain to be done by the State.

Our American laws governing the care of the poor are framed after those of England and ours are the most humane poor laws in the whole world.

The barbarous system of farming out the poor of a district to the lowest bidder, which still lingers in some benighted spots of our land in this year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, gave rise to the "poorhouse." The poorhouse is a development of the ideas of the people as to their duty to the unfortunate wrecks of human lives all around us, and in no department of human progress has the development been more rapid than in the treatment of our less fortunate brothers and sisters. The development has been onward and upward in the spirit of the Golden Rule.

From the starving or professional beggar at the roadside or church door, thence to the farming out of the unfortunate poor to the lowest bidder, we have come to the "poorhouse" and thence to the "county almshouse," and now to the better and more charitable name, "county home." Every county home should be big enough to accommodate every man, woman, or child who has any claims on humanity, in a comfortable manner, with such food, clothing, and surroundings as will make life a pleasure while it lasts, and be too small to admit of a single person not entitled to its privileges. The vagrant or loafer must be provided for elsewhere in some workhouse or criminal institution. He who will not work should not eat.

The ideal county home should be a model in every respect. The home, farm, work, management, and discipline should be as a light set on a hill, the pride of the taxpayers who sustain it. The home should be so constructed and managed that ideal sanitary conditions should be exemplified in every particular. Those who are physically unclean and unfit to mingle with mankind should be completely isolated. No inmate should be permitted to come in contact with any one who might communicate any disease. Tubercular, syphilitic, or others subject to any communicable disease should be kept absolutely separate from others and under the most healthful surroundings, and this demands separate departments, well managed, where the latest and most improved treatment can be carried out.

Every county home should have a separate department, entirely independent, for the care and treatment of the mentally defective and mildly insane, so that relatives and friends could keep in close touch with their unfortunate and render such aid and assistance as possible, and feel sure that they are receiving proper care. This would overcome the inhuman overcrowding of our State asylums where it is absolutely impossible to give proper attention to the inmates, and relieve counties of a large expense. The asylum or hospital for Blair County is just such an ideal establishment as I have in mind. I understand there are other counties in the State where the same conditions prevail. I have often thought that the herding of the idiotic, half crazy, and those suffering from unnamable diseases with the unfortunate poor, but respectable old people whose fortune and friends have gone, is a horror from which one might be tempted to be saved by the suicidal route.

The spirit in and about every county home, prompting every move, planning every building, managing and controlling every department, should be none other than the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." This is the supreme law.

At the conclusion of the reading of this paper the Convention was adjourned until 7:45 this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention was called to order at 7:45 p. m. by President Wilson.

Rev. Pyles, of the Pine-street Methodist Church, offered prayer, as follows:

Father in heaven, may we receive a blessing at Thy hands. We are here to try to devise ways and methods by which the needy and infirm shall be cared for and to provide for their manhood and womanhood. We recognize that in this work wisdom more than human is necessary. We recognize that many things that are done in the name of charity are anything but uplifting and inspiring. We desire to so minister to the needy that they shall be able to help themselves and to develop character and to become good citizens. We realize that our work must not only provide for the needs of the needy, but that it is our business to see that all agencies and factors in business that tend to make paupers and to throw them upon the State for support shall cease, and that in business life and in our social relations that the tendency shall be to uplift and to improve manhood and womanhood, rather than to make paupers.

To this end we pray Thy blessing upon this organization and Thy divine guidance in all they may do. We pray for Thy guidance and wisdom in everything that confronts those who toil for Thy kingdom, that Thy name shall be honored and that the things that interfere with the progress of Thy kingdom shall cease to be; that Thy will shall be done in earth as it is in heaven. We ask it for Jesus sake. Amen.

The same young ladies mentioned in the report of yesterday again favored the Convention with music.

Hon. Amos W. Butler, of Indianapolis, Secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana, was here introduced to the Convention by President Wilson. Mr. Butler was received with applause and addressed the Convention on the subject, "Charities of a Great State," as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. BUTLER.

Mr. Chairman and Friends.

I suppose there are many people who would like to know how to live to a good old age. I will give you a prescription that was given to me several years ago. In visiting a county poor asylum I came across a woman who was quite attractive, although her hair was white, her face smooth and brown, and she interested me very much. I said, "How are things here?" She says, "Oh, they are very nice, thank you, sir; we old people like them very much." I said, "You are not old," and she replied "I am eighty-two years old." I said, "There is one thing I want to ask you; how is it you look so young and fresh?" "La," said she, "if you want to live a long while you just get on the county." (Laughter and applause).

I suppose that is the secret of it; absence from worry and trouble tend to long life. I found that she was one of three generations that had been objects of public charity. We find that many of the public charges run in families. I suppose most persons are very thoughtless about the class of persons who become public charges. How many of us think of the boy who is a deaf mute who goes away to school. Do we know how he is being cared for and trained? Do we give any thought to the woman in our community who is taken away to a hospital for the insane to be treated? Do we think of the treatment that

is given her, and of the training and care that is necessary to her mental improvement? And then the man who is charged with an offense, and tried and convicted and sentenced. We may be standing on the station platform and see him, in company with the Sheriff, get on the train; and the last we see is the smoke of the train, as it starts away. Do we ever think what becomes of that man? Most persons give no thought to him.

It is for the purpose of directing your attention to the care of these public charges that I am to speak to you. Each branch of the government has to do with certain aspects of philanthropy. In the township or county we can care for the pauper, and in that work the county has its share. When we come to the question of the care of the blind, the treatment of the insane, and the custody of the felon the county can do little. The State must provide for these. When we come to the problem of immigration the Federal Government must take hold; so each of these has its share in the care of the great class in which we are concerned. The county poor asylum is the primary charitable institution. Out of it have come all the State charitable institutions, as swarms of bees from the hive. In some States there is provision made for the outdoor poor, by the township trustees or by the county authorities, and they determine whether they shall be cared for in their homes or in institutions. In some States the abuse of the administration of outdoor relief has been striking. In my own State the abuse became a great scandal. The Board of State Charities studied the subject, and in 1895 secured the passage of a law providing for State supervision of the township poor relief. The amount of such relief in 1895 amounted to more than \$630,000. The Legislature of that year provided for the enumeration of those who were aided by the township, and it showed that more than 82,000 received aid from the township trustees, or about one in thirty of the population of the State. The effect of that was the passage of other laws, with the result that the amount of relief has since been reduced to \$210,000 in one year; and the average annual reduction below that of 1895 is more than \$340,000. Nearly \$5,000,000 has been saved to the State since the passage of the first reform law, and the number aided has been reduced more than 31,000 a year on an average.

All of these reports pass through our office. They are recorded and filed for reference. So we have had some very interesting experiences; a few of these I will mention. South Bend is one of our most prosperous cities. When the law of 1899 was passed, requiring that township trustees, whenever they had given relief to the amount of \$15,000 should submit a statement before giving further relief, the result was that the trustee of that township resigned. The Commissioners appointed a successor, an excellent business man. He looked matters over and at the end of sixty days he asked for an interview with the Board of County Commissioners. He presented to them the names of 116 persons who he said were permanent charges, and who would have to be taken care of by the county. The Commissioners said "the poor asylum cannot take any more," and at the end of a half day's discussion they said, "If we have to take this burden we had better take it in warm weather than in cold; we will fit up some of the buildings until we can erect the necessary structures, so you give orders and send to the poor asylum. Now how many of the 116 do you think went. How many accepted the kind offer? There were just three out of the 116. Forty-five of them were able to get along, and the remainder left the county and most of them went into Michigan. The result is that where the trustee had previously expended \$18,500, it was reduced to less than \$2,500 the first year, and the money levied those years for poor relief isn't all used up yet. That was eleven years ago. The best

people in South Bend, whether they are teachers or ministers or physicians or business men, will say that the poor were never so well cared for as they have been since the passage of that law, and they haven't spent as much in the past seven or eight years as they did in 1898.

I recall one county in the western part of the State where in a dilapidated cabin there was a sick woman. They sent for the township physician. He went to the cabin and it was so dark inside he couldn't see anything. He struck a match and saw in the corner on a mass of dirty clothing, covered with rags, a human form. He found the sick woman, and examined her, and on the way to the door he stepped on a dog. The dog howled and he kicked it out of the door. He asked whose it was and she said it was Jimmie's dog, he was a blooded dog, and that he paid \$5.00 for it." He said, "What do you feed it on," and she replied, "We feed it on condensed milk." Yet they were all dependent upon the overseer of the poor.

One of the most curious reports that came in those early days, giving the cause of relief of the person aided, etc., it said, "Two dollars for a marriage license." (Laughter).

It was said the result of the passage of this law would be to fill the poor asylums and the children's homes; politicians were up in arms. They besieged the Attorney-General, and he came to our office. He said in some counties they would have to send fifty per cent of the people who had been aided, to the poor asylums in the next three months. We told him such a thing was contrary to all human experience. There never has been a time when the cutting off of official relief had overrun the charitable institutions.

Now, there was a decrease of more than \$110,000 in the amount of money paid out the first year. In the next ten years there was, each year, a decreasing number of inmates in the county poor asylums. The character of the population also has changed. Where we used to have but thirty-four per cent of old persons, now our poor asylums have become institutions for old people, more than half of them being over sixty years of age. Many of them are physically or mentally defective, and the population has almost continuously decreased. Generally, for the past fifteen years there has been a gradual decrease; and in the population of the orphans' homes, also.

Now the township overseer of the poor is the one who makes a pauper a public charge. Under the present law a dependent child has to be made a ward by the Judge of the Juvenile Court. He is the only means of making children county charges. Out of the county poor asylums have come all those cases that the State assumed the care of those that the counties were unable to care for. In this State the Quakers (of whom we always like to speak with the highest regard) were the first to establish a hospital for the insane. In other matters along this line the Eastern States have led in one thing after the other.

The hospitals for the insane are doing, each year, a better and better work. They have been raised to a higher standard, and now in many States a person who is affected mentally, in a mild degree, may voluntarily place himself in charge of the Superintendent of a hospital for the insane. In many States the State is the only agency that cares for the insane. In some other States there are county asylums for the chronic insane. And I may say that I am very favorably impressed with the work done in some of the county asylums. I haven't visited the institutions of that kind in this State, but I have in Wisconsin.

The first institution for the deaf was established in Hartford, Conn., which was followed by others, and they were followed by the institutions for the blind. We should always look upon these places as

schools. They are not for the care of adults, as a rule, but for the care and training of children. The education of the children in these institutions is very interesting. Any good teacher who can teach seeing children can teach the blind.

The memory of the blind is remarkable. I have great admiration for the work they do, and when I see them going over the demonstration of a theorem in algebra or a proposition in geometry covering two or three printed pages and give it without the use of pen or paper it is a marvel to me. With the deaf children it is different. The teachers for the deaf have to be specially trained. Most of the children who come to the deaf schools are foreign to our thoughts and language. We are to them a strange people, and their sentiments and ideas are entirely different from ours. One of the most interesting things I have seen is an arrangement brought from Germany—a mirror placed on the wall high enough for the child to see its mouth. The teacher teaches the child, as it looks in the mirror, the positions in which to place its tongue and lips, in order to enunciate the letters and utter the sounds of the language. The children are being taught how to speak by looking into a glass. The teacher has to have infinite patience in such work.

Another recent invention in the schools for the deaf is the use of the musical scale. The teacher impresses the child with the relative standing of the notes or vowels, and the child learns to give expression in high or low accent, as they are placed on the musical scale.

The next group that comes out of the poor asylums is dependent children. In some States they are still found there in large numbers. And that is true in some of our more progressive States, but in other places an effort has been made to get them out—to remove them from the undesirable classes that congregate in the poor asylums. In some States they have established a State Orphans' Home. This began in Massachusetts, and then in Michigan and Colorado and other Western States. In Pennsylvania they originated the system of County Children's Homes, and Ohio followed that, and our State also. We established some fifty, and then concluded we should stop. Some twenty years ago an active effort was begun in Indiana to find homes for children in private families. In 1897 all children who were public charges were made wards of the State, and the records of all the children of the State now have to pass through the office of the Board of State Charities. If they are put in improper homes we have the authority to remove them and return them to the county from which they came. The law now defines a truant child, a neglected child, a dependent child, and a delinquent child. When they are made wards of the State it is an offense to interfere with them. We have gone further: We have added a supplement, to this effect, that any person who contributes to the neglect or is responsible for the dependency of the child shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined not more than \$500 and confined in the county jail or workhouse not to exceed six months. We find it to be a very wholesome law.

We have a law in our State that makes the desertion of the children and wife a felony, and we have brought offenders from other States. The Judge has the right to suspend sentence on any man, provided he will agree from that time on to support his family. Many men are doing that. The result of these laws has been that at present the Juvenile Court in Indianapolis is dealing more with those who have contributed to delinquency or dependency than it is with the children themselves.

The next group to be taken out of our county poor asylums in some of the States is the feeble-minded. What are we going to do with the feeble-minded? That is a great problem that is ahead of us. Those who are not insane, but who are not able to protect themselves. I know a

family of five generations, in which there are 108 or 110 members and none of them able to reach the fourth grade in the public schools. They include candidates for every kind of custodial institution. What is going to be done with them? Whether in a little country town or a small or a large city, they are a problem. We can proceed with the insane person under the law; they are not supposed to be responsible under the law for the commission of a crime, but there is no such recognition of the feeble-minded, or of the epileptic. So it is left with us to handle this great problem without such aid from the law.

You have two splendid institutions in this State for the feeble-minded, and other States have them. They are receiving the children from the poor asylums and the orphans' homes. But we come to the question of the adult feeble-minded. What are we going to do with them? They are making a canvass in New Jersey, studying the history of all the feeble-minded in the State by special agents.

In my own State we have passed a law providing for the custodial care of feeble-minded women over sixteen. This law has been in effect some eight years, and we have 135 such women under our care. I was there one day when a mother and her four children were brought to that institution by the Sheriff. Some time ago I looked over the poor asylum records and selected five women—the only proviso being that they were mothers—we know they had been the mothers of nineteen children, fifteen of them had been public charges, some of them as much as ten years. In that time they had cost the State more than \$15,000, and at that time ten of them were on public support. If fifteen years ago those five women could have been cared for in our custodial institutions for feeble-minded what a saving it would have been. Even from a financial standpoint it would have been a great saving, to say nothing of the saving of misery and degeneracy.

The next class to be taken out of the poor asylums perhaps was the epileptics, and the institutions for that class are comparatively recent. We have come to realize that the insane, the feeble-minded, and the epileptics represent three different forms of neurotic disease. It is necessary for the public to be informed as to what is necessary to do with them. Sixty per cent of all the children where the parents are feeble-minded are feeble-minded themselves, and about seventy per cent are feeble-minded, insane, or epileptic. Feeble-minded children are usually born with that mental defect. It is a disease of infancy. They are blighted minds. Epilepsy is a disease of young life. Eighty per cent of the epileptics are so before they are twenty-one years old. Insanity is largely a disease of adult life. The public needs to be informed as to the menace the defectives are to society and how necessary it is to take custodial care of them, and train them, and treat them, so as to restore to society all possible, and those that cannot be restored to keep them in custody while they live.

We do not know what epilepsy is. There is one interesting thing about them—that is, that their seizures are very much like an electrical shock. The epileptic child isn't wanted in church or school or in the home. It has been noted that they forget much that has been learned within a short time prior to the occurrence of one of the seizures. But the thing they learn through their fingers they seem to never forget. Consequently manual employment of the epileptic is the most promising thing for him. We have established an epileptic colony on 1,245 acres of land, and it is a delight to see what is being done. I have seen cases that have been locked up in jail for years. One boy who had been eight years in jail works almost every day driving a team on that farm. The other day when I was there they had 116 men and boys; 113 of them were at work, and seventy of them were at work in a 250-acre corn field. As I think of them all in idleness in the various

county institutions it does my heart good to know what is being done for them.

In many asylums there are many persons who are afflicted with tuberculosis. The counties are not able to do much for this class, but the State can do it, and in many places they are establishing sanatoriums.

As the county poor farm was the primary charitable institution, so the county jail was the primary correctional institution. Then came the necessity for the State to do something for those who had violated the State laws. In the development of prisons we have two great systems—the Pennsylvania system and the New York, or Auburn, system. There were gathered in these prisons men and boys, women and girls. Then came the question of separating the boys. The first institution was the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, New York. Then came the question of separating the girls, and institutions were provided for girls. Then came the Reformatory for young men, the first one at Elmira, N. Y.; and then the Reformatory for women, the first of which was established at Indianapolis. In your State you have such splendid institutions as your two prisons, the Reformatory at Huntingdon, and the two excellent Houses of Refuge, respectively, for girls and boys in the eastern part of the State, and the splendid school at Morganza—all there are institutions that are leading, in some respects, in the care of these classes.

The International Prison Congress has just met in Washington. There were present representatives from forty governments. Perhaps more governments were gathered together than ever before. What was the result? They came to this country saying, "We want to see four things—your reformatories, your juvenile courts, and we want to understand your probation and your indeterminate sentence and parole system."

They were taken on a tour of 2,200 miles of the United States. They were welcomed at the White House by the President. They met in in the hall of the American Republic, and there they considered these questions, and what was the result? They adopted resolutions, approving the reformatory system, the indeterminate sentence, the juvenile court, and the parole system. Most of these were adopted unanimously. Now they will make reports to their respective governments of the results of this meeting. I believe there isn't one of us who can foresee the tremendous importance of that great meeting, to humanity, all over the world. Sir Evelyn Ruggles Brise said to me: "From this time on the United States, and not Europe, will be the center of influence in the administration of criminal law and in prison reform."

In many of the States we are just beginning to realize that the convict, the person adjudged to be an offender, has to be cared for and treated and trained and, if possible, returned to society reformed, or, if that is not possible, restrained as long as necessary for the safety of the public. We are just beginning to understand that he is a problem, and that the problem of the treatment of the offender is ours, and it is not a question of the treatment of crime. The great lessons we learned from this gathering in Washington are two, in addition to what I mentioned: First, that the treatment of the offender must be an individual question, and the other is that the thing toward which we must look is the out-door employment of all prisoners that it is possible to employ outside of the institution. (Applause.)

While our visitors were very complimentary to us in regard to our institutions and our penal system, so far as the State is concerned, they could not be severe enough regarding our county jail system (that institution that trains more criminals than it cures), and they had much to say about the demoralizing effect of that on our country. It

is coming to this—if an offender offend against the State that the State should deal with him, and not some local authority. He should be sent to a State workhouse. We are coming to that, and I should like, in Pennsylvania, where you have the opportunity, to see you lead in that.

Now, I have talked long enough. I have outlined a few of the problems that every State has to deal with, and have attempted to suggest what is properly the work of the local authorities and what is properly the work of the State.

You, by your presence here, have shown your interest in these great problems. They appeal to a corps of interested workers in every State in the Union. In many States they have not as many persons interested in these questions as you have in Pennsylvania. In some States the interest is confined to a few people. You are to be congratulated for the interest that is taken in this State. And now, while you are thinking about it yourselves, let us think of the people in the other States where they haven't yet the public interest, where they have but few who are interested in these problems, and let us assist them to awaken to a realization of the fact that they have problems with which to deal that the whole community of their State should be vitally interested in.

This is a thing that comes to us all, because State lines do not bar poverty or crime. There are no State lines to this question, but we should all work together, hand in hand, looking to Him who is able to guide and lead us in all good things. (Applause.)

Mr. Colborn: Mr. Torrance telegraphed me to-day that he could not be here, but he has sent his address and it will be read by Mr. Charles Weller, of Pittsburg. I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Weller to the audience.

Mr. Weller: Being foisted upon you as a substitute, I am reminded of an incident in the career of Dr. Talmadge, in his early days. He had arranged for a baptism where he had instructed the janitor of the church to stand in a certain place just above the font and to be ready when the convert was raised from the water to let down on his head a beautiful white dove. Dr. Talmadge preached an impressive sermon and proceeded with the baptism, and was about to let the convert down into the water, when from the heights above the font came a voice, which some of the audience heard: "Mr. Talmadge, Mr. Talmadge, the cat has eat up the dove; shall I let down the eat?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Weller here read the following interesting paper, prepared by the Hon. Francis J. Torrance, President of the Board of Public Charities, of Pittsburg, which was received with applause:

PAPER BY MR. TORRANCE.

The Work of the Board of Public Charities.

It is fitting, on an occasion of this kind, to review the history of the subject which calls us together and at the same time marks the progress attained.

I am a firm believer, and always have been, in associational gatherings and their work. It is by such gatherings that knowledge is best disseminated; the exchange of ideas, the friendly criticism, the pointed suggestion all tend toward the uplifting of those whose charges are our great care.

Man is gregarious in the highest sense of the term. The more enlightened the race, the more desired is conference, convention, and as-

sociation. Hence we come together with the highest good of a common cause.

The study of the history of pauperism, and the care of the poor and the charities incident thereto is a most interesting subject for the student of sociology or civics. The foremost nations to whom we may look for accomplishment in modern times are England, France, Germany, and our own beloved country.

As many of our laws, customs, and habits are acquired from England, let us briefly review the history of pauperism in England, for it is valuable as well as interesting, and it will be noted in what measure our present system has been evolved from that of England.

The earliest legislation affecting the poor was of a preventive character and aimed against vagrancy and aimed also to localize the care of the pauper, placing it on the parish or church in which the subject resided. In the latter part of the fourteenth century, under the second Richard, the first legislation is recorded and provided severe penalties for vagrancy and imposed the care of the impotent poor upon the parish, as noted above. Nothing else of this character is recorded until the time of Henry VIII., whose destruction of the monasteries and hospitals, so well known to us all, caused widespread distress throughout England. He first authorized the licensing of beggars and allotting a prescribed territory in which the pauper might beg. This, of course, was unfortunate and was by no means a solution of the problem. The condition became worse, and vagrancy and destitution so aggravated that during the first half of the sixteenth century was the real commencement of the English poor law so often referred to, the substance of which law was a separation of the impotent poor from the vagrant, requiring those able to work to be furnished work and those unable for labor to be supported by the parish or district. The means for their support was furnished through alms collected in the churches on Sunday. From this dates the separation from the ecclesiastical to the secular treatment of the question.

During the reign of Elizabeth still greater progress was made in the transition from Church to State, and under this monarch we find the first record of a levy or tax for the support of the poor. The word "overseer," so common to us now, was first used in reference to the poor during the reign of this Queen, and just at the dawn of the seventeenth century the present English poor law, the law on which England still administers, with slight modifications, her care of the poor, was enacted.

The basic law was really a unification of the various previous enactments, and under Queen Elizabeth's wise treatment of the subject the worthy poor were separated from the other, or worthless class, and also separated the children, providing for the latter an apprenticeship system. Of the adults, those able to work were put to work and only the worthy poor or disabled were accepted as a public charge and were cared for in public almshouses. The theory of the Elizabethan policy was well founded. Its principles were just, and for almost a hundred years it worked without any modification.

The first act modifying the Elizabethan laws was when the workhouse plan was adopted. It is interesting to note that the word "settlement," now so commonly used in connection with charity work and particularly the care of the indigent insane, is first used in connection with the modification of the law of Elizabeth, an act being called "The Settlement Act" passed during the latter half of the seventeenth century. The substance of the act was that the poor authorities granted relief only to those who had legal residence within their respective bounds. This legal residence was difficult to acquire unless absolutely established by birth. The law resulted in great cruelty to the

poor, and, strange to say, it lasted over a hundred years with little or no modification.

In 1723 an act authorizing parishes to unite for the establishment of workhouses was passed, whereby parishes might unite or consolidate for the housing, support, and possible employment of the poor. The word "workhouse," in connection with the care of the poor, is unknown to us in our State and sounds harsh. We must remember, however, that the spread of pauperism and vagrancy in England had reached such a state that it was putting a premium on vagrancy to care for all classes seeking aid without distinction. The worthy poor were imposed upon and those well able to work were seeking and receiving alms, and the cost of support was burdensome upon the communities, and an attempt through the "workhouse test" was made to segregate those worthy from those unworthy. The administration of this plan resulted in hardship in many cases, as does almost any great change from a well-established method. The law itself may not have been unjust, but its administration was, and the denial of support—a roof and food was a great hardship on some—although it did result in a wonderful reduction in the pauper population.

The "allowance system" as it was called, instituted just at the close of the eighteenth century, by which it was proposed to relieve all poor families whose income was small or insufficient, was a complete failure, and clearly shows that the care of the pauper and the administration of charity must be done systematically, intelligently, and conscientiously. Under the "allowance system" poverty was promoted in England to such an extent that from the previous sum of about \$10,000,000 annually at the beginning of the system, 1783, the enormous sum of \$40,000,000 had been reached in less than thirty years. And the per capita tax had increased just six times during the same period. The commission appointed by Parliament early in the nineteenth century disclosed a terrible state of public corruption, and in 1834 the poor law was amended. The principal aim of this amendment was the centralization of authority for the government of the poor, the redistricting, for instance, of the counties into small or compact subdivisions known as "Poor Law Unions" and governed by a Board of Guardians, and the only practical change in the present poor laws of England to-day is the placing of the control of authority in the local government board instead of the guardians referred to. The support of the poor in England is to-day derived from local taxation, the general government having no hand in the matter as to the pauper, but does, in other respects or for other classes, such as schools for dependent children, the insane, and other defective classes.

I have taken much of your valuable time to give this resume of the English poor law because it has been considered the best and has been used as the foundation of laws in many other countries in the administration for the poor.

The French handle the question in a very different way from the English and we. Their main difference is that relief is granted in the home of a needy person and that they do not aim in that country at the institutional control or administration for the pauper. This is only deviated from where it is impossible to care for him in his own home. One of the fundamental principles of the French custom is that it never recognizes any legal right on the part of the applicant for alms or care, but that what is given is purely charity or benevolence, and by no means a right in any way or claim upon the public or the government.

In France the present system dates from the Revolution. Previous to that time the question of charity and pauperism was handled entirely by the Church. The present active administration is centralized

under an act passed in 1886 and the entire system of relief is under State control, a complete separation from the Church.

Another difference in the French plan is that direct grants are made from the public funds and not by specific taxation, as in other countries. One of the great means for raising funds for the poor is the gross receipts on all places of amusement, a direct tax being specifically levied for this purpose. There is a consistency in this matter because the citizen who is being amused is directly contributing for the support, if not comfort, of the pauper who has no such enjoyment.

In Germany the government lays down no specific or general law for the care of the poor. It does, however, recognize a legal obligation to the destitute and allows the various political districts or subdivisions, municipalities, etc., the right to care for its own poor in such proper way as it may elect. The present system in Germany dates only from the nineteenth century. Previous to that time the care or relief of the poor was in a very unsettled condition. The system known as the "Eberfeldt Plan," instituted about 1852, was the first systematic work for poor relief. It provides for the division of territory and a classification by personal inspection on the part of visitors. The matters are taken up and discussed in detail, and, while the visitor himself does not grant the relief, it is finally distributed on the recommendation of the visitor by the Municipal Board, composed of the Mayor and certain members of the Municipal Council, probably as in some of our own cities known as the "Poor Committee" or "Charity Committee."

The "Eberfeldt System" still prevails in Germany, and, while it has not been copied in its entirety in any English-speaking land, many of its features are instituted in organized charities elsewhere. The system is, however, pretty generally used throughout the German Empire and its dependencies.

The United States, as I intimated in my remarks on the English system, bases her system on the English poor law and had its beginning almost in the earliest history of our country. The poor relief was centered in the poorhouse, a word, by the way, I always disliked. It sounds harsh and unfeeling, and the word "county home" sounds so much better.

We have done well by the helpless in our country, and when I speak of them I speak not only of the pauper, but the individual generally, the defective in their various classes, mentally and physically.

So far I have treated the question with little distinction or classification, for in the earlier periods in our own, as in all other countries, there was little, if any, classification or distinction, but we come to a period of segregation and distinctive charity, when the pauper is cared for as such and without question of any physical or mental disability or deformity, but where the other many classes of our defective and dependent are cared for as their particular ailment requires.

The first great classification—those afflicted with mental disability, acute or chronic; after this the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the epileptic, the crippled, the diseased in their various stages.

I shall not tire you with statistical statements and, owing to the movement of population under institutional care, a census does not count for a great deal, but it is interesting to note that in the United States, at the last census for the specific purpose of obtaining correct population in institutions of a benevolent character, and which census was taken in 1904, the population recorded was 283,809. As a proof of the movement of population and the activity of inmates, it is astounding to record that over 2,000,000 persons, or, to be exact, 2,040,372 persons, were admitted, and almost this same number were dismissed, showing a population on the last day of the same year of 284,362 persons. When you consider that out of every hundred thousand popula-

tion in the United States, 347 persons are cared for in institutions of some kind, you will realize the importance of symtematized charity and intelligent institutional management.

And now we come by natural gravitation to our own State. Not that Pennsylvania is by any means a sunken State, for a State that takes as good care of its dependents and defectives as Pennsylvania can well hold up its head at the mention of public or private charities. The public charities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are supervised by a board of ten Commissioners, whose duties are defined by an enactment in 1869, which has been supplemented at various times in subsequent sessions of the Legislature. Its duties call for a general supervision of the institutions in the State, charitable, reformatory, and correctional; their methods of teaching, the management of their inmates, the conduct of the personnel, whether officer, employee, or inmate; the financial conduct and condition of the institution, the physical property, and all matters incident to the institutions. The powers of the board are advisory, and the only exceptions which give mandatory power are those relative to reports of the various institutions to the board; the submission on the part of Overseers and Directors of the Poor, the County Commissioners or other county authorities of their plans for jails or almshouses. Therefore, practically the arbitrary powers of the board are restricted to the approval of plans for jails, almshouses, or county hospitals and the forms in which reports shall be made and submitted. Special acts are passed from time to time appropriating specific sums for buildings, with the proviso that the said plans shall have the approval of the Board of Public Charities.

This brief detail of the powers of the board will serve to show that its powers are almost wholly advisory. It is pleasant to note, however, the almost entire absence of friction between the board and the various boards of management or officers of institutions coming within its purview, and under such harmonious relations good is sure to exist and the greatest effectiveness for the institutions and their various charges sure to obtain.

The growth of charity in the number of institutions and in amounts of money contributed for the support thereof is possibly the best barometer or gauge of what has been and is being done. The earliest record we have in our files gives the appropriations and the number of institutions is 1850, at which time there was a total of seven institutions, three of them of the first class, viz: The Eastern and Western Penitentiaries and the Lunatic Asylum, as it was then called, in Harrisburg. To these three institutions the sum of \$69,166.50 was appropriated.

There were four other institutions at that period not recognized as State institutions, but which received State aid for the service rendered in the care or custody of the several classes of dependents. The total amount of the appropriations for the seven institutions reached a sum less than \$135,000.

The last printed report, 1908, shows appropriations to thirty-two State institutions amounting to \$6,200,000 for two fiscal years, and to institutions not under State control, 224, with appropriations amounting to \$5,500,000, or an aggregate of 256 institutions receiving State aid to the amount of \$11,700,000. To this munificence must be added the annual appropriations of \$1,500,000 for the care of the indigent insane. Also that most worthy charity—the prevention and cure of tuberculosis among the indigent of the Commonwealth—\$1,000,000 annually.

Charity cannot be measured by a dollar and cents standard, but truly a State appropriating annually \$8,350,000 shows its good intent and certainly has at heart the welfare of its various wards in their respective classes. One of the most important functions of the Board of Public Charities is that of the care of the insane, which department of the

work is in the hands of the Committee on Lunacy, provided for by the Act of 1883, by which five Commissioners were added to the original number, making ten in all. By the provisions of the act one shall be a practicing physician and one a lawyer. To this committee is delegated all the details incident to the care and treatment of the insane, the management of the various institutions, hospitals, asylums, and homes in which they are housed or confined.

I shall not touch upon the medical or technical questions involved in this great branch of charity, but now that I have this representative body as an audience and the honor of appearing before you, I desire to take the occasion of advancing the objects of the amended acts to the lunacy law relative to what we commonly know as "county care." This amendment, passed in 1897, in substance provides that wherever any county, municipality, borough, or township will supply a suitable institution for the maintenance of the indigent insane upon such plan as will meet the approval of the Board of Charities it will be licensed by the Committee on Lunacy to receive from the State treasury the sum of \$2 per week for each patient cared for. The requirements, in brief, are that the institution shall provide treatment on a par with that accorded the patient if in a State hospital, and, of course, that the institution will abide by the rules of the Committee on Lunacy, as provided in the lunacy law.

The overcrowded condition is so patent to you all that it needs no comment at my hands. The increase in insanity seems to be greater in percentage than the increase of population generally. I will not discuss the causes, for they are not of material incident to us at this time, and whether it be from increased longevity due to better medical treatment or rules of life applying to the body and which have not yet become applicable to the brain or whether it is the strenuousness of the age we live in, are all questions best left to the alienist and not the layman. Nevertheless, we have the condition confronting us. Relief can best and quickest be obtained by action under the County Care act. The erection of State institutions is a slow process. It is slow under the most favorable circumstances. County hospitals may be quickly provided in comparison to the large institution, and the law has already paved the way. No additional legislation is needed. From a financial standpoint I believe it a paying investment for any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the Commonwealth. Further than this, it is the right and charitable thing to do. It is our great regret that more districts have not availed themselves of the benefits of the act.

In closing, let me urge upon you the earnest consideration of this question. We have made long strides in the care of our dependents since the inception of public charity. Let us take a step further along the lines of taking care of these helpless wards of ours and give them speedy relief. I am a firm believer that a faithful compliance with the provisions of the County Care act will prove a boon to those whom it is intended to protect and provide for, and that the authorities making such provision will be amply rewarded in the results, to say nothing of the financial benefit, which should be the last consideration in caring for the helpless in all classes, providing the amounts are honestly and consistently expended.

I should like also to call your attention to the expense, to say nothing of the annoyance, danger, and hardship of a strict adherence or compliance with an amendment to the lunacy act which provides that each and every female patient or inmate shall be provided with a female attendant accompanying such patient or inmate on the occasion of her transfer from one institution or from her home or place of settlement to an institution. By providing the home, hospital, or asylum,

whichever you may term it, for your own neighborhood, you will avoid much of the cost and eliminate greatly the element of danger. Those of you who have been so long in the work, and whom I have for so many years met in connection with it, will know this and agree with me without, I believe, further argument or illustration.

Mr. Colborn: Dr. Dixon, who was invited to deliver an address to-night, wrote me that he was anxious to be with us and would make an effort to be here. Later he wrote me again that he would be here or send a substitute for his lecture. I haven't heard anything from him since.

I want to express my great pleasure in hearing the paper read by Mr. Weller, coming from Mr. Torrance. This is the first time we have been able to get anything from him at these conventions. Years ago the Board of Charities were always visitors at our conventions. Mr. Cadwalader Biddle, the Central Agent and Secretary, whom I look upon as the best they ever had or possibly will have for some time, was always here. It was a great pleasure for him to be with us and a great pleasure for the Association to have him with us. He was a help to the Association, and, as he expressed it, the Association was a great help to him in the administration of his duties.

Mr. Bromley Wharton, Secretary of the Board of Charities for two years, has been invited and accepted the assignment that was made to him, and at the last moment wrote, this year and last, "Urgent business in another part of the State takes me away." He ought to be here; it was his duty to be here. It is the duty of the Board of Charities to assist and aid in the work of this Association. The Association has the right to expect the support and aid of the Board of Public Charities. I was much pleased, then, to know that Mr. Torrance had given us his aid and support, as the President of the Board of Public Charities; and when he could not be here sent his valuable paper. I want to say that it was this Association which first advocated the county care of the insane throughout the State. Mr. Lawrence, of Philadelphia; Mr. McGonnigle, of Pittsburg, and others for several years strongly advocated the adoption of a law that would give the counties the care of the chronic insane. I think Brother Butler to-night touched the keynote, and I am sorry he wasn't here when the excellent paper of Mrs. Comfort was read. Mr. Butler made us feel the responsibility resting upon us. We will go home appreciating more fully the positions we fill than ever before.

There have been many things said here to-day that I was pleased to hear—by Mr. Eshleman, Mrs. Comfort, Mrs. Frampton, Mr. Butler, and by the Hon. Francis J. Torrance. It has been to me one of the most valuable days this Association has had in years, and I am sorry to-night that "Ben-Hur" was a greater attraction to some than this Convention. (Applause.)

Mr. Robb, Allegheny: The Directors of Allegheny County have taken up the question of changing the law in relation to desertion. We have had our Solicitor prepare an act making desertion of wife or children

a felony, the same as the law in the State of Indiana. For the purpose of getting this before the Committee on Resolutions I would ask that it be read at this time and referred to that committee.

Mr. Colborn here read the paper referred to.

Mr. Osche moves that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with a favorable recommendation. This motion is seconded by a delegate.

Mr. Weller: I am deeply interested in this question of desertion and non-support. I urge that this be not passed for the present until further consideration, and for this reason: Mr. Baldwin, who has made a very thorough study of the laws of the country, is earnestly urging that desertion shall not be made a felony. He says he has the testimony of the Governors of many States that a misdemeanor can be extradicted as well as a felony. In a felony it usually requires a more expensive mode of trial, and I think these cases should be made as easy for the wife as possible. If we, in our various localities, will urge extradition under the present law we can secure it. I ask you to go slow before you make the offense a felony. In Pittsburg we are assured by the authorities that we can bring these men back. Do not make it a felony until we have thoroughly tested the question.

There was one matter mentioned that I think is a good thing. Let us work together to have a law whereby, if a deserter is confined in the workhouse, the wife may be paid fifty cents a day out of the public treasury for his labor while he is there. It soon teaches the man that he would rather make \$1.50 a day for himself than to make fifty cents a day for his wife.

Mr. Osche: This act was drawn by our attorney. I have had him working for a month or six weeks trying to discover some law by which we could bring these men back, like a case we have where the man has gone to Minnesota, but he has failed to discover anything.

Mr. Weller: There is a man present who is a National student on this question. I would like to hear from him.

Mr. Crocker, Williamsport: I am interested in this question. I went to my office to find a pamphlet on this question which contains a form of act that has been under discussion by the Conference of National Commissioners, and which has just been adopted in its final form for presentation as a uniform form of the desertion act to the Legislatures of every State this coming winter. It is based on the act which obtains in the District of Columbia, which was drafted by Mr. Baldwin. The substance of the bill contains nearly all of the provisions that are contained in the paper just read to you, except as to matter of detail. I am going to suggest that you do not act hastily on this matter; it is a large subject. Our committee had four sessions over that bill before they were satisfied with its form.

Mr. Weller desires me to speak on the question of desertion being made a misdemeanor or a felony. Mr. Baldwin's table shows that eight States make the offense a felony and nearly forty States make it a

misdemeanor. As a misdemeanor it is as much extraditable as it is as a felony, under the act of Congress. The Governors of almost every State have extradited offenders and sent them back to States where they were misdemeanors. There was an attempt on the part of the committee at the conference to introduce a clause which would cover the desertion of illegitimate, as well as legitimate, children; but that clause, when it came to the conference, was stricken out on the ground that every State has what are known as bastardy laws, which are considered sufficient protection for illegitimate children, and that clause was thought inadvisable. I thank you for your attention. I suggest that this matter be thoroughly sifted and gone over carefully by your committee, instead of taking action upon it without a full understanding of all the points involved.

Col. E. P. Gould, Erie: I was very anxious, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, that this committee be instructed. I have some positive convictions. I agree with the gentleman that it doesn't have to be a felony to be extraditable.

I hold to the fact that one-half of all the wife desertions that occur in this country that the blame is more on the wife than on the husband. There are women I know of I would rather go to purgatory than to attempt to live with her, and for a man to be made a felon if he attempts to leave such a woman I don't think is right. If a man has a child I think he should support it, but in the case of the wife, in some cases, he is more sinned against than sinning.

Hon. E. A. Boyne, Bradford, who was received with applause: We have a man now in the State of Virginia who ran away from Bradford and left his wife and three children. We had to give them a little support and I thought I believed in adopting the Delaware method—to tie him to the whipping post get some good husky woman, who had been deserted in the same way, to give it to him good and hard. I hope to see this law passed. There are so many men leaving their wives and children. And there are almost as many women leaving their families as there are men that leave theirs. But I think the men are still in the majority, and I think it will get worse unless something is done to prevent it.

Mr. Bennett, Allegheny: I have known something about trying to bring a man from one State to another, charged with a misdemeanor, and in my experience it couldn't be done unless there was information made against him and be taken before the grand jury and an indictment found before requisition papers could be gotten, and if you did get papers and went to another State the Governor wouldn't sign them. Allegheny County is burdened with the wives and children that have been deserted. We asked our Solicitor to draw up this bill, and I do hope that the Governors will become so interested in this that we can bring men back for a misdemeanor.

Hon. A. W. Butler is called for.

Mr. Butler: I don't care to say anything that will influence our friends in Pennsylvania in doing what they want to do. We didn't want the form of law that Mr. Baldwin proposed in Indiana. The position taken by our Governor and others was that the Governors wouldn't ordinarily give extradition papers for a misdemeanor; they might or might not. But that they wouldn't pay the same attention to it that they would if it were made a felony. Our law has worked very satisfactorily with us. The law to which I referred allows us to handle a great many cases we don't care to have made a felony. When it is necessary to go after them we can do so, under our law, and we don't fail to get them. We prefer to have the law as it is.

The question of referring to the Committee on Resolutions, with a favorable recommendation, is called for, and upon vote it is agreed to.

The Convention here adjourned until to-morrow morning.

PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1910.

The Convention met, as per adjournment, at 9:30 a. m. and was called to order by President Wilson.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. James R. Baker, of Williamsport.

Hon. E. A. Boyne, Bradford: I would like to know the judgment of the Directors in regard to the State appropriation. I would like to ask if they can get their poor into the county hospital. Does the appropriation that comes from the State to the city or county guarantee the right to put the poor into the hospitals?

Mr. Mackin, Luzerne: In the Central Poor District of Luzerne we have two hospitals. We pay them \$750 each a year for the care of indigent cases.

Edward D. Sollenberger, Secretary C. A. S., Philadelphia, was here introduced to the Convention and read the following interesting paper, which was received with applause:

PURPOSES AND METHODS OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES.

Edwin D. Sollenberger, General Secretary C. A. S., Philadelphia.

A recent writer has said, "Every child has a right to be brought up under such conditions as to give it a chance to become a good citizen of the Nation." To give such an opportunity to homeless, neglected, and friendless children, without distinction as to race, creed, or color, is the main purpose of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. The methods used by the society, in providing either temporary or permanent care, make it possible to give due regard to the religious faith of the child and also to the matter of age, sex, and color.

The society believes that the children coming into its care should be given, as far as possible, the same love and the same individual training and attention that other children in the community receive from right-minded parents. To accomplish this we place the children, as soon as possible, in carefully selected private families, with or without payment of board, according to circumstances. They are treated as own children and given all the advantages which the average child in a good home and a good community receives.

The many good homes all over Pennsylvania ready to receive homeless children constitute a great and most important resource of the community for the care and training of children of this class. To make the most of this opportunity, the Children's Aid Society has developed an efficient home-finding department, an up-to-date system, and an adequate force of trained agents. Every effort is made to select carefully the foster-homes and to fit the child and the home together with discrimination.

After a child has been placed in a good home a very important step has been taken to secure the individual oversight and care which he needs, but the society's interest in and oversight of its wards does not end at this point. It keeps closely in touch with the children placed in families by means of the visits of its trained agents, by correspondence, and by co-operation with local committees. It also receives frequent school teachers' and pastors' reports regarding the progress and welfare of the child.

The opinion of experienced workers now is that young children should not be permanently separated from their parents except for "urgent and compelling reasons," such as immorality or hopeless inefficiency. This has been one of the foundation principles of the Children's Aid Society from its earliest history. The society holds further that children of parents of industrious habits, suffering from temporary misfortune, and children of good mothers left destitute by the death or desertion of the bread-winners, should as a rule be kept with their parents, such aid as is necessary being given in their own homes.

To prevent as far as possible the separation of infants from destitute widows, deserted wives, and unmarried mothers, the Children's Aid Society maintains a special department, which provides situations for and otherwise assists such mothers. This plan enabled hundreds of mothers, each with one child and some with two children, eventually to become self-supporting and to give their children the love and care which they need.

The Children's Aid Society is prepared to receive children from the Overseers or Guardians or Directors of the Poor under the terms of an act of Assembly, approved June 13, 1883, "To prohibit the receiving and retaining of children in almshouses and poorhouses and to provide for the care of such children." The Children's Aid Society is the oldest distinctively home-finding and placing-out agency for dependent and neglected children in Pennsylvania, and it was the first to offer its services for the removal of children, under this law, from the almshouses. The facilities of the society to find homes for children are at the disposal both of the Judges of the Juvenile Courts and the officers of city and county poor boards and departments of charity. Inquiries in regard to the care of children will receive prompt attention. The society is also ready to receive children in accordance with an act of Assembly approved by Gov. Pennypacker April 23, 1903, entitled "an act defining the powers of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace within this Commonwealth, with reference to the care, treatment, and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible, and delinquent children under the age of sixteen years, and providing for the means by which such powers may be exercised." Sections 4 to 10, inclusive, of this act define the circumstances and conditions under which the Children's Aid Society receives children from Juvenile Courts. Children suitable to be placed boarding in private families may be committed to the society through the various county Juvenile Courts, with a support order on the County Commissioners under the terms of an act of General Assembly, approved by Gov. Stuart May 31, 1907, entitled "an act to provide for the payment of the costs and expenses of indigent and dependent children in conveying them to, and while in, the home in

which they may be placed." To "establish and maintain for the public a bureau of information concerning destitute children and child-caring institutions," and to "acquire and diffuse intelligent views on all subjects related to this branch of charity," are included among the objects of the Children's Aid Society in its first annual report in 1883. The society is prepared to give advice and information to inquirers in regard to the need and value of various kinds of child-helping work insofar as this can be ascertained by the means at its command.

The inspection of the work of the Children's Aid Society and other child-caring agencies by the State Board of Public Charities is provided for by an act of General Assembly, approved by Gov. Pennypacker March 5, 1903, entitled "an act relating to institutions, associations, and societies having the care of delinquent, neglected, or dependent children." Under the terms of this act organizations like the Children's Aid Society are "subject to the same visitation, inspection, and supervision by the Board of Public Charities as the public charitable institutions of this State."

The Children's Aid Society is also subject to the supervision and inspection of boards of visitation appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in each county from which it has received children "under the provisions of the laws of this Commonwealth." An act of the General Assembly, approved January 26, 1903, by Gov. Pennypacker, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of boards of visitation for institutions, societies, and associations caring for dependent, neglected, and delinquent children," authorizes the Court of Common Pleas in each county to appoint such "boards of visitation, consisting of six or more reputable citizens to serve without compensation, but to receive from the county from which they shall be appointed payment of their actual and necessary expenses, subject to the approval of the Board of County Commissioners."

These acts afford an effective means by which the Board of Public Charities and the Judges of the Juvenile Courts can secure information as to the work, the methods, and the results of the treatment given to children committed for care to various agencies.

Since the Children's Aid Society was established in Philadelphia in 1882 the movement has extended throughout the entire State. The Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania was incorporated in 1889 and includes twenty-two counties in the western part of the State, having headquarters in Pittsburgh. The main office of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania is in Philadelphia, and its territory includes most of the counties in eastern and central Pennsylvania. There are also a number of county societies having their own headquarters, but co-operating or affiliated with either the Pittsburgh or Philadelphia offices, according to location. There are a number of independent Children's Aid Societies doing excellent work, such as Chester and Franklin counties. The Delaware County Society has its own charter and by-laws, but has recently voted to affiliate itself with the State Society. There are also independent charities in Montgomery and Bucks County, but the Juvenile Court of Montgomery County commits many of its children direct to the State Society. In Lycoming County there is a very active and vigorous Children's Aid Society, which operates as a branch of the State Society. In other counties in the eastern district of the State, notably Lancaster, Berks, Philadelphia, Lebanon, Tioga, Luzerne, Carbon, Northampton, Montour, Susquehanna, and Bradford, the State Society receives children from the Directors of the Poor. The Juniata Valley Children's Aid Society co-operates with the State Society and receives children direct from the almshouse or Juvenile Court authorities. In Lehigh County the Poor Board has placed a number of children in the care of the County Committee of

the State Society. These combined Children's Aid Societies have under their care and supervision in family homes throughout the State over 3,000 children, thus being not only the largest placing-out agency in Pennsylvania, but one of the largest in the United States. Inquiries, calls for speakers at public meetings in the interest of this work for children, and requests for conferences with county committees, Directors of the Poor, and Juvenile Court officials, indicate that there is a widespread interest throughout the State in the work of the Children's Aid Society.

In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity on behalf of all these Children's Aid Societies in eastern, central, and western Pennsylvania to thank all the Directors of the Poor and other public officials who have co-operated in this great work of helping homeless and neglected children to become self-supporting men and women.

Col. Gould, Erie: Out of many good suggestions that Mr. Sollenberger has made I think I should call the attention of the Directors here to their power in relation to delinquent children that come before the Juvenile Court.

The law creating that court did something that many Directors do not understand the power that they have—that is, the power to compel the County Commissioners to provide a detention home to put the children in that are to be brought before the Juvenile Court. If you will get a body of large-hearted, energetic men and women in your community to organize a Juvenile Court Association and have them take the necessary steps to compel the County Commissioners to provide such a home you will find it a splendid thing to do. Some of the counties thought they could set off a portion of the county jail for the purpose, but the courts have decided that is not a proper place. A child who is to be brought before the court is on his good behavior, and, with a good man and woman having charge of the detention home you will find them on their best behavior until they are brought into court. In Erie County we also have what is called the Elmwood Home, where boys are sent by the court. You can't drive those boys away, they like it so well. We are proud of it and of the work that is being done there.

In the absence of Oliver W. Bohler, of Philadelphia, Superintendent of Blockley Almshouse, L. C. Colborn here read the following paper on "Great Events." The paper was received with applause:

PAPER BY MR. BOHLER.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

I do not see why I should address this Convention, as there are among you so many more able and ready of speech than myself, except from a sense of duty, inspired by the words of your honorable Secretary, in his circular to me, to wit: "As a penalty for doing nothing, you are on the program for an address," and assigning me as a subject "Great Events." My impression at first was that the punishment was rather severe—in fact, not commensurate with the degree of the crime. After much uneasiness of mind, I decided to forward my judge and executioner a declination of submission. Prolonged reflection, however, softened my determination to evade service; so much so that I gradually felt myself becoming interested, which, added to an eager desire to endeavor to impart information, finally impelled me to accept

service and render an accounting. Before proceeding, I desire to assure you, Mr. Chairman, of my appreciation of many of the aphorisms of the time-honored bard, notably his allusion to brevity of speech and discourse. I will, therefore, deal with my subject accordingly and so, perhaps, escape additional penalty for infringing, not only upon your limited time, but also upon the patience of this audience.

My subject matter I would divide into three parts, selecting three events which, in my judgment, appear predominant.

First—Thirty-six years ago the Association of Directors of the Poor of the State of Pennsylvania was formed. What an event! Great? Yes, for in no other State was there such an association. And what has been accomplished? Many laws have been passed pertaining to the care of the poor, the insane, and the dependent children; and, beyond this, the creation of a better understanding among the Directors and their associates—by consultation, comparison of notes, and valuable suggestions—as to the manner and means to be employed in caring for the indigent, erection of buildings, etc. On my first meeting with you I was much surprised to find that questions were asked of one another and answers given and advice where asked, just like one great family. Yet I was not quite satisfied. I was thinking of those fifteen counties of our State which were entirely unrepresented here, that have neither a district nor local almshouse. What an event, indeed, if through the efforts of this association organizations could be effected in these derelict counties.

Second—There has since sprung into existence numerous associations of the same kind in other States, and also a National association has been formed, so that not long ago the President of the United State, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, was so impressed with the importance, possibilities, and magnitude of the work that, in order to consult with the people associated in charity work, he called a meeting at the White House, Washington, D. C., to further the care of dependent children. You will surely all agree as to the effect of an event of this character in the furtherance of a very perplexing problem.

Third—In 1881 a little band of women associated themselves in order to find homes for dependent mothers and children other than the almshouse. By hard and diligent work they secured subscriptions to carry out their ideas, and when I first knew of them—this was in the latter part of 1882—they occupied a small room on Arch street in the city of Philadelphia. A little, dark-eyed woman represented them, under the title of Actuary. I called upon her and asked whether, if I had an application for the admission to the Philadelphia Almshouse of children, which I felt should not bear the stigma of the almshouse, whether she would assist me in preventing their admission. She answered yes, and from that time on we worked together successfully and harmoniously. I allude to the Children's Aid Society. Shortly after their work commenced a charter was procured, and the society prospered. Then an association was formed in Pittsburg and the surrounding cities and towns, and following this in regular order in other cities and towns in this State; then to the cities and towns of other States, until now the Children's Aid Society and its great work are known all over the United States. I feel certain that you will not disagree when I classify the formation of this organization as among the great events that have taken place in the charitable field.

That I have not done justice to the subject allotted me, I fully realize; but, enthused with a desire of being agreeable to this assemblage and my wish to retain the confidence of your honorable Secretary, I yielded to these tempting influences, and so bow in submission while praying for merciful consideration.

Mr. Colborn: Two years ago, at West Chester, the committee asked Mr. Roosevelt to address the Convention, and he took the time to write out a part of the address he had given at this meeting in Washington that has been referred to and sent it to us. For years we have been trying to get the Governor of Pennsylvania to meet with us and take part in our proceedings, but there is always something to prevent, and perhaps it is not always a "Great Event."

Shall I tell you who this "little, dark-eyed woman" was? It was Mrs. Punchen. She wended her way over the hills to Somerset and was the first woman to attend this Convention. She presented a resolution before the Convention that was sent before the Legislature and the result was the taking of children under the age of sixteen years out of the almshouses.

Under the head of "Discussion on Desirability of Uniform Laws Governing and Regulating the Charities of the State," Mr. D. A. Mackin, of Luzerne, read the following interesting paper, which was received with applause:

ADDRESS OF MR. MACKIN.

The Desirability of Uniform Laws Governing and Regulating the Charities of Pennsylvania.

After giving the foregoing subject the most careful consideration, it must be emphatically concede that uniformity is the one particular requisite most needed in the poor laws of this great Commonwealth.

I am somewhat loath to enter a field of discussion wherein our legal lights are so well equipped to shine, but since the subject has also been assigned to a lay member of the Convention, I trust all the attorneys, as well as the laymen, from the various districts will give us the benefit of their training and experience with legislation governing the charities of Pennsylvania.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty to be met with in endeavoring to bring about uniform legislation is the fact that the interests and needs of the various poor districts are not identical, and measures that would be advantageous to the county wherein agricultural pursuits predominate might prove not only valueless, but positively injurious, to the large mining and manufacturing communities.

After more than ten years of personal experience in the management of an almshouse, I am forced to the conclusion that there is need for a complete revolution in the charity-governing laws of this State. In fact, it seems to me that a careful revision of existing laws by capable and experienced persons would be of incalculable benefit to all concerned.

While it is my desire to discuss this question only in a general way, yet in order to bring out what, in my opinion, constitute some of the weak points in our present system I find it advisable to refer to my experience in the district and in connection with the institution of which I have charge.

During the year ending September 30, 1910, there was admitted to the almshouse of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County 290 men, seventy-three women, and forty-three children, making a total of 406 admissions. In connection with the number of admissions mentioned an analysis of some of the causes, as having some bearing on the subject under discussion, may be of interest.

It is a well-known fact that many men are admitted during the fall months who might be termed "regulars"—in other words, men who for years, some as many as twenty, have been wintering in our institution. Some of these men, after treatment for a week or two, are perfectly capable of doing manual labor and should be self-supporting; nevertheless, under the existing laws, they are permitted to take advantage of the comforts of the almshouses during the entire winter, when it is difficult to provide suitable employment owing to the general cessation of outdoor work. It is customary for the majority of this class to leave early in the spring, at a time when they might, by their labor, make some compensation to the poor district for the expense incurred in their maintenance during the winter months.

In dwelling on this subject I do not wish it to be inferred that all men admitted during the autumn come under this category. We have in our institution men suffering from miner's asthma, rheumatism, and other ailments peculiar to the coal regions, who, during the spring and summer months are able to perform light outdoor work and earn a salary, which, though small, renders them self-supporting for the time being.

Another class which contributes largely to the almshouse population is the deserted wife and children. At times poor districts are obliged to care for whole families, while the husband and father roams about the country enjoying immunity from punishment.

The poor laws of this Commonwealth thoughtfully provide that no child between the ages of two and sixteen years shall be allowed to remain in an almshouse for more than sixty days. Undoubtedly the gentleman who framed this law had in mind the fact that the atmosphere of an almshouse is not the most desirable place in which to rear children of tender years. In the light of personal experience, I would go still further and say that at times the associations and conditions are such that more harm may be done in sixty days than a lifetime may undo. Habits may be formed and impressions gained that may have a far-reaching effect in influencing the entire future of the child. Indeed, I feel disposed to say that one day, or part of a day, is too long for children from two to sixteen years to be held in an institution of this class.

It would seem that by a concerted effort, aided by necessary legislation on the part of the various poor districts, in conjunction with the police authorities, something could be done to lessen this evil. A system might be instituted whereby it would be possible to trace such deserting husbands and force them to provide for their families. Those who have given this subject even the most casual study realize that a short term of imprisonment does not solve the question, but possibly if the State would provide workhouses where such deserting and non-supporting husbands could be put to work and the proceeds of their labor used for the support of their families, the condition might be improved. In the matter of the discharge of inmates it must be remembered that under our poor laws, except in the case of regularly committed vagrants, the Superintendent is not permitted to exercise his own discretion. Since a person can only become a pauper voluntarily, it follows, necessarily, that we have no right to detain them when they express a desire to leave.

In the foregoing I have endeavored to point out some of the difficulties we meet with in our district, and I am in doubt as to whether I have held very consistently to the subject. However, if by the preceding I succeed in bringing about discussion that will lead to a concentrated effort on the part of those interested, thereby effecting some reforms that will assist in bettering conditions for the weaker ones who come under our charge, I will feel amply repaid.

The Hon. Amos W. Butler, of Indianapolis, Secretary of the Board of State Charities, addressed the Convention as follows on the subject, "The Child Problem":

ADDRESS OF MR. BUTLER.

My Friends: I shall speak on this subject from a little different viewpoint from that usually taken. Possibly there are not many who have had the opportunity of looking at this subject from the standpoint from which I am going to speak this morning. I was introduced once by a noted charity student who said, measured by the number of prisons and jails he and I had been in, we were perhaps the worst men in the United States. I shall speak from the viewpoint of one who has studied prisons and prisoners.

I stood on one occasion in the dining room of a great reformatory. As I saw the men march in and take their places at the tables I realized that all the prisoners were in uniform, and that all the officers were dressed in uniform, and that I was the only one in all that great company who had on citizen's clothes. I realized then as never before what it was to be one among a thousand. As I stood there watching that company of men, a man came in the door and almost touched me before I realized he was there. When I glanced at him I saw it was the President of the Board of Trustees of that institution. He has a deep interest in every one of those persons, and his eyes became moist as he said, "Poor fellows, poor fellows, it is not altogether their fault; it is mostly society's fault." Who is "society?" Aren't you and I members of it? Have we been faultless, or are we, by any act of omission or commission, responsible for the fall of any one of these boys?

One day I visited a house of refuge, an industrial school for boys. I was met at the station by a little fellow dressed in blue, who came with a buggy and drove me to the school. I said to him: "How old are you?" and he replied: "I am twelve." "How did you happen to come here," I inquired. He said: "It is this way: I got so I wouldn't mind my dad, or go to school; I played hookey and the Truant Officer got after me and the Juvenile Court sent me here." "How long are you going to stay?" was asked. He said: "If I behave myself I will be out in another month." "Then you will go back and play hookey again, and be returned to this school," was suggested. "Not on your life," he said, "when I get home I will have sense enough to mind my dad." (Applause).

I have observed in going over the statistics of a reformatory that fifty-seven per cent of the young men have never attended Sunday School, and only one in 500 had been a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. Sometime ago I visited a State prison, arriving there about 8 o'clock in the evening. School was in session and I went to it. This prison received life prisoners and men over thirty years of age. There were 125 men in the schoolroom, being taught by officers and by some of the prisoners. The Chaplain was the Superintendent of the school. I asked a teacher whether he had any new pupils, and he said: "All the men in that row are new men." I stepped up to a man and put my hand on his shoulder, and I thought he would jump out of his seat. I asked his name and his age. He said he was fifty-two years old and had never had the opportunity to receive an education. I spoke to another man and he told me he was sixty. As I came to the third man I realized that he was an old man, and when I asked his age he told me he was seventy-two years old. He said he was born before the day of free schools and lived in a remote part of the State; that his father was poor and he never had the

opportunity for an education. There were those three old men, with 120 others, learning their first lessons in the primary department of a prison school.

One evening about the same time I sat in the office of a reformatory talking to the clerk when the door opened and I looked up to see the face of a well-known Sheriff appear at the wicket. By his side stood a young man. I noticed that around the Sheriff's left wrist was an iron handcuff and around the right wrist of the young man was an iron handcuff and a chain connected one with the other. I saw the commitment handed by the Sheriff to the clerk which he receipted and ordered the prisoner delivered to the turnkey. As Sheriff and prisoner walked back through the hall the great wicket door opened and the cuffs were unclasped and fell from the wrist of the young man and off the Sheriff; the latter put the chain in his pocket and bade the young man good-bye. He stepped inside of that door and it closed. Later I learned his story. He told me he grew up on a farm in an agricultural county; his father was a man who made a good living, but hadn't control of his children. The boy got into idle habits and didn't want to go to school. He loafed at the cross-roads store (and I know of no place any worse). In time there was a burglary; that store was robbed. It wasn't long until there were whisperings, and a little later this boy was arrested, charged with burglary, tried and found guilty, and, being under thirty years, was sentenced to an indeterminate term of not less than two nor more than fourteen years in the reformatory.

Now, under that system the jury simply finds a man guilty; the law specifies the sentence and the Judge simply says: "You have been found guilty by the jury; you are sentenced according to the law." And he is committed to the institution to be kept as long as is necessary, in the judgment of the trustees of the institution, between the minimum and maximum limits of the sentence.

At first he thought he would run the institution; but after a few weeks he learned that the State had provided men who drew salaries to run the place and that his services in that direction were not needed; that all he had to do was to learn the rules and follow them. He was put in the foundry to learn the trade of molder and at the end of about two and a half years was released, on parole, and given a chance to go outside to see if he could keep the law. A place was found for him as a molder at \$3.50 a day. I suppose that was the first work that young man had ever done. He had to make monthly reports of how he worked, and how he spent his time and money, all of which had to be certified to by his employer. The last I knew of him he was making a good record.

Another thing that interested me, in studying these men in the reformatories: About fifteen per cent of them can neither read nor write; fifty per cent had not reached the fourth grade in the public schools, and only five per cent had reached the High School. Sixty-five out of every hundred come from broken homes, where one or both parents are dead or there has been a separation or divorce, or one or both parents is somewhere in confinement. Eighty-five per cent of them know no trade, and in the busiest times we have had in the last ten years fifty per cent were unemployed when they committed the crime for which they were arrested.

According to figures read last night by Mr. Weller, there are more than \$8,000,000 spent each year for the care of the public charges of this State. Two hundred and eighty-four thousand persons on the average are supported in whole or in part at public expense, and 2,000,000 persons each year go in and out of institutions you are maintaining.

We have to care for the insane, the feeble-minded, and the epileptics, and to take care of those who are convicted of offenses against the law. The burden is on us, and we can no more take it off than we can take off our heads. But there is something we can do; we can know the causes of these things. We can know why they exist. We can learn how much of this misery and pauperism and crime can be prevented. (Applause). That is the problem before every such gathering of intelligent men and women as this.

Naturally our thought at once recurs to the fact that of these 284,000 in your institutions supported at public expense, or the 2,000,000 that come out each year, everyone of them was at one time a child. Where did the influence enter their lives that made them public charges, and was there any way to prevent it?

The question of prevention, then, is one that deals largely with children. If we are going to get at the root of this problem it must be by the intelligent work we do for the children. If you have observed what I have stated you have noted that there are certain things lacking in these young men who are wards of the State and who are convicted and sentenced for violations of the law. The first and greatest lack is a lack of home training. (Applause). The second great need is the lack of church training. (Applause). When fifty-seven per cent testify that they never attended Sunday School it means much. The third great lack is the lack of school training, and the fourth great lack is the lack of habits of industry. I used to write on my copybook, following my old German teacher, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." And this is as true now as it ever was. "An idle brain is the devil's workshop." In some of our States very intelligent study has been given to many of these problems, and as a result there are institutions and agencies for dealing with many of the conditions to which I have referred. I may refer briefly to some of the enactments in some of the States made possible through a study of the conditions and the proper application of the means of prevention. One of the great factors in preventive work is the compulsory education law. When you understand that in my own State 25,000 children are brought into the public schools every year through the efforts of the truant officers it shows good results from his law.

The next step is the question of the care of dependent children; those children that are absolutely dependent on someone else; and the next is the care of neglected children; and the next is the care of delinquent children. In some of the States there have been defined by law the truant child, the dependent child, the neglected child, and the delinquent child. There are also laws providing for the care and custody of such children, and in addition to that there are laws providing for the punishment of anyone who contributes to the dependency, neglect, or delinquency of a child. Those laws have proven to be very wholesome. Further than that, the child-labor law in many of the States is becoming much more perfect than formerly. That is aiding in the regulation of the working of children, and of mothers of children, in the factories and shops.

The system of caring for dependent children varies greatly in different States. As indicated last night, Massachusetts led the way in establishing a State orphanage. They have closed that and now place a large part of such children in private families. Michigan established a State orphanage more than thirty years ago, and that was followed by other Western States. They are well satisfied with the system, and say in their States it meets the needs. Pennsylvania started on the system of county orphanages either maintained by the county or local orphanages that were subsidized by the State. In my own State we began that system. In 1881 the Legislature of my State provided for

the establishment of local orphanages. There was a strong sentiment in the northern part of the State against that, and in favor of the Michigan plan; and the drift of sentiment in my State is in that direction now. We found that one of our greatest difficulties was the lack of definite authority for making children public wards. There were a dozen ways of doing that, and we finally found that the State was caring for many children for whom the parents and relatives ought to care. In one county there was an orphans' home that contained fifty-two children. There was a great deal of complaint from people who lived in the locality. Our office received a request one day from the officers to send them a set of plans for an orphans' home. I went to see them and told them there was no need of it. We said to them your county ought not to support more than eight or ten children and why do you want to spend all this money, amounting to \$30,000. They took the matter up and the result was by the middle of the next week we were asked to find homes for the children. Some of the children had been in the institution eight or ten years. It is hard to find homes for such children, but we took out ten of the children in the next thirty days, and the papers published that fact. At the end of sixty days the number of children had been reduced to thirty-two, and it kept going down, to ten, and eight, and then to two, and then the institution was closed. (Applause). This condition existed all over the State, and we came to the conclusion that it was time that someone with authority had the right to inquire whether or not a child should be the ward of the State. No child in our State now can be made a public ward except on the order of the Judge of the Juvenile Court. You will be surprised to learn how many people, when they find their children are going to be made public wards, do not want that done and find they are able to take care of them themselves. We direct the township overseer of the poor never to break up a family, if it is a fit place for the children; to hold them together, and only as a last resort to take the child away.

Now, a neglected child is one that is in an unfit or immoral or vicious home. We have a statute providing for a County Board of Children's Guardians. The Court may declare a child a ward of the State and place it in the hands of that board as a ward. The Juvenile Court handles the delinquent cases, too. There is another law in use in certain States, known as the licensing law. Two years ago some of our philanthropic agencies became interested in the fact that many children were being made public wards in our county, many of them coming from other counties, and some from other States. They made an investigation, and the result was that in our county, containing less than a third of a million people, there were found eighteen lying-in homes and maternity hospitals, twenty-eight foundling asylums, children's homes, and baby farms, and thirty-four institutions and agencies answered an advertisement to board babies. We found that children were raffled off in saloons; that they had been offered for sale for from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each; that they had been doped, poisoned, mistreated, underfed, and neglected, and many of them had been put in private families and had died from previous neglect. The array of evidence presented was startling, and it led to a demand from our people that a law should be passed providing some form of licensing such agencies. Now every maternity hospital, lying-in home, foundling asylum, orphans' asylum, children's home, or any other kind of a child-caring agency, whether public or private, has to have an annual written license from the Board of State Charities. The result of this was that of the seventy in my own county fourteen applied for a license and seven licenses were granted; the other sixty-three went out of business; and everyone of the institutions that now exist comes up to the

standard. The reputable institutions believe in the law and cheerfully conform to it. They have to make a daily report to our office and we have an inspector making the rounds all the time, to see that they are in every way complying with the law. It is said that the infant mortality in such institutions in that county has been reduced one-half, and we are not troubled now with many persons coming from other counties and States and the children being left public wards. It is one of the best laws we have had in years. It is a protection to the public and to the women and children.

These various things to which I have referred are simply tools that are put into our hands. We are builders; in order to build we have to have tools, and the Legislature has given us such in these acts, that form the skeleton of a children's code. If we do not use these tools we will not be very efficient. If we study them and make them a part of us we will know where and how to apply them. When a person appeals to us to know what can be done in a certain case we will know what to do. These tools are yours and mine.

Ordinarily when a person makes a speech on charity he is expected to ask for a collection. (Laughter). I am not going to ask you for a collection; but I am going to ask you to think about these matters and learn how the laws are applied in your own communities. I am going to ask you not to give me money, but to give this subject a little of your time and thought and effort. To give something of yourselves.

"He that giveth himself with his gift helps three—himself, his hungering neighbor, and Me."

Applause.

At the close of his paper Mr. Butler referred to the National Conference of Charities to be held in Boston next June, and urged the members to attend if possible.

Mr. Smith (Chester): We pride ourselves in Pennsylvania as being one of the first States of the Union, but after listening to this address I am impressed with the deficiency of some of our laws for the care of our children. Let us take this message home with us. "In union there is strength," and I think much good will come out of this able address, if we will go to work and not allow our Legislature to rest until they have given us better laws for the care of our children.

Applause.

Mrs. Helen M. Holloway, of Bloomsburg, Pa., here read the following paper, "Probation Work Among Children," which was received with applause:

ADDRESS OF MRS. HOLLOWAY.

"Probation Work Among Children."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.

The probation system, adopted at first in Massachusetts with reference to first offenders, has been widely extended over our country since the organization of children's courts.

Massachusetts discovered a good many years ago that it was better to return first offenders to society as soon as possible after conviction—rather than shut them up behind prison bars. The criminal was sentenced to prison for a given number of years, but after he had been in jail a brief period, if his conduct was good, he was placed on probation—that is, he was permitted to return to society and become a wage-earner. But he was under the supervision of the prison officials until

the expiration of his sentence. Thus, it was found, that many first offenders could be placed on their good behavior and kept under the supervision of a probation officer, rather than held behind prison bars, and that greater good came to the prisoner, with less cost to the State.

With a rapid development of children's courts in the United States the probation system has been widely adopted and the probation officer has become a recognized factor in the care and training of juvenile offenders.

Instead of placing juvenile dependents and juvenile delinquents in homes for orphans and reform schools, it is now recognized that while the custodial care of some children is needed, that for the majority of such children what is needed is a home. For the average child a home is the best place in which to grow up. And children who have no homes, or whose homes are not suitable for their proper care and training—such children must have homes provided for them. This is the work of the probation officer—to seek homes for those children who have no homes, or for those children whose parents no longer provide suitable homes for them.

But the probation officer must do more than find homes for such children. She must see that such children are properly treated and cared for after homes have been provided. There must be constant supervision of all children placed on probation, and frequent visits to families where such children are placed. It is not merely that such children be provided with places to live. They must be placed where constant oversight is exercised. Families will sometimes agree to take a dependent or a delinquent child simply because they want a servant in the house. The good of the child, his moral development and intellectual training, are little thought about. Hence, probation officers should see to it that families with whom such children are placed do not abuse their privileges. Only the constant supervision of the probation officer will prevent such abuses.

Another important duty of the probation officer should be to secure homes by way of adoption of such children. Families must be found who will take the children, not merely because they are paid so much per week or per month, but because they want to give the orphaned, abandoned, and delinquent child their own name and bring him up as their own child.

The probation officer also becomes a necessary part of the children's court, where such court actually exists, and when there is no special children's court, of the general local criminal court. Thus the probation officer becomes an investigator of the home conditions and past history of such children as have broken away from the restraints of the law.

Before a child is tried there should be a searching examination into his physical and mental defects, the family history, and the conditions that surround the child. Such information is necessary before proper judicial action can be taken. Thus, the probation officer becomes an investigator and an adviser to the Court. Most Judges can know very little about the conditions that may have produced the crime for which the child has been brought before the Court.

The probation officer also must represent in a measure the power and authority of the State. But as Judge Mack, of the Children's Court of Chicago, once said: "The probation officer must represent that authority in a far larger measure of love. The probation officer must not be the jail-guard type, but of the educated, philanthropic worker type—not all mind and not all heart, but a wise mingling of the two. We must train up a generation of probation officers, if we are to do our work effectively; because unless probation be real, unless probation accomplishes the results of keeping the child from going wrong,

unless probation be kept from getting into a rut, the whole system of children's courts will be discredited."

Mr. Weller, of Pittsburg, was here called for and spoke as follows:

It has been said that false teeth are all right in their place. I am afraid even a good speech from me might not be in place after so long a program and so many good things. Someone has recently said that the greatest conquest ever attained by Napoleon Bonaparte was when Theodore Roosevelt stood "silent" before his tomb. (Laughter).

If I live up to my title as a charity worker I ought to be entirely silent.

It is true we all have these problems we have been discussing. First of all is the problem of outdoor relief. That is if we are watching the relief problems we will have brought up in their early stages many of the problems that center about the feeble-minded and the insane, because the problems of outdoor relief have to do with the families who are weak. The story of such a family is one that we will call the family of Henry Meyer, because that is not his name. He has five small children and he is somewhat addicted to drink and somewhat addicted to desertion. He was reported last year to the Associated Charities of Pittsburg and we found that the family had been receiving relief for some years, and the first thing we noted was that all these agencies that they had been receiving aid from took it for granted that Henry was no good. They had neglected to see him. I would like to say that where there is a man in a family it is the duty of the relief-giving agency to see that man—if they have to camp out on the doorstep for hours. The visitor of the Associated Charities did camp out until she saw him. He sat there with one of the children on his knee. The home was pretty clean. There were some old pieces of furniture in the home, and quite a tone about the home. This able-bodied man stood there and the visitor spoke with sympathy when she remarked that the children looked thin and ill-fed. He said: "Yes, they don't get enough to eat," and he insinuated that it was up to the visitor to see that they did get something to eat. He experienced a distinct shock when the visitor suggested to him that it was his business to see that the children got something to eat.

We began the treatment of that relief problem with this idea: Here is a man under thirty; it is his job to take care of his family. We will give him all kinds of assistance, but we will be mighty careful not to provide for his family, as it is his business.

Now, people will say: "But you can't let the children suffer." I take it there were two ways to prevent their suffering; one was to take adequate responsibility to take care of the children; the other alternative was so to strengthen the Meyer father and mother that they would provide for their children. When the church people said, "You cannot let the children suffer" did they mean they would do one of these things? No; they meant they would give \$2 relief in January and another \$2 in March or April. The children of such a family are bound to suffer unless you get to work and have them entirely under your care; or set yourselves determinedly to work to build up strength and ability on the part of those whose duty it is to care for the children. We were very careful not to increase their probability of suffering by further weakening the responsibility that Henry felt. We got him to take the drink cure. We got him a job. He did splendidly for six months and then he took the first drink and that led him to leave his wagon at the roadside and to disappear. Here were the five children, and the wife came and said: "Won't you put the children in an institution and let me get a job?"

From my experience a large part of the child problem in our community comes from just such families.

Now, we believe the relief policy in that case meant to go slow. We believe that a proper relief policy looks to conserving all the possibilities of self-help and of family responsibility. Although it was hard to do it we left that woman without relief for a while. She was assisted by a neighbor who was himself a poor man. We often went to see the family, but we were afraid to step in too quickly to take care of the children. We knew that somewhere, sooner or later the man would be affected by our treatment of the case. We went to see the relatives of the family—this husband's brothers and sisters and the wife's relatives—and we put up to them the family problem. The man came back. We didn't bring him before the Court. We spent time getting him a job again. He agreed to have his pay drawn by his wife, under our supervision, and he seems now to be making good. (Applause).

So the suggestion I would make is that the relief policy, public or private, is absolutely dangerous unless it includes a determined effort to consider character questions; to give strength as well as material aid. Any relief policy which had dealt with the Meyer family without an endeavor to cure his habit of drink and to win him from his habit of desertion would have been liable to do more harm than good, because the need of that family was based upon those two elements of weakness, and a few dollars given occasionally without an effort to cure that weakness would probably have increased that weakness.

So the whole modern movement is based on these fundamentals: It believes you cannot deal with the relief problem safely unless there be competent personal service, and, secondly, co-operation. By "competent personal service" I mean that a competent man or woman must go to each family, as the problem arises, and must study every possibility within the family situation; must have as the ideal the development of self-help where it is possible, the keeping together of the family—the bringing in of the family group—some such a view as you have seen in some institutions where a girl is learning sewing; you have seen a piece torn from a tablecloth and she takes it and weaves the torn shreds back into the fabric until you can hardly tell where it was torn out.

In the second place, co-operation: You and I have to deal with a tremendous social force. In Pittsburg we spend about \$2,000,000 annually for charitable work. You know if you strike a blow this way (indicates) with your fingers you won't harm yourself. You know you want to unite your fingers if you desire to strike a blow. If you strike at the problem of poverty with scattered fingers no one is injured much, but the family. We must deal a blow with united forces; so we must work for a united policy on this question.

The fundamental doctrine is that we help people in proportion as we stimulate or increase their activity. My muscle develops as I use it. We help people only in proportion as we get them to do something, or to have their activity enlarged. We are going to help the Meyer family. How? Not by doing things for them, but by patiently and sympathetically developing their own faculties; lifting up their ideals; helping in every feature of the home life to make it better. In our institutions we are to hold that ideal before us; that we are to bring in occupation for these people, even for the incurable insane—not because it is more profitable for the institution, but because we know we can help these charges of ours only as we understand their fragments of active powers and develop them.

So the relief policy of any community should, it seems to me, be the subject of very earnest thought and careful development; and unless we can base it on the principle of competent personal service and co-operation and self-help we shall find that public relief better be eliminated; that unless the relief policy does gather up some of these standards it is likely to do in this country as it has in some other countries—more harm than good.

I thank you for your patience.

Applause.

Upon motion, the Convention was here adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by President Wilson.

Mr. D. A. Mackin (Luzerne): Under the head of "Miscellaneous Business" I would like the Convention to suggest to the Program Committee a way to have sectional meetings; that we endeavor to have the people interested in one branch of the work one-half day, instead of having the program so mixed as it is.

Mr. Colborn: In answer to the circular that was sent out on program I did not receive a single suggestion from anybody. I had in mind just what Mr. Mackin suggests. I would like the arrangement of sectional meetings. I have been making up the programs for fifteen years and am very glad to have suggestions of this kind.

Mr. Mackin: I would suggest that at each sectional meeting we have at least one person who is an expert on the particular subject for that meeting.

Mr. Charles Snyder, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee on Next Place of Meeting, here announced that the committee had selected Indiana, Indiana County, as the next place of meeting, and presented the report.

Upon motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Osche, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, presented the report of that committee, as follows:

THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

The account of L. C. Colborn, Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania for the year ending October 5, 1910:

The Treasurer charges himself with the amount remaining in his hands for the year ending October 14, 1909, as per report of the Auditing Committee approved by the Association at Bradford, October 14, 1909\$109.43

The Treasurer charges himself with the amount of the assessments received from poor districts and institutions, viz: 1909.

To amount received from C. A. S. of Chester County	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Williamsport, P. D.	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Somerset County	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Roxboro, Philadelphia, P. D.	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Bradford City, P. D.	15.00

To amount received from Directors of Poor of Central P. D. Luzerne County	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Delaware County	15.00
To amount received from Poor Directors of Elk County.....	10.00
To amount received from Trustees of Blind School, Pittsburg..	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Allegheny County	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Lower Dublin P. D., Philadelphia	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Chester County..	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Fayette County.	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Germantown P. D., Philadelphia	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Westmoreland Co.	15.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Beaver County	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Warren County	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Titusville	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Washington County.....	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Fayette County	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Montgomery Co...	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Middle Coal Field P. D.	15.00
To amount received from Trustees of House of Correction, Philadelphia	15.00
To amount received from Trustees of F. M. School, Elwyn.....	15.00
To amount received from Trustees of Bethesda Home, Pittsburg	5.00
To amount received from Trustees of Pennsylvania Reform School, Morganza	15.00
To amount received from Trustees of State Hospital, Warren...	15.00
To amount received from Trustees of State Hospital, Harrisburg	15.00
To amount received from Trustees of C. A. S. of Venango County	5.00
To amount received from Trustees of C. A. S. of Greene County	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Allegheny County	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Bradford, McKean County	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Meadville, Crawford County	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Blakely P. D....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Jenkins and Pittston P. D.	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Conyngham and Central P. D.	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Mifflin County....	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Greene County....	15.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Clearfield County	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	15.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Mercer County	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg	15.00
To amount received from Trustees of Feeble-minded School, Polk	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Lancaster County	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Franklin County..	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Mercer County....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Bedford County....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Cambria County....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Tioga County.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Coal Township P. D.	10.00
To amount received from Department of Charities, Philadelphia	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Huntingdon County	15.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Jefferson County.....	5.00

To amount received from C. A. S. of Cambria County.....	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Elk County	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Butler County	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Clarion County	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Armstrong County (Kittanning)	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Carbondale P. D.	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Blair County	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Scranton P. D....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Erie County.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Washington County	15.00

Total amount received by Treasurer\$777.43

The Treasurer claims credit for the following payments and disbursements, viz:

1909

By amount paid Bradford Poor District, expenses, program, etc..	\$25.00
By amount paid E. A. Boyne, President, postage, etc.....	3.94
By amount paid U. S. Express Company, express on papers and records	1.75
By amount paid Adams Express Company, express on reports, etc.	1.10
By amount paid Ira E. Briggs, reporting proceedings	115.00
By amount paid Pittsburg Photo & Engraving Company.....	10.00
By amount paid Somerset "Standard," letter and billheads....	5.50
By amount paid C. H. Fisher & Son, envelopes, etc.	3.25
By amount paid expenses to Johnstown, two trips, printing re- ports	10.00
By amount paid Benshoff Printing Company, printing reports (800)	116.00
By amount paid Postmaster, Johnstown, postage on reports....	21.45
By amount paid E. A. Boyne, expenses to National Conference	15.00
By amount paid Col. E. P. Gould, expenses to Harrisburg.....	25.00
By amount paid Bell and Somerset Telephone companies.....	3.60
By amount paid miscellaneous expenditures—telegrams, station- ery, folding circulars, reports, expenses to Williamsport.....	21.70
By amount paid Program Committee for meeting at Pittsburg, expenses	25.00
By amount paid F. J. Hoffman, Postmaster, postage on reports, assessments, announcements, letters, and circulars.....	25.75
By amount paid Irma and Nellie Shaffer, services as stenogra- pher and typewriter	21.50
By amount paid Somerset "Standard," printing announcements, blank reports, circular letters, etc.	14.20
By amount paid Secretary for expenses, as per resolution of Association	50.00
By amount paid Treasurer Colborn, salary as Treasurer	25.00
By amount paid Somerset Telephone Company	6.00
By amount paid assessment to National Conference, dues.....	2.50
By amount paid postage on program helps and express.....	7.57
By amount paid for typewriting this report and work putting out program	3.00

Total amount paid out by the Treasurer\$559.81
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer for the year ending this
11th day of October, 1910\$244.62

We, the undersigned committee, appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer for the year ending 11th October, 1910, respectfully report that we have performed that duty and find the same to be correct and true as stated. Balance in Treasurer's hands at last meeting, \$109.43; that the Treasurer has collected during the year the sum of \$695, making a total received by the Treasurer of \$804.43, and that the Treasurer has expended and paid out as per his receipts the sum of \$559.81, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$244.62. The Association is to be congratulated on its good financial standing, and its thanks are due the Treasurer for his financiering the Association so well.

We further recommend that the same assessments be levied as were levied the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. OSCHE,
R. C. BUCHANAN,
J. A. GRAY,
Auditing Committee.

The report was read by Mr. Osche, and upon motion, was adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Colborn a recess was here taken for the purpose of having a picture of the delegates and others present taken, and the members assembled in front of the Postoffice building, where a picture was taken to be used as a frontispiece for the report.

Upon reassembling the Convention was favored with music by the young ladies.

Dr. William J. Steward, Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, Lancaster, read a paper entitled, "The Insane, County Care, Etc." The paper, which was received with applause, follows:

PAPER BY DR. STEWARD.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.

That the State and county must provide adequately and well for all of the insane within its borders is not now denied by those possessed of the humanitarian spirit.

Daniel Defoe more than 200 years ago regarded the care of this class of individuals as a "rent charge upon the whole community," and at a comparatively recent date Horace Mann enunciated the principle that the dependent insane are wards of the State.

To care for the dependent, to relieve the needy, to protect and prolong human life, to safeguard public health, is a social obligation. Year by year this Convention has assembled in various quarters of this great Commonwealth to consider, to discuss, these problems, the greatest problems of human life. Everywhere—whether it be in hospital, almshouse, factory, school, or what not—man is becoming more and more the "greatest study of mankind." Thus are we confronted with a difficult and many-sided problem, and if an adequate and satisfactory solution be not found, degeneracy will become the terminal history of the race. There is no escape from the responsibility that devolves upon us as sociological workers, and equally no escape from the fact that we must give a careful and complete account of our stewardship, whether we have been true to the trust whereunto we have been called.

There is no more pitiable class of human beings than those who are bereft of their reason, and no form of human affliction so unfortunate as mental alienation. Let us revert briefly to the history of public care of the insane.

In the years that are gone this affliction has been characterized by such terms as "demon," "lunatic," and "witch." In the ancient ages the history of mental diseases is limited to allusions in the Old Testament and works of poetry.

Homer and Sophocles portray the woes of the poor unfortunate. Listen to the words of Hippocrates, the great father of medicine: "Men ought to know that from nothing else but the brain come joy, despondency, and lamentation, and by the same organ we become mad and delirious." The Hippocratic theory of mental disease as expressed in the scientific language of to-day is: "The brain is the seat of mental activity, and, like other organs, is obnoxious to the natural causes of disease. Mental diseases arise from abnormalities of the brain."

More than 2,000 years afterwards Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," says that the insane are bewitched and are capable of producing tempests and dire calamities. What progress in this lapse of 2,000 years?

To read the history of the treatment and care of the insane is to read a history of misery and degradation, the result of man's ignorance and inhumanity to man.

For centuries the fate of the insane remained the same. Though Charles the Great had forbidden the burning of witches, and the noble Wier in 1515 had appealed to the Emperor and the people to spare the blood of these witches, who were only insane or hysterical, yet these voices were without effect, and witch trials and all their attending horrors continued to exist well into the eighteenth century. The unfortunate sick and reason-bereft could not be relegated eternally to the dungeon and direful tortures. There is always some heart a-tune to the relief of suffering, and always some men who, punctuation marks in the text of time, indicate the epochs of human history.

The great Pinel, having applied to Couthon for permission to strike off the shackles from the patients under his charge in the famous Bicetre, was held with suspicion, and, upon inspecting the conditions existing in this great French prison for the insane, Couthon, turning to this great physician, said: "Look here, citizen, art thou insane thyself, that thou wilt unchain such animals?"

But filled with the zeal, as one who loved his fellow-men, he removed the chains that bound fifty-three insane patients, and began a work that makes his record immortal. About the same time public sentiment was aroused in England, and the large-hearted Quaker, William Tuke, founded in 1792 "The York Retreat." Of this retreat, Mr. Samuel Tuke has written, in 1813, "The retreat has been conducted from the beginning upon the principle that the utmost practical degree of gentleness, tenderness, and attention to the comforts and feelings of the patients was, in the first place, due to them as human beings, and in the next place, was infinitely the means of effecting their recovery."

Antedating by nearly a century, the striking service of Pinel and Tuke, as early as 1709, the Society of Friends, at a monthly meeting held in Philadelphia, discussed ways and means for the establishment of a hospital for the sick and insane. Out of this movement grew the Pennsylvania Hospital, in 1751, which had a ward provided for those who were "distempered in mind and deprived of their rational faculties." In addition to this was the establishment in 1813 of the Friends' asylum upon the broad principle "that the insane might see that they were regarded as men and brethren."

The first half of the nineteenth century marks the emancipation period for the insane in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It marks the beginning of public care, and the beginning of a true public policy concerned chiefly in keeping in human custody of the unfortunate insane individual. Care was the central thought, and little or no attention

given to remedial treatment. In the latter half of the nineteenth century the remedial or curative treatment became prominent, and with this came that department of mental science known as psychiatry, and thus psychiatry, after a severe struggle, gained a rightful place among the natural sciences.

With public care came public policy in the placing of the insane in institutions and developing humanitarian sentiment has built institutions everywhere favorable to the observation of the insane.

The oldest public care for the insane in Pennsylvania was what is known to-day as the "County Care Plan." This antedated the establishment of the State institutions and during which time the insane were collected in poorhouses and suffered much from illusage and neglect.

Dorothea Dix, having inspected the poorhouses in various parts of the State, transmitted to the Legislature a memorial, the result of which was the passage of the act establishing a State hospital. This was the beginning of the State policy of caring for the insane with the establishment of the hospital at Harrisburg. One by one other hospitals were erected—at Danville, Norristown, Warren, Dixmont, and Wernersville, having a population to-day, according to the report of 1909, of 9,280. Two others are in course of construction, one at Rittersville and the other for criminal insane at Fairview, Wayne County. Each will have a capacity of 1,000 beds.

The second form of public policy, existing in the State of Pennsylvania to-day, is that known as "County Care."

In 1896 and 1897, the State hospitals becoming overcrowded, the Committee on Lunacy was confronted with the problem of meeting this condition. Their attention was directed to the system that existed and was in successful operation in the State of Wisconsin, for a period of fifteen years, known as "County Care." In order to inaugurate a similar system in Pennsylvania, and in order to establish a more rational and economical plan of care, the Committee on Lunacy in 1896 drew up a bill, which, being approved by the Board of Public Charities, was presented to the Legislature in 1897. This bill was approved by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, and is known as "An act to provide for the maintenance, care, and treatment of the indigent insane in county and local institutions."

It provided "That any county, municipality, borough, or township of this Commonwealth which now has, or may hereafter, supply, erect, and equip a suitable institution for the maintenance, care, and treatment of its indigent insane, upon plans and specifications, approved in writing by the Board of Public Charities, shall receive from the State treasury the sum of \$1.50 per week (now amended to \$2.00 per week) for every indigent insane person of such county, municipality, borough, or township so maintained, who has been legally adjudged to be insane and committed to such institution, or who may be transferred from a State hospital for the insane to such local institution; Provided, That the Board of Public Charities shall be satisfied that the quality and equipment of such institution, and the manner of care and treatment therein furnished, is proper and suitable to the class or classes of the indigent insane so maintained, and shall so certify to the Auditor-General before any such payment shall be made."

This is the so-called "County Care Act of 1897," and its main object is to induce counties or other localities to care for some, if not all, of their insane in local institutions, preferably in new, modernly-appointed county hospitals, such as those in Wisconsin.

In the institutions in Pennsylvania now having "County Care," there were not less than 6,171 patients reported on September 30, 1909. The number of insane is increasing each year. This annual increase is

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enough to fill a good sized hospital. The question naturally presents itself: What provision shall be made? Shall we build more State hospitals, or shall we encourage the counties to make suitable provision for their own patients?

Mr. James E. Heg, before the National Conference of Charities, with reference to the Wisconsin system, states that "more than 2,700 chronic insane are now being care for in the county asylums and fully as well cared for as in any State institution in the country. To have cared for these by the State would have required buildings that would have cost \$2,000,000. To have obtained that immense sum from the Legislature would have been almost impossible, and, if possible, would have entailed heavy burdens on the people, already heavily taxed."

The counties not having "County Care" are to-day paying to the State hospitals \$1.75 per week and the clothing bill for each patient cared for in the State hospital from that county.

On the contrary, should that county have "County Care," the State will pay \$2.00 per week. From this it will be seen that the county really gets \$3.75 per week from what it received and what it saves.

The people are paying no more than they would have paid had the insane been cared for in the State institutions.

County Care in Pennsylvania, as viewed by the Committee on Lunacy, to-day is a success. It has been shown that caring for the insane in the local institutions in small numbers has the advantage financially, but this is not the broadest view, I grant, for one to take of this subject. But there are other advantages urged by the advocates of the County Care system, such as nearness to their friends, and that it facilitates the parole to their homes of numbers of chronic insane. County Care offers the largest opportunity for the employment of this benefit of parole, which is of inestimable advantage to the insane, and of benefit to the institution.

In the State institutions for the year of 1909, taking the number of patients treated during the year as the base, there were discharged as restored 3.59 per cent, while under County Care 4.46 per cent. Discharged improved in State hospitals 3.78 per cent, and about 8.64 per cent in the hospitals under County Care, almost twice as great a percentage. Percentages are in the main fallacious and may be twisted to meet any argument, but by way of explanation it has been urged that the big hospitals cannot give the patients the individual care and the best kind of treatment calculated to restore them, as can be given in the home hospitals.

In passing, permit me to mention a class of mental defectives that is engaging the attention of institution workers to-day. It is the opinion that the criminal insane should be cared for in asylums devoted to the care of this class only, and when the hospital is completed at Fairview there will be filled a long-felt want in this Commonwealth. The average criminal, through atavism, direct heredity, or primary degeneration is morally defective and should be segregated.

This County Care as found in Wisconsin, and which was primarily the idea in the establishment of County Care in Pennsylvania, was intended for the harmless, incurable, or chronic class of patients. The acute, curable cases under this system were to be cared for in the State institutions.

Some of our counties have gone beyond the original thought of the act, and have really created and equipped small hospitals for the insane.

While the County Care Act does not limit any locality as to the class of patients it may care for locally, the act does specifically state that suitable institutions for the maintenance, care, and treatment shall be provided, and that the Board of Public Charities shall be satisfied that the quality and equipment of such institutions, and the man-

ner of care and treatment therein furnished, are proper and suitable to the class or classes so maintained.

What constitutes this suitable equipment and proper care? The whole asylum must be elevated to the hospital regime, in imitation, as far as possible, of the general hospital for physical diseases. Every effort should be made for the better hospital treatment of acute cases at all institutions, because insanity is curable in its early or acute stages. Better hospital treatment means better facilities for work, enlargement of medical staff, and the employment of trained nurses. There must be a unifying of authority in a general superintendent, who must be a thoroughly-trained physician. For the best interests of the institution and the patients under its care, the form of management found in some of our institutions for the insane, in which laymen are in supervision, should be hustled into limbo. It would be absurd to take the village blacksmith and elect him master mechanic to build an iron man-of-war in our Navy yards. It is equally absurd to appoint as superintendent a layman, one who has devoted no time to study of psychiatry and the treatment of mental diseases, and with no more conception of hospitals and hospital management than a Hottentot has of the Confession of Faith.

One of the most important problems confronting those in charge of hospitals for the care and treatment of mental diseases, is the securing of the kind and skillful performance of their duties, by the attendants. The troubles and abuses, in the great majority of instances, come from ignorance, and not from wilful neglect or abuse. By securing attendants well adapted for their work and providing them with instruction by means of lectures, recitations, and instruction and drill in the practical work of caring for the sick and the insane, a corps of attendants can be developed, intelligent and efficient, who will greatly further the work of the hospital.

The insane patient is a sick individual, and he requires careful attention and nursing, in order to bring him back to health and usefulness, that he may be returned to his family a useful unit in the community.

For this proper care and suitable equipment the insane must look to the Directors of the Poor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In the hands of these officials is the care of the indigent insane, a class of individuals absolutely unable to help themselves. There is no class for whom it is so important to provide proper care and suitable equipment, and it is equally important that those who have charge of this unfortunate class, should be men of character, honor, and honesty.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the most modern appliances for scientific treatment may be had in every institution. Does the fear of expense operate against our best judgment in these things that would be to the best interests of those who depend upon our institutions for relief? The insane deserve better things and the public have a right to demand it; and there is no enterprise to which the public can give their attention and for which public money can be expended comparable to the care and treatment of the indigent insane.

Mrs. Sarah Cooper, of Avondale, Pa., here read a paper entitled, "The Community of Duty to the Neglected and Dependent Children." Before beginning the reading of the paper Mrs. Cooper said: "It is with great hesitation that I come before you. Every department of this work has been discussed, but as I prepared this paper I will give it to you for what it is worth." Mrs. Cooper was received with applause, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MRS. COOPER.

The duty of the community to neglected and dependent children seems to the writer to be a very broad one, and conveys more meaning than the casual observer would for a moment realize. All children are dependent upon someone for support and care until they arrive near the age of maturity; but the dependent child, as we understand it, is one who has to depend entirely upon the community for its physical, mental, and moral development. But do we understand that the neglected children are only those who are homeless and depend upon the community for their support and care? To me the neglected child covers a far broader ground than the dependent one. A neglected duty is a failure, through carelessness, to perform something that should have been done; a neglected child, therefore, is one who has failed to receive, through the carelessness of those upon whom its care has been entrusted, any part or portion of its development that would tend toward building a strong, vigorous physical constitution, and a mental and moral training that would aid them in becoming useful citizens of our country. With this definition it will not be necessary for us to direct our attention alone to homes of squalor and poverty to find them, but some of the homes of the rich should also claim our consideration. Is it not true, that in some of the homes of our wealthiest people we find children whom God has given them as a trust surrounded with every luxury that this world can afford; their little bodies bedecked with everything that is costly and beautiful; every desire attended to by servants, whose duty it is to gratify every petty want, while the parents, the father, perhaps, is so deeply engrossed in business that he may add more dollars to his already overflowing bank account, or working up some political scheme that he may become one of the political bosses or grafters of our country, that his children are almost strangers to him and the training of these young minds is left entirely to the mother. And what can we say to her? Do we find her at her post of duty? Or is her mind so absorbed with preparing for and attending so many of the social functions of the day and keeping pace with the latest styles of dress for herself and children that their moral and intellectual training and the building up of strong and noble characters is left entirely to the servants, who are totally unfit to be entrusted to such a care. Under such training and influence these children grow up to be selfish and tyrannical and become leaners rather than lifters in this great work of reform that is appealing more and more every year to the very best that is in each and everyone of us. And still more, should the wealth and luxury that has been showered upon them in childhood be suddenly wrenched from them by some unfortunate circumstances they are total unfitted to meet life's battles and become subjects for financial help in the neighborhood in which they reside. Such cases as these are not imaginary, but have come directly under the knowledge of the writer. Another result of this parental neglect we see in the alarming increase of applications for divorce among those in high life. These young people whose selfish natures have been nurtured in childhood until ready to bear fruit go out into the world, select companions from entirely selfish motives without any regard for the sacredness of the marriage vow soon grow weary of each other and seek other companionship, and the happiness of the home, one of God's greatest gifts to His people, is wrecked forever and the children grow up to repeat the story. Has the community any duty in regard to these children? Certainly it has; but what shall that duty be and how shall it be accomplished? This is a serious problem, far harder to solve than the duty we owe to the neglected child we pick up from the gutters and

highways. These children we gather up and place under our own personal care, under the best environment at our command, for their best development and trust to the future as to the outcome. The community has no such jurisdiction over the class of children above alluded to, neither can we reach them by legislation; but can we not send out a stronger appeal in this age of fast living that parents be more keenly alive to the responsibility of the guardianship of their children, whether it be to the elevation of the soul or the undermining of the moral character by careless neglect. An improvement in these social conditions and a progress toward better citizenship in high life must be made by constant agitation of the subject where this class of people can be reached, either through the church, the school, or through men's and women's societies if they would interest themselves in this work.

The next problem that confronts us is what is our duty to the poor who are not entirely deserted and neglected, but are crowded in tenement houses in our large cities with sanitary arrangements far inferior to the animals entrusted to our care. There are thousands of these homes where the rooms simply open into an air shaft, where not a single ray of cleansing sunlight enters, and lamps are kept burning all day long. In such homes as these thousands of children are huddled together with no possible chance of either physical or mental development. Judge Lindsey, who is the best known Judge of the Juvenile Court in the world, says that in his eyes the child is the Nation and through the child's misery, and misfortune, and tears he learned the social, political, and economic problems of the Nation, and he believes until these are solved there will be no justice for the child or man. It has been truly said that stunted children make stunted citizens, and stunted citizens make a stunted State.

With these truths before us it is certainly the duty of the community to make a stronger plea for better and more sanitary homes for our dependent class of people. Healthy childhood and strong manhood weigh too light in the balance against property. The child labor problem goes hand in hand with the problem of improving these wretched tenement conditions. In these tenement districts child labor flourishes as noisome weeds flourish and grow in foul swamps, and little children, almost babies, are forced into this unnatural struggle for a mere existence. I do not know what the census of 1910 records, but that of 1900 reported that 1,750,178 children, or nearly one in six of the children in the United States over ten years of age and under sixteen, were engaged in gainful occupations. All of these children were presumably sacrificing some of the educational opportunities, and of the golden age of play and many of the normal rights of childhood to the necessity of earning part or the whole of their daily bread. Pennsylvania's child-labor law has been very lax. Although she stands first in mining, second in manufacture, commerce, and population, she stands forty-sixth in the number of child laborers employed, if the States having the fewest be put at the head, and Eastern Pennsylvania stands on a still lower plane. In the nineteen counties east of Harrisburg, where less than fifty per cent of the population reside, out of the 35,000 children employed in the State eighty-five per cent of them work for their bread in this territory. Under these conditions Pennsylvania's part must not be one of boasting, but of reform. She has before her a long and arduous climb, but she has made one step upward from the foot of the ladder by the new labor law that went into effect January 1, 1910. This law provides that children who apply for employment must produce a certificate that they have arrived at the age of fourteen and can read and write intelligently in the English language. Between January 1st and May 1st the compulsory educa-

tion bureau received 10,919 applications for employment certificates; 735 of these were refused, as they did not come up to the requirements of the law and they had to return to school. This is surely a great improvement over the laws of the past. The providing of parks and playgrounds while of immediate good, offers much to the unborn inhabitants of our cities by helping to conserve strong, healthy bodies and healthy minds. We have the free day school that must take the partially blind, deaf, and crippled, the epileptic and the defective, but do we make sufficient effort to learn the cause and effect a cure if possible to all the ills that flesh is heir to. We must turn the light of science on in order to seek the cause. How much has overcrowding to do with these conditions from which little children suffer? How much has long hours of manual labor for mothers to do with this, and what does pinching poverty contribute to making these crooked, incomplete bodies and warped minds. Of these things we know nothing. The scientists in the Government employ can tell all about the cause and prevention of disease in our stock; how to destroy San Jose scale and prevent the blight from destroying our fruit crops, but when we ask why we have so many children in school who cannot do average work they cannot answer. It is time that the child, at least, shared, with the agricultural, dairy, and fruit interests of the wise men in the employ of the Government. This can be accomplished by the establishment of a children's bureau. This bureau would give its attention to children and we would know something between physical defects and mental deficiency, between bad housing, under feeding, and overwork. This bureau could gather data by which we could formulate laws; we could compel parents to provide eyeglasses and dental care; we could compel landlords to provide decent places for their tenants to live, and we could take those whose inability is so marked as to make them incapable of self-support and undesirable as parents, and place them in an environment suitable to their needs. The cost to the State would be great, but the return to the race, in the way of children born with chance for health and success is inestimable. Although women have not yet been allowed the ballot they have had a powerful influence over the improved legislation. The Pennsylvania Federation of Women was of the greatest assistance in the passage of the new labor law, as they were instrumental in sending 10,000 petition postal cards to the Governor and different legislators for a revision of the law. It is not only in appealing for better legislation that the women have come to the front, but they have been and still will be a power toward solving the question: "What is to be done with the forsaken and homeless children thrown entirely upon the community for support?" The chance for these children to become useful citizens is far greater (if Chester County is a sample) than those who profess to have homes under the conditions already alluded to. The Chester County Children's Aid Society has been established over twenty-five years. It is composed entirely of women who are volunteer workers, many of them mothers who, with sympathetic hearts and an innate knowledge of the child's needs, are well qualified for child placing. This band of women take these little outcasts from the age of two years and upward, place them in boarding homes (at the expense of the county) under the best environment possible, until a good Christian free home can be found. See that their clothing is such as will be conducive to their health; require them to be sent regularly to school, and any deficiencies in their physical constitution we aim to help by such treatment as our physician would prescribe. We not only do this, but we visit them in their homes, give them a word of encouragement, show them that we are their friends to whom they can turn in any emergency and look for help in time of need. For it is undoubtedly true that some of the homes that are opened to these outcasts are en-

tirely from selfish motives, with no thought for the future of the child. With the miserable inheritance many of these children have we meet with many discouragements; but when we look around us and see by our care and interest the useful citizens we have raised we feel that our work has been well worth while. Many of our most unpromising boys and girls who have caused us the most trouble and discouragement have grown up to be honest, industrious men and women, and useful citizens in our community. We have no record of any who have gone out from our care becoming inmates of the almshouse or prison. So much for the private Christian home for the care and training of these children. What we need is to have more Christian homes open to these children, where they will not only be taught to be useful in the home, but have a guardianship also that will be toward the development of the best that is in the child. We cannot educate our people to the importance of this great work all at once, but by degrees. It is not the great tides of reform that do so much. We have had them like great torrents that sweep over the land, but it is the gradual dripping of the water that wears away the stone. It is the little we can do, the daily help to elevate in every rank in life to true womanhood and manhood, is what counts in the end.

This paper was much enjoyed by the Convention and the reading was followed by applause.

Following the reading of the paper by Mrs. Cooper the young ladies favored the Convention with music.

The discussion, "The Rights of Directors of the Poor in the Management of Unruly and Incurable Inmates," was opened by the Hon. E. A. Boyne, of Bradford, who was received with applause and said: Ladies and Gentlemen.

I feel that you flatter me. I want to thank you for the reception you have given me and for the kind words you have given me. I cannot express myself as I feel; nevertheless, I mean what I say. Now, what I have here isn't much, but it is all I can do, and that is all a horse can do. (Laughter). And if it isn't to the point you will have to excuse me and say it was from a feeble-minded young man—seventy last January.

ADDRESS OF MR. BOYNE.

The Rights of Directors of the Poor in the Management of Unruly and Incurable Inmates.

It is not a crime to be poor. The law exacts of Poor Directors a humane as well as a faithful administration of the affairs of their respective districts. Poor persons who are public charges are entitled to have from the district in which they reside humane treatment, wholesome food, and comfortable clothing. For a failure to perform their duty in this respect Poor Directors are subject to punishment. I find by the law of Pennsylvania that a Poor Director may be indicted for malfeasance in office if he relieves the poor where there is no necessity for such relief, or if he misuses the poor by housing them in filthy and unwholesome quarters, or if he exacts labor from a poor person who is not able to work, or if he mistreats or causes or suffers a poor person to receive physical maltreatment. Therefore, all rules for the management and control of the inmates of poorhouses should provide for the humane treatment of the unfortunate persons intrusted to the care of the Poor Directors. They should be supplied with wholesome food and comfortable clothing and a sufficiency of both of them. If of tender years or unable to work, they should not be required to perform tasks beyond their strength and injurious to their health.

However, the orderly maintenance of poor institutions carries with it the absolute necessity for the adoption and enforcement of certain rules and regulations for the orderly conduct of the poor persons there being cared for.

It is the duty of the Poor Directors to provide work for those inmates who are able to perform some service. It is their duty to see to it that the poor persons under their care preserve order and observe the regulations that are adopted for their government.

If the inmates who are of sufficient ability refuse to perform the work allotted to them, or become disorderly and refuse to submit to the rules and regulations, what can the Poor Directors do about it? The statutes of this State throw very little light upon this subject. If a poor charge refuses to perform the work allotted to him by the Poor Directors he is liable to penalties imposed by law upon vagrants and the statute fixes the penalty for vagrancy: "Commitment to labor upon any county farm, or upon the roads and highways of any city, county, township, or borough, or in any house of correction, poorhouse, workhouse, or common jail for a term not less than thirty days and not exceeding six months."

But for infractions of rules and regulations of conduct and decorum we do not, so far as I can ascertain, get much help from the statutes. Directors of the "county homes for the destitute" coming under the provisions of the Act of May 8, 1876, have "full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules, and regulations as they think proper, convenient, and necessary for the government, control, and support of poorhouses and of the revenues thereunto belonging, and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance; Provided, The same be not repugnant to this or any other law of the State or the United States," and, provided, further, "that the same shall not have any force and effect until they have been submitted to the Court of Quarter Sessions for the time being of said county and shall have received the approval of the same," and in cases where this act governs the right of the Directors to provide rules which shall punish unruly and incorrigible inmates must be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this law and where rules have been adopted with the approval of the Court they may be enforced. But in cases other than those coming under the provisions of this statute the absolute necessity of having proper order and decorum, in my judgment, carries with it the right to establish proper rules of conduct to be observed by the inmates and if the inmates fail to comply, to prescribe reasonable penalties and punishments for the infraction of these rules, even to the extent of reasonable physical punishment. Can it not be said that the position of a Poor Director, so far as concerns the management of the inmates under his care, is analogous to that of a teacher of a public school who has a right, in order to preserve order and decorum, to administer such reasonable punishment, physical or otherwise, as may be necessary to secure order and decorum?

Fred Fuller, Chairman of the Committee on Officers for the coming year, presented the following report which, on motion, was adopted:

Your Committee on Officers beg leave to nominate the following-named persons as the officers of this Association for the year 1910-1911:

For President—H. W. Osche, Allegheny.

For Vice Presidents—Mrs. Sue Williard, Indiana; Dr. I. M. Murdock, Polk; Dr. W. A. Payne, Lackawanna; Mrs. Mary E. Bowie, Fayette; Mr. I. S. Smith, Chester; Mr. Frank Bausman, Lancaster.

For Secretary and Treasurer—L. C. Colborn, Somerset.

For Assistant Secretary—Col. E. P. Gould, Erie.

TALK BY MR. McALONEY.

The discussion, "The Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Feeble-minded as Wards of the State; Their Education, Training, and Ability to Support Themselves," was opened by Mr. Thomas S. McAloney, of Pittsburg, who said:

I will confine my talk to the blind. It seems queer that we have so many erroneous ideas in regard to the blind and the deaf. People seem to think that a child's nature is entirely changed, and they treat the child in a different way from the other members of the family. The little one isn't required to do the things that the brothers and sisters are required to do, and when he is sent to school the neighbors of the family are all broken up to think it is going "to a blind asylum." Some people still call them asylums; you can put such people down as being fifty years behind the times. The State cannot afford to have specialty teachers in every town, so as matter of economy they establish schools in some locality, where the blind and deaf are taken. They are not asylums, and the child receives its education not as charity, but as its right. The child is placed in the kindergarten department, like any other child, and the education there is no different from any other school. In the kindergarten the child is taught the same as his brother, except as to distinguishing colors. They can play games and do paper cutting and all such things. Then he is taught to write. Instead of a printed page he has raised dots and this is the slate that he uses to write on (indicates). There are six dots here, and from them the whole alphabet is formed. The pencil he uses to write with is simply a little piece of steel to punch the dots. When he has completed his kindergarten work he is placed in the main school, where he is given eight years public school work, the same as other boys and girls. In his work in arithmetic he uses this slate (shows slate). It is filled with holes and there is a tack put in that represents the figures. In his geography he has raised maps, and the history is conducted like other children's work. If he wishes to go on he is given a regular High School course of three years; that gives them a good business education. They use the typewriter and are taught bookkeeping and to use pencil and paper to write longhand.

We have one of the most unique stores in the world. We find that many of the boys and girls are stunted because they had no practical knowledge how to run a store—they are dependent on someone else to keep the books and we cannot always trust our friends. Three years ago we established a store. They go to the wholesale houses and purchase the goods, as any other storekeeper would do. They sell to the pupils for cash. They receipt the bills, as any merchant would do, and then the storekeeper turns over his store to the clerk, who in turn acts as storekeeper. This has proved very satisfactory, and has caused inquiry from all over the world. It gives them a practical education and brings them in touch with the wholesale people.

Along with this they are given a thorough musical education. Every child in the school is taught piano and vocal and violin, and a certain percentage the organ. If you could hear them sing and play you would think they were as competent, or more so, than their seeing brothers and sisters, in that respect. We gave a cantata in Carnegie Hall last year and the critics said it was exceedingly good.

We give them industrial training. They make good piano tuners. We have broommakers, but that isn't paying at present, but as a mop-maker, combined with that, they can make a very good living. The girls have sewing and knitting and crocheting and the making of garments. One thing that is useful for them is massage teaching.

The physical development of the child is carefully looked after. The blind child, at home, doesn't take much exercise; he usually sits in the corner; his father and mother are afraid something will happen to him if he goes out playing. We pay particular attention to the development of the body. We have a splendid gymnasium and it is compulsory for every child to receive training there. They are very fond of roller skating. Then we have a fine swimming pool which they enjoy. On the athletic field the blind boy can hold his own with the seeing boy. Imagine fifty yards in $5\frac{2}{3}$ seconds. Last year in the National Association for the Blind contests our girls took fourth place in the United States and the boys took second place. They can broad-jump and high-jump like other boys and are expert at putting the shot. So being blind doesn't make them helpless and useless. We form that idea from the blind we see on the street corner and the blind persons in the almshouses. Very few of the people we meet on the streets begging ever attended a school for the blind.

Now, are the blind able to support themselves? Is this education we are giving them wasted? We graduated a class of nine from the High School last year. I never saw a finer set of boys and girls graduate from any school. One of the girls went home and found her father seriously ill; she took his place in the store, and her care of the father has made him very comfortable. She has been able to treat him during the summer months. So if massage doesn't do any more good than that there has been so much accomplished. We expect to get her a place in the hospital. Three of the boys that left us became piano tuners. They are making a very good living. Four of the boys sang at concerts; during the summer time they received \$100 each. One of the boys has been employed in a sawmill all summer. He screened all the sawdust and helped to load the cars with spools for the cotton mills.

During the last year there has been established in Pittsburg an Association for the Adult Blind, and you will probably hear more of that in the next year.

A great many of the blind lose their sight after their school life and they are helpless and discouraged. I receive many pitiful letters to admit them to our school. It is impossible to admit adults, and our Board of Directors, with the help of some of the ladies' clubs of Pittsburg, started this association. The city has given \$10,000 for the opening of a workshop, and they are going to start workshops in the various cities of Pennsylvania for the blind. It will do a good work. An able-bodied man with a family of five or six children, suddenly deprived of his sight, doesn't know what to do. He is ready to commit suicide, or to do anything, and this association will give him an opportunity of earning a living. The blind should be placed in the workshops of the seeing men. We have a girl who is working in a candy shop. You may have a chance to employ some blind person; give them a chance.

There is one thing that is very dear to my heart. One-third of all the children that pass through our schools for the blind should never have been blind. Their eyesight could have been saved. So many little children, shortly after birth, will have a little inflammation of the eye; the nurse may wipe it carelessly with a rag and then rub the other eye, and in the course of a week or so the eyesight is gone. If that child could have had a few drops of one per cent nitrate of silver put on a little cotton and put in the eye the sight could have been saved. There is no child that is born but should have that one per cent put in the eye, as a preventive.

If we can save the little ones we will be accomplishing a great deal. Every father and mother should spread the news that there is danger with the eyes of the new-born, and that their eyes can be saved. One-third of the blind children in the institutions of the United States and

Europe could have been saved. Look how much the State would save if they would make laws and enforce this preventive measure. If you can spread this news around you will be doing a good work. I thank you for your attention.

Applause.

Mr. Colborn: I want to thank Mr. McAloney for this talk. I have been to their institution, and was greatly impressed with the work there. Last week I was in Pittsburg, and one of the former students of that school is now a lawyer in one of the counties, and he argued his case before the Chief Justice there, and he had his manuscript for argument printed as has been stated here, and it was a curiosity to all the lawyers present. He cautioned us not to steal his argument from him.

Mr. Weller (Pittsburg): We have had one of the graduates in stenography from this school in our office. She holds her position with the others. She keeps her notes of the names and addresses in the raised system, and she is competent to take her place among ordinary stenographers. You will be surprised if you inquire further as to what the blind can do. It suggests this thought: If people so handicapped as the blind are can be made self-supporting, why can't we make a larger percentage of our dependents self-supporting?

Dr. Martin W. Barr, Superintendent of the Feeble-minded Institute at Elwyn, Pa., was introduced to the Convention at this point by President Wilson and was received with applause. He read the following very interesting and valuable paper:

ADDRESS OF DR. MARTIN W. BARR.

Some Causes of the Increase of Feeble-mindedness.

The etiology of mental defect, long a matter of research among those engaged in its care, has become of late a subject of vital interest to the general public who, brought face to face with assured and startling increase, now begin to investigate cause with the one aim, it is to be hoped, of devising means of prevention.

The first steps toward that end—the separation and massing of numbers—have already been taken, educators and guardians of public safety recognizing as never before the necessity of classes for backward children, of juvenile courts and the reduplication of reformatories and houses of detention.

In the handling of these masses they turn naturally for information to the institutions for defectives already engaged in this work of separation, and, meeting thus on a common ground, may we not hope to press on, each aiding the other in the one aim of checking an increase which threatens to vitiate the very well-springs of society?

The nineteenth century, so prolific on advance in many lines, will have cause to reckon not the least among its achievements, its care and study of degeneracy in some 200 asylums for the feeble-minded throughout the civilized world, if the ultimate result of such massing be, not only protection to the unfortunate, but such a check upon this most subtle form of race suicide as must tend to a further cultivation of higher racial ideals.

This century of investigation has discovered in the study of many thousands of defectives, such malnutritive conditions in one generation as must preclude all hope of its healthful generative qualities, and

furthermore, an exaggerated sexuality that cannot fail to transmit either its disease or its defect. Yet in the light of such revelation, not grasped by society at large, the work of procreation by inefficient agents goes on, flooding the world with a defective population of all grades from the absolutely harmless idiot to the keen-witted, irresponsible moral imbecile fore-doomed, if not protected, to a life of vice or crime, or either as victims or seducers such sure agents in the reproduction of numbers as to necessitate the multiplication of institutions and asylums as is portrayed to-day.

And even these do but temporarily stem the tide, for hardly do they discharge their inmates when the work begins anew; and just here do we come to the main cause of ill; for this increase that we deplore is undoubtedly due to the non-recognition of a vicious element thus scattered broadcast, often rendered more dangerous by concealment of defect. It has been repeatedly observed that families in which neuro-pathic members appear are often more prolific than the average.

If, as Ribot says, "Among the various functions which in their united action constitute life two are primary—nutrition, which preserves the individual, and generation, which perpetuates the species—then that influence which tends most to hamper the one and to injure or exaggerate the other, is the surest enemy to healthful life, the foe most to be dreaded; and this is an inheritance of mental defect of which the condition of the mother during gestation is largely one and the same. An heredity of disease may be purely physiologic, breaking down the physical powers, but not necessarily the mental; but heredity of imbecility is both physiologic and psychologic, the whole being, physical, mental, and moral, enters starved upon a maimed existence, idiotic or imbecile. This is no fanciful theory, as 1,030 cases out of the 4,050 which I have carefully studied attest to a stern reality.

It has been computed that in the United States the rate of increase within the past decade of the abnormal classes—insane and feeble-minded—is not less than 155 per cent, and that there is correspondingly rapid increase in other civilized countries. And this is further indorsed by the reports of the last International Congress of Prisons, which claims that a large proportion of the prison population on whom is expended some millions of dollars annually, owe their existence to a defective strain. This is but corroborating reports of over half a century back, verifying fears then expressed.

The Massachusetts Commission, 1848, in its report of 574 idiots, shows over 22 per cent due to heredity of mental defect, direct or collateral, thus: Forty-nine idiotic persons who have one near relative idiotic, nine who have two, six with three, four with four, six with five, three with ten, one with nineteen; fifty whose parents are either idiotic or insane, and twenty-one who are themselves parents. This is interesting when compared with the eighth annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Public Charities in 1872, which states that "idiots increase in numbers and the rate of increase is greater than that of the general population."

The Connecticut Commission, in its investigations as far back as 1856, found fifty-one idiots in seventeen families, being an average of three to a family, and two families had each five idiots. It further reports two or three towns in which there are families wholly imbecile, both parents and children. "In one instance, where a pauper female idiot lived in one town, the town authorities hired an idiot belonging to another town, and not then a pauper, to marry her, and the result has been that the town to which the male idiot belongs has for many years had to support the pair and three idiot children."

Adequate cause is reported for 310 of 531 cases examined; of these, defective mental capacity in one or both parents is noted in 65 out of

185 cases; consanguinity in 20 cases; tendencies to consumption, scrofula, or eruptive disease, 41 of 145; fright or grief to mother during the period of gestation in 53 out of 108 cases; epilepsy in 76; masturbation in 19; feeble condition of parents, 33 of 163 cases; insanity, blindness, and mixed neuroses in 70 of 164 cases, and vicious habits of parents—what we would doubtless class as moral imbecility, in which, however, intemperance (76 cases) is included—in 95 out of 235 cases. As will easily be seen, a large proportion of these causes may be resolved into an heredity of imbecility.

The argument has been advanced that degeneracy is not produced, but only revealed, by a higher civilization. But the point not considered is that in the onward march of civilization, its fruits of science and invention have in all ages too often been seized upon by the luxurious voluptuary to minister to and to excite new phases of sexual pervasion. A notable example of this was found in a famous murder trial that but recently held the attention of the entire civilized world.

True, we may not arrest the current of good in the stream of time, but we may stamp out and cut off with relentless hand its perverted use which threatens worse than the arrest we refrain from, through the pollution of the very life-blood of the race, and this will be achieved only when sterilization of the unfit is made the natural sequence of separation and segregation.

Causes of deficiency have been broadly considered in three groups—influences before, after, and at time of birth—and these may be yet further condensed into hereditary and accidental, with a large preponderance toward the former.

This may be noted first in direct transmission—inevitable in cases of defect, although sometimes skipping a generation. In a study of some 4,050 cases I find it a predominating cause. This may be due in some measure to the factor of environment, the all-pervading influences of our highly nervous American life, as contrasted with the quieter life habits of Great Britain and Scandinavia, in whose category of cause the influence of tuberculosis and of alcoholism come first.

No country of Europe has shown such a record as that presented by the study of the Tribe of Ishmael, where the issue of one diseased man and a half-breed woman is traced through forty-eight years, giving no less than 5,000 degenerates. Nor do we find such a history as that of the Juke family, where 1,200 persons, the descendants of five degenerate sisters, repeat in successive generations disease and defect in their worst forms—insanity, idiocy, and certain reversion to original types.

Habitual drunkenness of parents is an undoubted factor where it has produced a hardening of tissue or change in nervous condition, but it may, on the other hand, be over-estimated as an absolutely direct cause; the nervous condition it occasions in the woman during parturition or even at the time of copulation must also be considered. My cases show but 4.46 per cent and almost always in combination with some neuroses. Yet in England Shuttleworth and Beach give nearly three times that—16.38.

There is a consensus among all peoples that the condition of mothers during gestation must be guarded most carefully, lest the result be disastrous. Thus the Caprian women, even the poorest peasants, strive to surround themselves with beautiful things—whatever may be within reach, be it only lovely flowers—with the result of an offspring unrivaled for strength and beauty. In France, where the residents of the Commune of Batz on the Loire Inferieure acknowledge and bow to the laws of rational living, mental defect is absolutely unknown, and the number of children born is above the ordinary.

Tuberculosis in parents has its influence in many cases, as do cancer and syphilis in somewhat lessening degree.

Of causes acting at time of birth are found the various influences retarding or complicating delivery. The abnormal condition of the mother, injuries to the head resulting from instrumental delivery, and asphyxia are found prominent in both English and American studies, not grading so high, however, as the influences before and after birth.

The third division, viz: Causes acting after birth, presenting development of defect the result of either accident or disease, shows first traumatism—injuries to the head from blows or falls—and next infantile convulsions, which in the majority of cases prove to be true epilepsy. Of the acute diseases precipitating defect, scarlatina, meningitis, and measles are the chief, these often followed by inflammation of the ear with extension to the membranes of the brain.

The true effect of acute disease is often traced to the lessening of the power of resistance through which the individual succumbs naturally to a neurotic heredity or environment heretofore combatted; general malnutrition apparently causing cerebral atrophy. This is also noted in what is known as idiocy by deprivation, in which the lack or loss of any one sense avenue will preclude or arrest the development more directly dependent upon that one avenue; and the mind suffers a certain starvation, so to speak, as in the case of the blind or the deaf-mute—mutism being an acknowledge example. True it is that other senses may be so aroused as to counterbalance or supply the loss of the one, but when there is lack of nerve force from weakness engendered by causes either congenital or accidental this fails, and idiocy by deprivation ensues.

Here again comes the necessity, as great as that already noted for the mothers during parturition, of favorable environment for the child; an environment that persistently allures and entices, may in time awaken dulled senses that must otherwise sink into apathy and utter idiocy.

Summing up the main causes of evil, we find heredity the prime factor, and therefore the first to be met, in the fight against rapid increase. If race culture is to be held superior to the selfish gratification of the individual, too often mere emotionalism the offshoot of ignorant fantasy, or worse still, of exaggerated sexual impulse, as exemplified in the boy and girl marriages of the day, there can be no doubt that marriage laws need to be so amended that applicants for license should show a clean bill of health, or else affidavit of physician as to inability to transmit, constituting, so to speak, a racial guarantee. But one may say the inevitable result of marriage made difficult is, as shown in other countries, its non-observance. Then why not place such illicit cohabitation in the penal code to receive its just punishment as offense against the public weal? Such provision would fight the battle on normal grounds, and should appeal to the patriotism and intelligence of every responsible citizen. But there is yet another field to be covered, where irresponsible degenerates congregate or lie in ambush either as the victim or the destroyer, and I contend that from this class, to whom comprehension of the higher calling of parenthood is forever sealed, should be taken the power of procreation. This may be accomplished only through segregation and permanent separation—where a sexualization shall accomplish its work of mercy in committing to a perpetual childhood the abnormally childish individual rendered powerless to transmit his sad heritage of ill.

There is so much prejudice and misunderstanding on the part of the general public that perhaps it might be well for me to go somewhat into detail and explain more specifically the character of the operation itself.

It is not always essential that both testicles and ovaries be removed, but I prefer it, as absolute removal is a certainty beyond a peradven-

ture, and when castration and oophorectomy are performed in the young, desire almost always ceases entirely, or is at least held in abeyance. The operation is not in the least serious. The usual cleansing before—a few whiffs of ether—and the operation is over. There is a slight drop in temperature, followed by little or no fever, and after a couple of days quiet in bed, the parts well bathed and kept antiseptically dressed, the patient is as well as ever.

If for sentimental reasons the removal of the testes and ovaries will not be considered, vasectomy—simply the excising of a section of the vas deferens in the male—and fallocotomy—the cutting of the fallopian tubes per vaginam in the female—are feasible, and so absolutely harmless that in the male the operation may be accomplished under cocaine anesthesia. After vasectomy and fallocotomy, the sexual organs do not wither or atrophy, and there remains sexual desire and sexual power, but no power to impregnate.

Under either operation the individual, otherwise unharmed, may likely live out his full period and, with animal instincts so subdued as to be no longer a menace to himself or society, may realize and enjoy life as never before.

On a former occasion I have gone so fully into the etiology of idiocy and imbecility that herein I venture to digress somewhat from the title of the paper as requested, and have touched, after a brief resume of the most salient points, upon the subject most intimately associated with etiology, viz: Prevention. And with no wish to trench upon the prurient, I have endeavored to present prevention so clearly that he who runs may read, comprehending also that I do not advocate the indiscriminate use of the knife, save for certain classes, and these only after due consideration and consultation.

Mr. Colborn: Dr. Woodbury was to address us upon this question, but he is now in France. However, he has sent me his paper, which Dr. Srodes will present.

Dr. Srodes here read the following paper prepared by Dr. Frank Woodbury, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Commission of Lunacy:

PAPER BY DR. FRANK WOODBURY.

The Increase in Insanity.

Nearly two centuries have elapsed since Pennsylvania first undertook the task of caring for the indigent insane. The earliest provision for maintaining this class of unfortunates is to be found in the records of the Upland Court of Delaware County in 1676. The following extract from the archives is of interest:

"Jan Cornellissan, of Amesland, Complayning to ye Court that his son Erick is bereft of his natural Senses and is turned quyt madd and yt; he being a poor man is not able to maintaine him; Ordered: that three or four persons bee hired to build a little block-house at Amesland for to put in the said madman, and at the next Court order will be taken yt; a small Levy be laid for to pay for the building of ye house and the maintaining of ye said madman according to laws of ye Government."—From the History of Pennsylvania Hospital, Morton & Woodbury, Revised Edition, Philadelphia, 1897, page 4.

It is very evident that the learned Court, in making this order and providing the means for carrying it into effect, established the precedent for the public care of the indigent insane in the State of Pennsylvania. The existing laws of "ye Government" at that early day fully authorized this course, and it was also sanctioned by the dictates of humanity and religion. Nearly a century later sundry inhabitants of the province of Pennsylvania presented a petition to the General

Assembly, praying for the erection of a suitable hospital for the care of persons "distempered in mind and deprived of their rational faculties." As a result the Pennsylvania Hospital was founded in 1751 by an act of Assembly, which was approved by the Governor May 11, 1751, and, although this was not a State institution, but a private corporation, the Assembly, for "the farther encouragement of this beneficent undertaking," gave it an appropriation of 2,000 pounds sterling, in two yearly payments "to be applied to the founding, building, and furnishing of the same," conditioned upon the contributors raising an equal amount by subscription.

By the passage of this act the State established another precedent, which was the appropriation of public funds to the use of a private charitable corporation, engaged in the care of the indigent and dependent, the justice of whose claims upon the State had been already admitted.

The policy of the Commonwealth in caring for the indigent insane has been consistently carried on until the present day. The single madman has grown into a multitude. To be exact, the number of indigent insane in the State and county hospitals in Pennsylvania on September 30, 1909, was 14,800. The number at present will aggregate in round numbers nearly 16,000, and the appropriations for their benefit made by the last Legislature amount to something over \$6,000,000 for 1910 and 1911.

There can be no question of the fact that insanity is increasing. For the last ten years the statistics show a steady gain in the number under treatment in this State of from 500 to 600 a year. In other words, at each biennial session of the Legislature provision must be made for the medical, custodial, and hygienic care of from 1,000 to 1,200 patients—that is, if the accommodations are to keep pace with the demand.

This increase has been observed elsewhere. The sixty-fourth report of the Commission in Lunacy of Great Britain, recently issued, shows that the number of insane persons in Great Britain has steadily increased in recent years. As stated by our own Government authorities, so is it reported in England, this increase has not only been in proportion to the natural increase of population, but also absolutely. The insane are increasing slightly more rapidly than the ratio of growth of the population at large. Their increase in Great Britain, however, for last year, 1909, was somewhat below the average, and I think that this is also true in Pennsylvania. Having established the fact that insanity is increasing, and that this increase has been especially marked during the past decade, let us very briefly consider the influences to which this may be due. It is acknowledged at the outset that the causes of insanity are numerous and complex, and that several causes may co-operate to produce mental unsoundness. I will enumerate a few:

(1) The large cities, with their congested areas, where the struggle for existence is hard, and children are brought up under most unfavorable conditions, surrounded by vice and intemperance, these are culture grounds for insanity. It is worthy of note that coincidentally with the increase of insanity in the last ten years there has been observed a decided movement of population toward the great cities. It is estimated, if the present ratio of increase of population continues, New York, for instance, will, in the year 1935, have 11,000,000 of inhabitants. What effect this may have upon the inhabitants of the large cities in the direction of degeneracy, pauperism, and crime, may well afford a profitable subject of study. There can be little room for doubt that such conditions make for an increase of insanity.

(2) Infectious diseases and the introduction of their toxic products into the blood are acknowledged causes of insanity. In this connec-

tion, I will call your attention to the fact that influenza, or the grip, exerts very deleterious effects upon the nervous system and is one of the recognized causes of insanity. The Health Department of Chicago issued a bulletin some years ago containing the following positive expression upon this point:

"Influenza, which has been prevalent frequently in epidemic form in all parts of the world during the last dozen years or so, not only disastrously complicates other diseases, but exerts a most baneful effect upon the nervous system, causing all forms of mental disturbances, from mere irritability of temper to suicidal melancholia and suicidal mania. The mental equilibrium, not only of individuals, but of nations, has been profoundly affected by this malignant malady during the last decade. The investigations of the Coroner's office show that a large proportion of the suicides in Chicago during this period had previously suffered from the grip." In 1899, the year before the grip appeared in the United States, there were in this country 5,340 deaths by suicide; in 1901, the year after it appeared, there were 7,245, or an increase of 35.6 per cent. In Chicago the ratio of deaths by suicide for twenty years previous (per 100,000) amounted to 12.6 per cent; during the influenza decade it increased to 23.3 per cent, or nearly double. In New York it ran up from 16.4 per cent to 21.5 per cent, an increase of 52.4 per cent over the previous twenty years' rate of increase.—Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, *Influenza and the Nervous System*, Philadelphia Medical Journal, 1902.

I submit this cause also for your consideration in attempting to discern the influences favoring an increase in insanity. I think it noteworthy that the children who were born during the grip decade, many of whose parents were doubtless suffering with this disease, and some of whom were poisoned by it in early childhood, are now coming to maturity. May not many cases of imbecility, constitutional inferiority, and dementia praecox be due to this cause? A fruitful source of neuroses and psychoses is the congenital hypoplasia, which would naturally be expected to be found in the children of grip-infected parents.

(3) There is another source of insanity which can only be briefly referred to. The Director of one of the largest hospitals for the insane in Japan—Prof. K. Saito—is reported to have made the statement recently that "The rapid increase in insanity in Japan is due to two factors—one a higher standard of living occasioned by the spreading of the educational idea, and the other the hard times and the want occasioned by the striving to live up to the new standard. * * * There is no doubt that insanity follows civilization, and Japan is no exception to the rule."

I think that the intolerable burdens laid upon the adolescent brain by improper methods of teaching is responsible for many cases of early mental breakdown and lifelong invalidism and insanity. Melancholy instances of this crime against humanity may be seen in all of our large hospitals for the insane.

(4) Finally the decided increase in the cost of living must have had its effect in increasing the number of the insane who are cared for in public institutions. When times are easy and living cheap the cost of maintaining weak-minded children or the senile feeble-minded is not of much consequence, and they are tenderly cared for or tolerated at home, as the case may be, but when times are hard and living expenses high it is only natural that the burden of caring for the dependent weak-minded or the harmless insane shall be shifted from families to the public authorities. At the present day there are thousands of this class who are supported at the expense of the taxpayers, and who could be cared for by their families, and would be so cared for if it were not so easy to have them committed as public charges.

(5) The use of poisons, especially narcotics and anodyne drugs in childhood, and habit-forming drugs in adult life, are responsible for a large proportion of an indigent insane. Where parents are addicted to alcohol, cocaine, opium, and other brain-destroying agents, it cannot be expected that their children could be normal in mind or body, and, in fact, many are constitutionally inferior, imbeciles, or idiots.

The opinion is held by many alienists that insanity is more often caused by chemical changes in the blood than by organic changes in the brain, which was formerly held to be the case. "The life of the flesh is the blood." Puerperal insanity, which is one of the most frequent causes of insanity as reported in Great Britain, is very rare in this country because antiseptic midwifery has practically abolished puerperal infection, or childbed fever. More than one-fourth of the recent admissions reported by Kraepelin in Germany were due to alcoholism and syphilis. As recently pointed out by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, these are preventable causes of insanity.—*Popular Science Monthly*, June, 1910, page 557.

I will not attempt to carry this line of argument farther. I have shown that there has been a decided increase in insanity, practically everywhere where records are kept. Some of the most potent influences have been indicated, and in conclusion, for our encouragement, I have shown that the evil is not irremediable, as some of the chief causes may be rendered inoperative. Indeed, there is ground for the belief that, as the causes of insanity are better understood, and the knowledge of its means of prevention more appreciated, the number of cases of insanity will steadily decrease in proportion with the adoption by the people at large of more rational methods of living. The aim of each should be to have a healthy mind in a healthy body.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, but men decay."

It is but a truism to say that in proportion as an increasing number of men govern their lives by principles that are "safe and sane" the number of insane in the community will progressively diminish, and we will be relieved of the unpleasant duty of calling attention to further increase of insanity.

Dr. Woodbury's paper was received with applause.

Fred Fuller, of Scranton, here presented the "Statistical Report of the Charities of the State of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Fuller: I am not going to read this paper; there is too much of it. There is a large amount of work involved in preparing such a paper. They thought they would give me the whole world. To go through the State of Pennsylvania and ascertain the number of institutions and the number receiving aid would take me at least six months, and if the Association would give me \$5,000 and pay my expenses I would be happy to do it. I have confined my statements to the appropriations made by the State of Pennsylvania to all institutions except those including children, which I made last year. This report is valuable to every member of the Association and a very proper place for it is in the Annual Report. I submit this paper and request that it be printed.

Upon motion of Mr. Osche, it is ordered printed in the report of the proceedings of this Convention. The paper follows:

REPORT BY MR. FRED FULLER.

Statistical Report of the Charities of Pennsylvania.

Appropriations for Two Fiscal Years, from June 1, 1909, to June 1, 1911.

- Home of Friendless, Harrisburg, \$4,000 for maintenance.
- South Side Hospital, Pittsburg, \$125,000 for maintenance.
- Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon, \$15,000 for maintenance.
- McKeesport Hospital, \$60,000 for maintenance; new medical wing, \$25,000; equipping additions, east wing, \$10,000; plumbing in old building, \$2,500.
- Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, \$45,000 for support and maintenance; \$5,000 for new buildings, etc.
- Rosine Home, Philadelphia, \$5,000 for maintenance.
- Home for Aged and Infirm Women, \$4,000 for maintenance.
- Easton Hospital, \$30,000 for maintenance.
- Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, \$6,000 for maintenance and repairs.
- Spencer Hospital, Meadville, \$10,000 for maintenance; \$5,000 for repairs.
- Howard Hospital for Incurables, Philadelphia, \$12,000 for maintenance; \$3,000 for completing annex.
- Fred Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, Philadelphia, \$5,000 for building; \$20,000 for maintenance.
- St. Christopher Hospital, Philadelphia, \$17,000 for maintenance.
- Erie Hospital for Friendless, \$12,000 for maintenance.
- Homeopathic Hospital, Reading, \$15,000 for maintenance.
- Reading Hospital, \$20,000 for maintenance; \$5,000 for addition to building.
- Columbia Hospital, Lancaster County, \$8,000 for maintenance.
- Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, \$4,000 for maintenance.
- Mary M. Packer Hospital, \$16,000 for maintenance.
- Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia, \$50,000 for maintenance; completion and equipment of present hospital, additional buildings, laboratory, etc., \$20,000.
- Philadelphia Home for Incurables, \$30,000 for maintenance.
- Old Ladies' Home of Wisinoming, Philadelphia, \$10,000 for maintenance and general expenses.
- Eye & Ear Hospital, Pittsburg, \$30,000 for maintenance.
- Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre, \$25,000 for maintenance.
- Women's Hospital, Philadelphia, \$35,000 for maintenance; \$5,000 for completion and equipment.
- Memorial Home, Brookville, Jefferson County, \$11,000 for maintenance; \$3,000 for improvements.
- German Protestant Home for Aged, Fair Oaks, Allegheny County, \$4,000 for maintenance.
- Home for Widows and Single Women of Lebanon, \$3,000 for maintenance.
- Pittston Hospital Association, Pittston, \$16,000 for support and maintenance; \$4,000 for erection, completion, furnishing, etc.
- Ladies of Grand Army of Republic, Home Department, Hawkins Station, \$18,000 for maintenance; \$10,000 for addition to home.
- Kensington Hospital for Women, Philadelphia, \$20,000 for maintenance; \$15,000 for repairs and improvements:
- Home for Aged Veterans and Wives, Philadelphia, \$18,000 for maintenance.
- Women's Homeopathic Association of Pennsylvania, \$25,000 for maintenance.
- Allentown Hospital Association, Allentown, \$30,000 for maintenance.

- Midnight Mission of Philadelphia, \$30,000 for maintenance.
 Williamsport Training School, \$5,000 for maintenance.
 St. Vincent's Hospital Association, Erie, \$20,000 for maintenance.
 Williamsport Hospital, \$55,000 for maintenance.
 Bradford Hospital, Bradford City, \$7,500 for maintenance.
 York Hospital and Dispensary, York City, \$50,000 for maintenance.
 Altoona Hospital, Altoona, \$50,000 for maintenance.
 Christian H. Buhl Hospital, Sharon, \$20,000 for maintenance.
 Butler County General Hospital, Butler, \$20,000 for maintenance.
 Lancaster General Hospital, \$25,000 for maintenance; \$5,000 for Nurses' Home.
 Working Home for Blind Men, \$35,000 for instruction and maintenance.
 Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital for Nervous Diseases, \$30,000 for maintenance.
 Titusville Hospital, Titusville, \$10,000 for support and maintenance.
 St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, \$20,000 for maintenance; \$10,000 for buildings.
 Chester County Hospital, West Chester, \$16,000 for maintenance.
 German Hospital, Philadelphia, \$20,000 for maintenance; \$20,000 for buildings.
 Harrisburg Hospital, \$35,000 for maintenance.
 Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, Johnstown, \$50,000 for maintenance.
 West Side Hospital Association, Scranton City, \$15,500 for maintenance.
 Kane Summit Hospital, McKean County, \$10,000 for maintenance.
 Almira Home for Aged Women, New Castle, \$2,500 for maintenance.
 Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, \$9,000 for training and treatment.
 Mercy Hospital, Pittsburg, \$97,500 for maintenance; \$12,500 for Magee Pasteur Department.
 St. Timothy's Memorial Hospital and House of Mercy, Philadelphia, \$30,000 for maintenance.
 Carbondale Hospital Association, City of Carbondale, \$20,000 for maintenance.
 Pottstown Hospital, Pottstown, \$15,000 for maintenance.
 Adrian Hospital Association, Jefferson County, \$23,000 for maintenance.
 Pittsburg Home for Friendless, \$6,000 for maintenance.
 St. Luke's Hospital of Bethlehem, \$25,000 for maintenance; \$5,000 for repairs.
 Home for Aged, Philadelphia, \$6,000 for maintenance.
 Phenixville Hospital, \$15,000 for maintenance.
 New Brighton Hospital, Beaver County, \$15,000 for maintenance.
 Western Temporary Home, Philadelphia, \$4,000 for maintenance.
 Oil City Hospital, \$18,000 for maintenance.
 Lying-in Hospital Charity, Philadelphia, \$18,000 for maintenance.
 Chester Hospital, Chester, \$24,000 for maintenance.
 Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia, \$30,000 for maintenance.
 Bethesda Home, Pittsburg, \$6,000 for maintenance.
 Shenango Valley Hospital, New Castle, \$24,000 for maintenance.
 Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary, Pittsburg, \$30,000 for completing new building; \$40,000 for maintenance first year; \$45,000 for maintenance second year; \$20,000 for down-town branch.
 Rush Hospital for Consumption, Philadelphia, \$25,000 for maintenance; \$40,000 for completing and furnishing new building.
 Pottsville Hospital, \$45,000 for maintenance.

St. John's General Hospital, Allegheny City, \$25,000 for maintenance; \$10,000 for erection and equipment.

Corry Hospital, \$10,000 for maintenance.

Penn Asylum for Indigent Single Women and Widows, Philadelphia, \$6,000 for maintenance.

Allegheny General Hospital, Allegheny City, \$175,000 for maintenance.

Hospital Department, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, \$110,000 for maintenance; \$45,000 for new buildings and alterations.

Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, \$190,000 for maintenance.

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia, \$175,000 for maintenance, repairs, and equipment; \$15,000 for Maternity and Children's Department; \$10,000 for extra machinery, power, and light.

Western Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, \$119,600 for education and maintenance of 230 pupils.

Westmoreland Hospital Association, Greensburg, \$30,000 for maintenance; \$5,000 for new building and addition to present buildings.

Meadville City Hospital, Crawford County, \$12,000 for maintenance; \$3,000 for construction of maternity ward.

DuBois Hospital, \$6,000 for maintenance.

Evangelical Home for the Aged, Philadelphia, \$2,000 for maintenance.

Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton, \$30,000 for maintenance.

Hamot Hospital Association, City of Erie, \$35,000 for maintenance; \$6,000 for laundry.

Kittanning General Hospital, \$8,000 for maintenance.

Lock Haven Hospital, \$20,000 for maintenance; \$10,000 for new building.

Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, \$35,000 for maintenance.

St. Francis' Hospital, Pittsburg, \$60,000 for maintenance; \$40,000 for additional buildings.

Todd Hospital, Carlisle, \$4,000 for maintenance.

Union Home for Old Ladies of West Philadelphia, \$5,000 for maintenance and general expenses.

Washington Hospital, Washington, \$10,000 for maintenance.

Warren Emergency Hospital, Warren, \$12,000 for maintenance.

St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, \$25,000 for maintenance.

Nason Hospital, Blair County, \$11,000 for maintenance.

Franklin Hospital, \$16,000 for maintenance.

Clearfield Hospital, \$8,000 for maintenance; \$2,000 for improvements.

Uniontown Hospital, Fayette County, \$40,000 for maintenance.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, \$40,000 for maintenance.

Jewish Hospital Association, Philadelphia, \$40,000 for maintenance.

St. Agnes' Hospital, Philadelphia, \$50,000 for maintenance.

Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, Philadelphia, \$5,000 for maintenance.

Berean Manual Training and Industrial School, \$15,000 for maintenance.

House of Good Shepherd, Philadelphia, \$12,500 for maintenance.

German Protestant Home for Aged, Lawndale, Philadelphia, \$3,000 for maintenance.

Florence Crittenden Mission, Williamsport, \$2,000 for maintenance.

Home of Good Shepherd, Allegheny County, \$5,000 for maintenance.

Waynesburg Hospital, \$5,000 for maintenance.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading, \$20,000 for maintenance.

Elk County General Hospital, Ridgway, \$18,000 for maintenance.

Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, \$10,000 for maintenance.

Garretson Hospital, Philadelphia, \$20,000 for maintenance.

West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, Philadelphia, \$13,000 for maintenance.

Wills' Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, \$20,000 for maintenance; \$45,000 for new clinical building and equipment.

Home for Aged Couples and Old Men at Bala, Philadelphia, \$5,000 for maintenance.

St. Vincent's Home and Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, \$5,000 for maintenance.

Beaver County General Hospital, Rochester, \$13,000 for maintenance.

Woods Run Industrial House, Pittsburg, \$4,000 for maintenance.

Mt. Pleasant Memorial Hospital, \$16,000 for maintenance.

Nazarene Home for Aged, Philadelphia, \$7,500 for maintenance.

Coatesville Hospital, Chester County, \$15,000 for maintenance.

Monongahela Memorial Hospital, \$15,000 for maintenance.

Aged Colored Women's Home, Williamsport, \$1,500 for maintenance.

Bellefonte Hospital, \$6,000 for maintenance; \$6,000 for addition to building.

Passavant Hospital, Pittsburg, \$5,000 for maintenance.

West Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital, \$12,000 for maintenance.

Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia, \$30,000 for maintenance.

Miners' Hospital, North Cambria (Spangler), \$8,000 for maintenance.

Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue, \$5,000 for maintenance.

Grand-View Institution for Poor Consumptives, Oil City, \$7,000 for maintenance.

Passavant Home for Epileptics, Beaver County (Rochester), \$10,000 for maintenance.

United Charities, Hazleton, \$3,000 for maintenance.

Columbia Hospital, Wilkesburg, \$30,000 for maintenance.

St. Vincent's Home, Philadelphia, \$8,000 for maintenance.

Pennsylvania Home for Teaching the Blind, \$6,000 for teaching and free library.

House of Good Shepherd, Scranton City, \$2,500 for maintenance.

Chambersburg Hospital, \$10,000 for maintenance.

Frankfort Hospital, Philadelphia, \$35,000 for maintenance.

Christian Home, City of York, \$3,000 for maintenance.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Pittsburg, \$10,000 for maintenance; \$20,000 for buildings.

American Oncologic Hospital, Philadelphia, \$20,000 for maintenance.

House of Good Shepherd, Reading, \$2,500 for maintenance.

Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, Lancaster, \$40,000 for maintenance.

West Mountain Sanatorium, Scranton, \$5,000 for maintenance.

Wyoming Valley Society for Treatment of Tuberculosis, Wilkes-Barre, \$2,500 for treating indigent patients.

Wayne County Hospital Association, Honesdale, \$5,000 for construction.

Treverton Hospital, Coal Fields, \$25,000 for maintenance employees in mines; \$25,000 for completion of buildings and furnishing.

Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia, \$5,000 for maintenance.

Sewickley Valley Hospital, Allegheny County, \$9,000 for maintenance.

Roosevelt Hospital, Philadelphia, \$4,000 for maintenance.

Tuberculosis League, Pittsburg, \$15,000 for maintenance.

Panther Creek Valley Hospital, Schuylkill County (Coaldale), \$8,000 for maintenance; \$7,000 for completion of buildings.

Ohio Valley General Hospital, \$20,000 for maintenance.

North Pennsylvania General Hospital, Austin, \$6,000 for maintenance.

- Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, \$10,000 for maintenance.
 Latrobe Hospital, \$4,000 for buildings.
 Lewistown Hospital, \$8,000 for maintenance.
 Joseph Ratti Hospital, Bloomsburg, \$4,000 for maintenance; \$5,000 for buildings.
 Johnstown City Hospital, \$8,000 for maintenance.
 Grove City Hospital, \$3,000 for maintenance.
 Greenville Hospital, Mercer County, \$5,000 for maintenance.
 General Emergency Hospital, Pittsburg, \$2,000 for maintenance.
 City Hospital Association, Washington, \$10,000 for maintenance.
 Canonsburg General Hospital, \$4,000 for maintenance.
 Braddock General Hospital, \$30,000 for maintenance; \$5,000 for laundry.
 Berwick Hospital, \$2,000 for maintenance.
 Simon Barnes Memorial Hospital, Susquehanna, \$5,000 for maintenance.
 United Zion Home, Lancaster County, \$2,000 for maintenance.
 Visiting Nurse Association, Pittsburg, \$1,500 for maintenance.
 Northwestern Humane Society, \$600 for maintenance.
 Florence Crittenden Mission, Scranton, \$3,000 for maintenance.
 Markleton General Hospital, \$12,000 for maintenance.
 Nanticoke Hospital Association, \$15,000 for maintenance.
 Christian Home for Women, Pittsburg, \$4,000 for maintenance.
 Associated Charities, Lackawanna County, \$5,000 for carrying on work.
 Florence Crittenden Mission, Harrisburg, \$10,000 for maintenance.
 Philadelphia Hospital for Insane, \$41,000 for deficiency incurred for two years ending May 31, 1907.
 Chestnut Hill Hospital, \$1,500 for maintenance.
 American Hospital for Diseases of Stomach, Philadelphia, \$5,000 for equipment; \$10,000 for maintenance.
 Homestead Hospital Association, \$10,000 for new building; \$15,000 for maintenance.
 Renovo Hospital, \$1,500 for maintenance.
 Care, treatment, and maintenance of indigent insane, \$3,000,000.
 State Institution of Eastern Pennsylvania for Feeble-minded and Epileptic at Spring City, \$491,000.
 State Hospital, Scranton, \$182,945 for maintenance, new buildings, etc.
 State Hospital for Insane, Norristown, \$127,950 for buildings, equipment, etc.
 Dixmont Hospital, Allegheny County, \$117,000 for buildings, equipment, etc.
 Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, \$100,000 for new buildings and equipment.
 State Institution for Feeble-minded, Polk, \$633,000 for maintenance, training, improvements, etc.
 Soldiers' & Sailors' Home, Erie, \$230,000 for maintenance.
 State Hospital for Infirm Soft Coal Miners and Employees, Blossburg, \$32,000 for maintenance and improvements.
 Cottage State Hospital, Connellsville, \$20,825 for maintenance, etc.
 State Hospital for Miners Anthracite Coal, Schuylkill County, \$183,000 for maintenance and improvements.
 Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg, \$23,650 for maintenance, etc.
 State Hospital for Infirm, Mercer, \$24,000 for maintenance.
 Middle Coal Field Hospital, Hazleton, \$65,000 for maintenance.
 State Hospital for Insane, Danville, \$158,783 for buildings, sewer, real estate, etc.

State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, \$115,000 for buildings and improvements.

State Hospital for Insane, Warren, \$30,633 for care and treatment of indigent insane; \$107,000 for new buildings, improvements, etc.

State Hospital for Chronic Insane at Mountain, \$79,500 for buildings, sewers, etc.

Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburg, \$30,000 for new buildings; \$65,000 for maintenance.

Western Hospital of Pennsylvania, \$125,000 for maintenance.

Charity Hospital, Norristown, \$20,000 for maintenance.

Taylor Hospital Association, Lackawanna County, \$15,000 for maintenance.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburg, \$100,000 for completing new building.

Number of institutions, including children's, receiving State aid direct, 267.

Total amount appropriated by the State for the two fiscal years, \$13,718,127.

The detailed report of aid for children is published in manual for 1909 of Convention.

Any institution complying with Act of May 13, 1909, for care and treatment of indigent insane, may receive \$2 per week for each one so maintained from the State on proper application and papers.—Per Act No. 296, 1909.

Mr. George H. Butler, of Wilkes-Barre, was here introduced by President Wilson and read the following paper on "Desertion":

PAPER BY MR. BUTLER.

Desertion.

Desertion by a husband from his wife is prohibited by the Divine law, for it is written therein that "a man shall cleave unto his wife."

Desertion and non-support of the family, essentially, are the greatest evils in defective home conditions.

Every one recognizes that parents should feed, clothe, shelter, protect, and educate the lives they bring into the world until such time as their progeny are able to care for themselves.

At the instant of the birth of a child such duty devolves upon the parent. The instinct of Nature prompts the performance of such duty and man alone, of all animated beings, is the only creature who sometimes fails in it.

To fail thus in this fundamental duty without good reason is to violate, not only the law of man and the Divine precept, but also the law of Nature.

Unfortunately, there is nothing so common to-day in our populated communities as family desertion and non-support, and the misery of it all is that it is caused, not so much by lack of work or other economic reasons, as by addiction to drink, fickleness, and infidelity, and a moral botuseness as to the parent's duty to the children.

Where a family is destitute and must apply to others for assistance, such remissness on the part of its natural head as desertion and failure to support becomes a matter of public concern, and ceases to be a family matter only.

The community, under such circumstances, should be enabled to inaugurate proceedings to remedy the trouble, even though the wife, through fear or for any other reason, be unwilling to begin the action herself. Means should be devised to effectually attain the end of the law, the support of the family and the relief, consequently, of the community from the burden.

In a recent article entitled "The Court of Sorrow," by Victor Rousseau, he stated: "Domestic troubles, and especially desertions, are in chief measure due to ignorance, misunderstanding, and a misconception of the mutual obligations of parents. In many States desertion has been made a misdemeanor where there are in the family children under the age of sixteen years, thereby rendering the deserter liable to extradition, but neither the police nor the District Attorney can devote the money or time required for tracing deserters by reason of the flood of more urgent business; furthermore, the apprehension and imprisonment of the offender are no boon to the wife and family."

I will not attempt to explain the causes of desertion or non-support, which are as numerous and as complicated as are any causes of destitution and of crime.

Deserters are lacking in a sense of moral responsibility, and their failure is of a criminal character and should be dealt with as theft, or the obtaining of money under false pretenses, or even, in aggravated cases, as assault and manslaughter are dealt with; for in cases of helpless women in the throes of childbirth the lives and welfare of innocent children are at stake, and as long as the family is the unite of human society the obligation to provide for the family must be recognized voluntarily or be compulsorily enforced.

There are husbands, so called, who desert their wives on the occasion of each childbirth, returning after some weeks to find that medical attendance, nursing, medicines, and supplies have been furnished without expense to them, and even a stock of infants' and children's clothing, which will probably last until the advent of the next infant. There are men, also "so called," who go away every winter, or at every approach of hard times, or whenever any money comes in, and who take the money, of course, with them.

The desertion of wife and children by the legal head of the family, with the deliberate purpose of evading their support, has become a serious evil in the United States, entailing not only a great expenditure of public and private relief funds, but causing untold suffering to sick women and neglected children, and seriously impairing public health and morals.

It has been stated that of all the families receiving aid from charitable associations, no less than one in ten owe their destitution to the desertion of the father, and possibly the proportion is even greater.

In the subdivision of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County, which has long been under my personal charge as Director, I find this state of affairs since January, 1910:

There have been 132 destitute families requiring out-door relief. Of these, sixty-one families, involving 168 children under sixteen years of age, ascribed their poverty to such causes as sickness, temporary or permanent accidents, and numerous other causes of destitution.

There were of this number thirty-six widows, involving ninety-four children under sixteen years of age; these widows were mostly the wives of miners and were rendered destitute over night by accidents in or about the mines. Of these thirty-six widows, twenty-nine of them were foreign-born.

There were also of this number thirty-five desertion cases, involving 123 children under sixteen years of age, and twenty of these families were of foreign birth. The same conditions will be found in other subdivisions of the Central Poor District, situate in the mining territory.

Thus it will be seen from the above that more than one family in four of those requiring relief do so as the result of desertion.

The trend of recent legislation is, perhaps, best shown in the provisions of a law passed by the Legislature of 1903, and it will be of inter-

est to examine the evolution of the legislative enactments of our State to the present time.

The earliest legislation on record for the relief of the poor of Pennsylvania was enacted by the Colonial Assembly, A. D. 1700, and was entitled "An act for the better provision of the poor."

This act was repealed by the Act of February 7, 1705, entitled "An act for the relief of the poor."

An act to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into the province of Pennsylvania was passed February 14, 1729.

Next follows the Act of March 9, 1771, 1 Dallas Laws, 569, which repeals and supplies all former acts relating to the poor, and was in its turn repealed by subsequent legislation, the most sweeping of which is the Act of June 13, 1836. The Act of 1771 was the first law in this country to regulate desertion. The Act of June 13, 1836, was largely taken from that of 1771.

Under the earlier laws relating to desertion, the law did not provide for imprisonment of a person who was charged with the support of the pauper, except when there was no property of such person out of which the support could be raised by the process. In case there was no real or personal estate, it was lawful for the Court to commit such person to the jail of the County, there to remain until he or she should comply with such order, give security for the performance thereof, or be discharged by due course of law.

The law considered desertion an offense; not indictable, indeed, but punishable by imprisonment, unless security should be given, to comply with the order of the court.

Then followed the Desertion Act of April 13, 1867, P. L. 78, providing that any husband or father, being within this Commonwealth, who shall "separate himself from his wife or from his children, or from wife and children without reasonable cause, or shall neglect to maintain his wife or children," such deserting husband or father may be arrested and bound over, with one sufficient surety, to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, there to answer the said charge of desertion.

The provisions of this law provide that, upon hearing, the Court may order the husband or father, he being of sufficient ability, to pay such sum as said Court shall think reasonable and proper for the comfortable support and maintenance of said wife or children, or both, not to exceed \$100 per month, and to commit such person to the county jail until he comply with the order or give security.

The Act of April 13, 1907, changed the amount to be paid for the support and maintenance of wife and child to such sum as the Court shall think reasonable and proper.

In a decision of the Court construing the Desertion Act of April 13, 1867, it was decided that desertion is not a crime, and therefore the Governor will not grant a requisition on that ground alone.

In the Act of April 15, 1869, P. L. 75, which was a supplement to the Act of 1869, it was provided that whenever the Court of Quarter Sessions shall commit the person complained of to the county prison, there to remain until he comply with their order or given security, the Court at any time after three months, if they be satisfied of the inability of such person to comply with the said order, and give security, might discharge him from imprisonment.

The Act of March 13, 1903, P. L. 26, entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor for a husband or father to desert and neglect to support his wife or children, prescribing a penalty therefor, and making the wife a competent witness in such cases," defines "the word children to mean children under sixteen years of age, and such children over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age, as by reason of infirmity are incapable of supporting themselves," and that the word "separation"

shall include every case where a husband has caused his wife to leave him by conduct on his part which would be grounds for "divorce."

The second section provides as follows: "If any husband or father, being within the limits of this Commonwealth, shall hereafter separate himself from his wife or from his children, or from wife and children, without reasonable cause, and shall wilfully neglect to maintain his wife or children, such wife or children being destitute, or being dependent wholly or in part on their earnings for adequate support, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction thereof be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one year and pay a fine not exceeding \$100, or either, or both, at the discretion of the Court; such fine, if any, to be paid or applied in whole or in part to the wife or children, as the Court may direct; Provided, that no such conviction, payment of fine, or undergoing imprisonment shall, in any manner, affect the obligation of any order for support theretofore made against the defendant in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the manner now provided by law; and Provided further, That, upon conviction, the Court may suspend sentence upon and during compliance by the defendant with any order for support theretofore made against him, as already made or as may thereafter be modified, in the manner now provided by law; and if no such order shall have been made, then the Court trying the defendant may make such order for the support by the defendant of his wife and children, or either of them, which order shall be subject to modification by the Court on cause shown, and may suspend sentence, upon and during the compliance by defendant with such order then made or as thereafter modified and entry of bond by defendant, with surety approved by the Court, conditioned on compliance with such order."

This law permits suspended sentence, declares that the wife is a competent witness, and that proof of separation and neglect to support shall be prima-facie evidence that such separation and neglect are wilful and without reasonable cause on part of the husband.

The Act of April 27, 1909, P. L. 260, requires that desertion cases shall be returned to the Court of Quarter Sessions immediately instead of to the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

Under the provisions of the Act of 1903, family deserters are liable to extradition and no longer have immunity by stepping over the State line. Similar acts may be found in forty-four States. In forty-one it is made a misdemeanor, to make it more easy of enforcement; in three States the failure to support wife and children has been made a felony.

In 1906 the Federal Government for the District of Columbia passed an act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or wilfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances."

At the thirty-fourth annual convention held at West Chester in 1908, the Hon. William H. DeLacey, in a very comprehensive paper, explained the operation and enforcement of the act in the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia.

Only legislation of a remedial nature, coupled with education, will in course of time lessen this growing evil.

Mr. Butler: It seems to me that the District Attorney's office, with the machinery around that place, should be the prosecutors of these deserters; in that way we can lessen this crime.

President Wilson: There will be a banquet, I am informed, at the Park Hotel to-night for the members and their friends. It is the wish of the committee and of all concerned that you avail yourselves of this banquet. We will have an address by Mr. Collins and others,

I think we have had a very profitable Convention. I have attended several of them, and I don't think I ever attended one where we had so many good treats in the way of addresses and papers. They have all been good; we have been highly favored. The only regret I have is the want of interest on the part of our people right here in Williamsport as to attending our sessions. I stand here to apologize for that; there has been a good deal going on this week, but at the same time I don't think that a sufficient excuse.

Mr. Colborn: If there is a reporter of one of the papers here I hope he will publish the criticism of our President. We have all felt the little interest taken by the people of Williamsport. I have attended ten or more of the National conferences, and I say this without fear of contradiction: That no better work, no better papers, were presented at any of the National conferences than have been presented here at this Convention. (Applause.)

Hon. E. A. Boyne, Bradford: I join our worthy Secretary in what he says. I had the honor of being at Buffalo, and the addresses and papers here were, to my mind, better than many of them there. Every paper here gets right down to the subjects we are interested in.

President Wilson: I think the Association owes a great deal to these people who have prepared these addresses and papers, and at the proper time I think that appreciation should be shown.

Upon motion, the Convention here adjourned until 9:30 to-morrow morning.

A reception and banquet for the delegates, friends, and visitors was given at the Park Hotel on Wednesday evening, October 12th, by the Committee of Arrangements. Music was furnished by an orchestra, and, after partaking of the good things offered in the way of refreshments, Mr. John E. Cupp, Esq., who acted as toastmaster, introduced Mr. Frank P. Cummings, City Solicitor of Williamsport, who addressed the delegates briefly, again welcoming them to the city and wishing them a happy time. This was followed by remarks from the Hon. E. A. Boyne, of Bradford, and by Mr. Osche, the newly-elected President of the Association, and by Carl Kelsey, of the University of Pennsylvania, and by Mr. Edwin D. Sollenberger, Secretary C. A. S., of Philadelphia.

A social time was spent in the parlors of the hotel, during which time the delegates were entertained by orchestral music, and took occasion to become better acquainted with one another.

MORNING SESSION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1910.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment at 9:30 a. m. and was called to order by President Wilson.

Col. E. P. Gould, Erie, offered the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and said:

"I want to say that the local member of our committee has never met with us. I told him last night that we were ignorant as to whom we should thank in Williamsport, and he promised to meet with us this morning, but he has failed to do so. In connection with the report

of this committee I move that Mr. Culp be authorized to furnish to the Secretary additional resolutions to meet that want."

Upon motion of Mr. Osche, the report of the committee is adopted. The report was as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RÉSOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions would report the following resolutions:

That our Association is to be congratulated on the most delightful weather that has continued during the entire session of the Convention.

For the many able addresses that have been delivered, showing the care, study, and labor given to the various subjects treated, and the thanks of the Convention are due to all who have by their services made this Convention so great a success.

That this Association earnestly recommends that a uniform system of poor law administration be established by law throughout the State.

That some legal provision should be made to enable the authorities to restrain women who are defective mentally and morally during the child-bearing age. This resolution is suggested by the address of Mrs. Adelaide B. Comfort, who comes to the Association with her message at the request of the Children's Aid Society of Chester County.

That we are thankful to the press of Williamsport for the publicity which their papers have given to our proceedings.

That we are especially thankful for the excellent music furnished by the young ladies.

That it is the opinion of this Association that wife and child desertion should be made a felony in order more effectually to enable the authorities to have those guilty of that crime who are outside of the State arrested and brought back for punishment. And by direction of this Convention we indorse and approve of the act which was presented to this Convention by the Hon. J. M. Robb, of Allegheny County, which received the approval of the Convention, and its enactment is recommended.

By Order of the Committee.

Dr. Carl Kelsey, of the University of Pennsylvania, was next introduced by President Wilson, and was received with applause. He addressed the Convention as follows upon "Social and Living Conditions":

ADDRESS BY DR. KELSEY.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

I almost wish I could change my subject and speak of the things I think are needed in Pennsylvania, for the time will soon come when we must have better legislation with reference to our various charitable institutions. You have suggested one thing this morning, and that is more uniform laws with reference to poor relief, but there are many other things that need attention. The children are not over- well cared for in Pennsylvania. The supervision in many districts is not what it might be; many of the agencies ought to be wiped out of existence because of their ignorance and criminal negligence. The time must soon come when we have some central public body in this State supervising the agencies caring for children. I think there is danger that some people, seeing some of these conditions, will rush to the Legislature with ill-considered bills. I have had my attention called to a bill being circulated now providing for a Juvenile Commission. I am very suspicious of that bill, and I hope it will be killed. I believe in commission for making reports and recommending measures to the Legislature, but I am not in favor of introducing into Pennsylvania irresponsible commissions controlling any line of work.

We must, of course, all pull together to gradually make such changes in the present laws and the administration of the laws as experience seems to make necessary. On the matter that has already been under discussion, I would ask you to remember that in law there is no reason why a person guilty of a misdemeanor cannot be extradited from another State. The trouble is that a great many Judges and lawyers will not take the necessary steps to have it done.

I want you to remember that we are, first of all, physical beings; that as physical beings we are subject to certain laws and conditions of growth. I want to ask you to remember that we do not come into the world mature men and women, but we start our existence as simple cells. It is not for us to inquire now what gives those germ cells their wonderful power, but just to remember that we start as germ cells, and the biologist knows that one-half of the units that make up that germ cell come from the father and other half from the mother. The germ cells determine the heredity.

The child has a nine months' environment before it is born. Sometimes it is a good environment and sometimes a very bad one. That is a problem of environment, but not of heredity. It makes no difference whether a mother neglects a child before it is born or a year afterward; the child suffers in either case. Heredity determines what an individual may become; the environment determines what he does become. Most of the children are to mature into normal human beings. Some, unfortunately, will not become normal. Thus we have a group that are physically degenerate; for instance, the feeble-minded.

Every investigation that is made shows that feeble-mindedness is not a common variation in a normal family. When you investigate the history of the feeble-minded you find they come from feeble-minded stock. No case is on record where a normal child has been born of two feeble-minded parents. The majority of those born where one parent is feeble-minded will be feeble-minded; will become the ancestors of other generations if allowed to reproduce. I want to emphasize, again and again, the fact that we have thousands of feeble-minded living outside of institutions, and yearly reproducing themselves. If to-day we could stop the reproduction of the present feeble-minded the problem in the next generation would be insignificant. Now, inasmuch as our investigations show that even in the public schools we have feeble-minded children; that in our institutions we have feeble-minded girls and women, and on the streets feeble-minded prostitutes, it would seem as though the time had come for us to stop and take account, and whenever anyone comes under the control of any of the public agencies that the first thing should be to find the actual physical condition of that person, and if feeble-minded, for the sake of the feeble-minded person and of society, to see that such person never roams at large again.

Now, I have said that heredity is determined within the germ cell. I might go on for several hours to point out some of the practical results of our present knowledge that disease is not inherited; for if disease is due to some specific germ that germ is never a function of the normal human body; it is always an outside thing, no matter when it comes in contact with the human body. I would like to say here that from the standpoint of modern biology so long as human marriages are instituted on social, financial, political, and conventional grounds there will be no improvement or marked change in the human race. It might be possible, if you would allow that it was a high ideal for us to breed good strong men and women, to produce changes for the better, but so long as conventional matters determine marriage we shall not. That means that you cannot predicate physical or mental ability on the ground of social status, and the children of the well-to-do (supposing

the stock is sound physically) will not average any higher in physical and mental ability than the children of the poorest people in the community (assuming again that that stock is normal).

What the parents do—whether they go to school and obey all the laws or whether they go to the gambling joint, and to the devil generally, as the saying is—makes no particular difference in the physical stock of the next generation. This, of course, having reference to the mother who neglects to care for her unborn child. Our physical condition depends on what our parents are physically; not what they do socially. At the moment the life of the individual child starts the social differences begin to manifest themselves. Though we may start on the same level of physical and mental possibilities the moment the environment begins to have its effect, then the differences begin.

If you and I are born physically normal what is the cause of our success or our failure of our taking care of ourselves and being financially independent, or of our failing to take care of ourselves, and being dependent? Now, ruling out this degenerate group, which you may find amongst all classes, and assuming we start with a group of people who are physically normal at birth, what is going to determine? In that case poverty must come from one of three or four things: It must come from the fact that the group into which we are born does not have sufficient control of the physical world to enable it to accumulate sufficient food supply, for there are groups living under such conditions. If we belong to a group that has, under favorable natural conditions, the power of getting a sufficient food supply, then it must lie either in the failure of that group to train the child to take its part, or we shall have to find some perversity in that child as it reaches maturity, which leads it to disregard the standards of society. If we find the cause in that latter mental attitude it is not yet certain that society's neglect of the child is not responsible for the child's attitude.

If we start off normal physical beings and if we live under such conditions that it is humanly possible to be efficient, and if we fail to become efficient the trouble must lie in our social institutions, or in the failure of the individual to accept and work in accordance with our social conditions.

Now, it is for that general reason that many of us are coming to feel that the important causes of poverty (barring again this degeneracy) are social causes, over which the individual, as such, has very little control. In the older days it was assumed there was almost a complete equality of moral responsibility. Irrespective of the training the child got it was assumed it would know and appreciate the distinctions as to right and wrong, and that it was equally to be blamed if it departed from the normal path, whether it came from a family with every opportunity or from a family in which no opportunity had been afforded for ordinary normal training. We have gone away from this. We ask, "Is this man, or woman, or child physically normal?" and if not we are dealing with a special class.

We shall find that approximately one-third of the cases coming before us for relief are in trouble because of industrial conditions; of labor problems. That approximately one-third come to our agencies because of sickness. In the main these are social, not personal.

Now, the average man on this earth has never been able to accumulate any great surplus. It means then, that the average man, in every community, is going to have about all he can do to keep his bills paid from day to day. When conditions become such that there is no unearned increment for the man who saves and invests, on the basis of \$2.00 a day wages he is not going to save enough to keep him many years of non-earning, irrespective of the cause of his idleness. The only way that this situation can be met is by some form of insurance. We

cannot reckon in advance when any given person's dependency will come, but we can do it when we are dealing with masses of the people. This simply means that the greater part of our troubles are due to social conditions, which we must control as social groups if we are to exercise control. We may turn around and say to a fellow, "You go to work, with your boasted freedom of contract, and work in that lead factory, and when you get lead poisoning we will give you a few little driblets of relief." But the point I want to make is that the average man doesn't have that great freedom of choice about which we talk. A girl in New York or Philadelphia who hasn't been specially trained for some skilled trade takes what she can get—and that isn't very much. Poverty, in a word, is as much a social phenomenon as the accumulation of wealth, the development of law, or any other social institution. As each generation goes by the children must receive a higher and higher degree of training to fit them for the more complex conditions of civilized life.

Now, our responsibility is, first, to get away from the horrible conception that the object of education is to unfit men for work. To get the idea that so-called culture is valueless unless we train the children to do these things they are going to do in later life. Our public school system needs to be turned wrong side up (pardon me, right side up). It is a shame that we shape our curriculum for the three per cent who are going to college, instead of the ninety-seven per cent who are not. (Applause). I assure you you can get as much culture out of a saw-buck and a saw, working on oak limbs, as you can out of a text-book, working on Greek roots. Some of the most cultured men and women I know are those who have had the least of school training, and some of the biggest boors I know are those who have had the most. If we adopt the policy of training our children for what they are going to do we need not waste time over the bugaboo of classical education. I would like to have it so any child might study anything it desired to, and let the choice turn on the question of individual qualities or conditions.

What we need is a higher conception of our responsibility for social welfare. If we cannot go forward to a higher conception of our responsibility to the defectives then it were better to adopt the old method and put them off the earth. If we are going to say that the feeble-minded and the degenerates shall be kept alive and cared for we must go further and realize that this involves a sacred obligation on our part to prevent their reproduction. The possession of property largely depends on social conditions. Those of you who are not wealthy know that if you had had the chance of some of the wealthy men, and been willing to do some things they are supposed to have done you might have had more of this world's goods. It is a theoretical possibility that the impractical school teacher might have gathered more shekels in some other occupation. We must do for the children of to-day what the generations gone by did not do, and did not need to do for their children. When I say for their children I refer to the children of the despised negro as much as to the children of the Four Hundred. There are some who are afraid this world is going to stop when the old American stock has refined itself to such a degree that it reaches the vanishing point. I do not share that fear at all. I am willing to see the incoming groups, provided we give them our ideals of life and the training to enable them to carry on the civilization that our fathers labored to establish in this country. But it depends on what we are going to do for the children; not merely for the homeless child, but for the children in the home, to train them to take their part in the days to come.

We have in the University of Pennsylvania an honor pledge signed by students taking examinations, which reads: "I pledge my word of honor that I have neither given nor received any aid in this examination." A son of one of our wealthy men wrote it one day as follows: "I pledge my word of honor that I have neither given nor received any information in this examination." When we examined his papers we heartily agreed with him. I feel that I am in the position of that boy, that I haven't given much information. If, however, I have left one thought with you, that the problems of heredity will never be affected by changing the environment; the problems of heredity can only be solved by controlling marriage—by no means an easy matter. The problems of the environment are largely under our own control. Our responsibility with reference to heredity is to stop the reproduction of the unfit. Our responsibility toward the environment is to see that each child, of whatever race or previous condition of servitude, in America or elsewhere, has a chance to come into the inheritance of the race, not merely with reference to its literature and culture, but with reference to the great primal factors on which every people must depend, the control of the physical world, the production of the material goods, which are the basis of all life.

Applause.

Col. E. P. Gould: I think the best way to thank the doctor is, as an Association, to invite him to our next meeting, and give him all the time he wants, and I make that as a motion.

The motion is adopted.

Mr. Smith (Chester) here read the following paper, "The National Curse, Intoxicants; Results and Causes of Pauperism, Suicide, Insanity, and Feeder to Our Orphanages."

PAPER BY MR. SMITH.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of This Convention.

At the last hour I have been requested to prepare a paper on the most important subject before us to-day in a moral, social, and economic sense. I feel my inability as I never have felt it before in undertaking to treat so very important a subject.

The National Curse, Intoxicants, Results and Cause of Pauperism, Suicides, Insanity, and Feeder of Our Orphanages, all this and much more. Intoxicants, yes, yes. They invade the best homes and leave behind desolation in every form; widows, orphans, crime of all classes. This is an age of conservation. Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks is more closely identified with a sound conservation policy than are the laws prohibiting the wanton destruction of the forest. Woodman spare that tree is a fine sentiment, indeed, but not near as fine or important as, Brewer spare that youth.

Half a century ago slaves were worth \$1,200 in this country from a purely economic point of view, and as a National resource, good clean healthy well educated American boys should be worth much more. If you will stop for a moment and think how many of them are annually ruined and utterly destroyed by the saloon and its influences you will be so appalled that you must at least begin to appreciate the great evil effected by this National curse. Mothers, fathers, what is the value of a boy? Is it worth \$1,000,000 to save him from this National curse? Yes, if he is your boy or my boy.

If you think this is not a business proposition figure carefully on the annual revenue derived from your saloons and see how far it will go to meet your losses of boys. Alone through the criminal institu-

tions which are fostered under the wing of the grog shope—for I assert that the brewery is originally and the saloon ultimately the spawning place for the gambler, the prostitute, the robber, the wife-beater, and finally the murderer. Gambling and the house of prostitution are so closely allied with the saloon that when the latter is compelled to move out of a community the other must go with it, as they have done in the State of Kansas. Can we unite and defend the fair name of this grand old Commonwealth and the good names of our sons and daughters by wiping out this greatest of all evils by prohibiting the sale and use of intoxicants? Prohibition is not a new theory, it is as old as the abuse of intoxicants. Eleven hundred years before Christ an Emperor of China decreed that all grape vines be pulled up by the roots and burned to ashes. China has been a sober nation ever since. Centuries before Christ Lycurgus, the great law giver of his people, did precisely the same thing in Greece. The Carthaginians prohibited drinking in their army 300 years before the Christian era. Draco in his laws made drunkenness a capital offense. All through history you will find it, and wherever it was observed the nations became great and the people more virtuous.

There is nothing radical or unreasonable in helping a weak man to carry his week's wages home to his wife on Saturday night. There is nothing fanatical in enabling her to send her children to school with good clothes and shoes, and a good dinner in their little basket. I feel convinced after an experience of almost sixteen years in the care of the wrecks of the rum traffic that more than seventy-five per cent of all the dependent and deficient and criminal classes are subjects of this great evil. Follow up the young man who begins to drink intoxicants. See his downward course, lower and lower does he sink until he finds a drunkard's grave or a convict's cell. Let us halt for a moment. Let us look into the hearts of each other. We are banded together for what? To care for our unfortunate and dependent classes. Why should we spend so much time putting forth such a great effort? Will you pause for a moment and reflect? Why? Why not put forth our best effort in removing the great cause of crime and pauperism and the creation of mentally deficient subjects? I am sure with the proper effort of the good people of this great Commonwealth and the removal of the saloon and the rum traffic, in a very few years our dependent cases would materially decrease. Let me quote to you Charles M. Sheldon, the world's famous clergyman and author. "Constitutional prohibition has done more than any other one thing to make Kansas the garden spot morally of the universe. It has educated thousands of the finest young men and women to abhor intoxicating liquors as they would abhor any other kind of sin and crime. It has helped educate the entire population in ways of sobriety and sober, healthy thinking and conditions and has raised the entire moral tone of the State to the highest level of citizenship. Prohibition in Kansas is no question mark, but a permanent fact. The saloon and all that goes with it in Kansas is deadlier than Pharaoh's army."

Prohibition was never before so popular in Kansas as now. After a thirty years' trial its effects upon all phases of society's welfare has been helpful, wholesome, and uplifting. Something of its beneficent influences upon society may be discerned in the official statistics disclose that at the end of the last fiscal year twenty-eight county poor farms were without inmates, eighty-seven had no insane patients, and fifty-four had no feeble-minded inmates. Twenty-one counties had no convicts in their penitentiaries, thirty-six had no prisoners serving sentences in their county jails, and sixteen counties were without a prisoner serving a sentence in any institution.



SAMUEL WICKERSHAM

Statistics show that Cook County, Illinois, furnishes more insane to the hospitals and the institutions for the insane than the total population of all the Kansas charitable, correctional, and penal institutions combined.

At the conclusion of the last paper, which was received with applause, Mr. Smith read the following Memorial on the death of Samuel Wickersham:

MEMORIAL ON SAMUEL WICKERSHAM.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It becomes my sad duty to bear testimony in my feeble way to the worth of our departed brother and co-laborer. Not in many years has our community been more deeply shocked than when, on Tuesday evening, September 9th, word was flashed over the telephone telling that Samuel Wickersham was dead. A sadness and a hush fell upon the neighborhood as one whispered to another that same sad message: "Samuel Wickersham is dead."

His public life and business career have been felt for good and made their impress in a greater or lesser degree upon nearly every individual in Avondale and vicinity. He was one of the few men who spend their entire lives upon the farms upon which they are born. He never lived at any other than the one bright spot that was always home to him. He was born in 1844 and received his education at the Millersville State Normal School. In 1889 his public career began, he having been elected that year a Director of the Poor. He served in that office with much ability, fidelity, and wisdom, till February 1, 1902, when, because of his many and various duties, he felt himself compelled to refuse a re-election as a member of our board. His counsels were always wise and consistent, but firm. Since he ceased to be a member of our board we have missed him much, but he will be missed most sorely by all classes in his home neighborhood; more so than any other man in that community, because in his various public positions, as well as in his private life, he was helpful to so many.

He became President of the Avondale National Bank at the time of its organization and continued at the head of that prosperous financial institution till his death. The records of that bank stand as a monument to his financial ability. As Secretary of the Londongrove Building & Loan Association since 1889 he was in a position to advise and to assist many in owning their own homes, and these opportunities he gladly accepted.

He was called to a number of positions of trust and guardianship as a Director of the Kenneth Square Trust Company. He was a power in the upbuilding of this new financial institution. He was an honored member of the Society of Friends, being a Trustee, and also the Superintendent of their first day school of New Garden Meeting. He was also a member of the Educational Committee of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Few men could be missed more from their labors and from the pleasant companionship of their associates than our departed friend and brother, Samuel Wickersham. His life has furnished us an example of the highest type of true manhood.

The Convention was favored with more music by the young ladies.

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie) offers the following resolution: "Resolved, that the thanks of the Convention are due to our worthy President, for his faithful and earnest interest in this meeting and for his faithful and impartial and pleasant manner in presiding as the President of our Association," and moves its adoption.

As a matter of courtesy Col. Gould himself puts the motion to the vote of the Convention and it is unanimously adopted.

Col. Gould also moves that the new President be authorized to appoint all of the standing committees for the coming year.

The motion is agreed to.

Col. E. P. Gould here read the following paper: "Legislation Needed in Behalf of the Charities of the State," which was received with applause:

PAPER BY MR. GOULD.

"Legislation Needed in Behalf of the Charities of the State."

The subject assigned me by the Program Committee is one that gives much latitude, and enables me to say almost anything that is deemed important. The fact is that one, in considering this question, hardly knows whether or not it is best to recommend any new legislation affecting the charities of the State. There are now so many statutes that are ignored, or interpreted by those whose duty it is to enforce them, to suit their own interests or convenience that I sometimes think it would be better to try to have the laws already on the statute books rigidly enforced in the spirit and intent of those who enacted them rather than try to remedy matters by the enactment of new laws.

It must never be forgotten that human nature is about the same the world over, and that selfishness is just as often found in those who dispense charity, as among those who receive it. The real need is some sure way of selecting large-hearted, broad-minded and unselfish men and women to enforce and carry out the laws governing the administration of our charities. Could we by law compel the selection of such persons to administer our charities, then the question could be easily solved. Where the people select their dispensers of charity the peculiar fitness of the person so chosen is in most cases about the last thing thought of by the voter. Sometimes an inexperienced, but in reality a very good man, is selected, and he soon becomes interested in rightly and intelligently performing his official duties, but such are exceptions to the general rule. A great proportion of men so chosen are far more interested in finding out how they are to be benefited by the office they hold than how they are to benefit those depending upon them. For this reason I believe that it would be a great step forward if all dispensers of public charity were appointive. Just where this appointive power should be located, I do not indicate; but wherever it may be placed it will work for the improvement of the system.

In some of the poor districts of the State the Directors are now appointed by the Court and where this is done a far better average standard of Directors is maintained; and what is far more to be desired is the fact that when a Director so appointed shows by the manner in which he administers his office that he is peculiarly fitted for it, and unselfishly devotes himself to his duties, he is rarely permitted to leave his office, but is reappointed as long as he will serve, while efficiency plays a very minor part in the retention of a good man elected by the people. An unwritten rule of rotation supplants him with a new and untried man. Therefore, while I am well aware that my recommendation is not a popular one, yet I earnestly recommend that all dispensers of public charities be made appointive.

There are nearly 300 hospitals and homes in Pennsylvania which are not under State control to the support of which the last Legislature appropriated nearly \$6,000,000. One would naturally think that so large an expenditure of the funds of the State would be made only after the

most careful investigation of those institutions as to their needs, the kind of work they severally do, the general management of each by someone representing the State, and the Legislature furnished with a full and complete statement of each and every one of these institutions upon which to base the amount of help the State is to give to each of them. If this should be done then it would not be necessary for the Appropriations Committee to visit the various hospitals and homes applying for aid; except it be alleged that the report furnished is unfair or prejudicial. In such cases it would be the duty of the inspection officers to show that they were faithfully and impartially performing their duties. It is not necessary to recommend any new legislation on this subject. The laws now on the statute books authorize all that is necessary to be done. The real need is to devise some way to compel officers, not superficially, but rigidly to perform the duties belonging to their respective offices.

In my opinion the whole system of supervising our charitable and penal institutions is wrong. Theoretically it is very fine to assume that a certain number of distinguished citizens of the State will willingly and without compensation devote their time and ability to looking after the welfare of the wards of the State. On this theory the Board of Public Charities of the State was created. No one, so far as I know, questions the character or ability of the members of that board. But they never have, and we have no right to expect that they ever will, neglect their large and diversified personal interests to attend to the cares and duties of the board. In the main they appoint others to do most of the work. Then, too, one hesitates to criticize a public official for any neglect of duty when it is known that he receives no compensation for his services.

While I have no criticism to make of any member of the Board of Public Charities, yet I do say that in my opinion the whole system is faulty and inefficient. As a remedy for this I would recommend that a Department of Charities and Corrections be established in the State. That the department officers be given fair compensation for their services, and that they be held to a strict accountability as to the manner in which they perform the duties imposed upon them. They should be required to furnish to the Legislature at the beginning of each session a full detailed account of every institution in the State receiving State aid; showing all the facts about each that will enable the Legislature to apportion to each of said institutions the aid it needs as shown by the records given; and thus prevent the disgraceful method of favoritism and the other evils that result from undue influence which now prevails. Log-rolling among the friends of the various hospitals has become a disgrace, and some method should be devised to put an end to it. The people are willing and desirous that liberal support should be extended to all institutions that are striving solely to alleviate the sufferings of humanity, and extend help to the unfortunate wards of the State, but they do not wish that liberality to be abused by the selfishness and greed of those having control of the hospitals and homes.

Reform in the distribution of State aid to institutions not under State control cannot be effected so long as such institutions are not thoroughly and systematically inspected and full reports of such inspections be furnished the Legislature as a basis of the appropriation to be made. This, in my opinion, will never be done until a department is established for that purpose and it be held accountable for the reports it makes.

President Wilson here appointed Col. E. P. Gould and Mr. Fred Fuller as a committee to conduct the new President to the Chair.

Mr. Osche was conducted to the chair and was received with applause. He said:

ADDRESS BY MR. OSCHE.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

In assuming the responsibility as your President for the next year I can only say that I fully appreciate the honor. If the Convention next year is not a success I assure you it will not be because Mrs. Williard and myself and others will not try to make it a success.

I think in the smaller towns we have better conventions than in the large cities. I felt very sorry this morning to have so able a man as Dr. Kelsey on the platform with so few to hear him. With such an address as he gave us I think every seat should have been occupied. Next year we will put him on the program when we know the attendance will be large.

I would like to make a few suggestions. I am here as your servant, but having attended the Conventions for eighteen years—and I say this more particularly to the ladies' and children's associations—I suggest that in presenting their papers they try to curtail them some. I heard a remark yesterday as to one paper that it was a pity to have it spoiled by being too long. I hope the ladies will not feel hurt by my saying this, or the men either. I have heard that criticism at every Convention. I will appointed the committees a little later. I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

Applause.

The members of the Convention here arose and received the Benediction from the Rev. Evor Evans, of the Congregational Church.

President-elect Osche: I now declare the Convention adjourned to meet in Indiana next year.

APPENDIX

Reports of Societies Presented During the Sessions to Be Published in These Proceedings

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Report of Allegheny County Almshouse, for the County of Allegheny Poor District, for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	348
Number admitted during year	501
Total number in Home and received during year	849
Number died, discharged, and eloped	488
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	361
Average number in Almshouse during year	335½

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$138,601.72
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$40,035.60
Cost of out-door relief	40,287.21
Cost of other outside expenses	7,779.60— 88,102.41
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	50,499.31
Average weekly cost per capita	2.90 5/10
Total Almshouse expenses	148,601.72
Total receipts other than county	2,827.98
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse....	145,773.75

Improvements—Completion of women's dormitory, drilling of water wells, barn, road, stable improvements, live stock, tuberculosis camp.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—H. W. Osche, President, Etna, Pa.; James McB. Robb, Secretary, Oakdale, Pa.; William Bennett, Braddock, Pa.; S. W. Lea, Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Location—Collier Township, Allegheny County. Postoffice, Woodville, Pa.

Number of acres, 271; value of buildings, \$168,222.17; value of farm, \$104,079.41.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

A separate account is rendered for the department for the insane, the Allegheny County Hospital for Insane.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Report of Bedford County Almshouse for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	90
Number admitted during year	30
Total number in Home and received during year	120
Number died, discharged, and eloped	57
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909.....	63
Average number in Almshouse during year	76

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$14,482.65
Cost of outdoor relief	\$4,682.36
Cost of other outside expenses	748.40— 5,430.76
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	5,814.02
Average weekly cost per capita	2.01
Total Almshouse expenses	9,051.89
Total receipts other than county	736.16
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse	13,746.49
Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—	
George A. Hillegass, Buffalo Mills, Pa.; J. B. Leeter, Loysburg, Pa.;	
John W. Davidson, Bedford, Pa.; John A. Henderson, Steward; Harry	
C. James, Attorney and Clerk, Bedford, Pa.; Dr. A. C. Wolf, Physician,	
Bedford, Pa.; D. W. Beam, Treasurer, Bedford, Pa.	
Location—Bedford Township. Postoffice, Bedford, R. F. D. No. 3.	
Number of acres, 210; value of buildings, \$75,000; value of farm,	
\$9,000.	

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 29; females, 31; total, 60.

CARBON COUNTY.

Report of the Middle Coal Field Poor District Almshouse and Hospital for the Insane of the Carbon County Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	195
Number admitted during year	130
Total number in Home and received during year	325
Number died, discharged, and eloped	130
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	195
Average number in Almshouse during year	194

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$60,626.44
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 1,793.42
Cost of out-door relief	17,045.56
Cost of other outside expenses	41,787.46— 60,626.44
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	18,719.35
Average weekly cost per capita	1.95
Total Almshouse expenses	18,719.35
Total receipts other than county	537.75
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse.....	18,181.60

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—
Directors: W. S. Leib, President, Hazelton, Luzerne County, Pa.; W. H. Gibson, Lansford, Carbon County, Pa.; S. L. West, Weatherly, Carbon County, Pa.; T. A. Harris, Secretary, Hazleton, Luzerne County, Pa.

Location—Laurytown, Pa. Postoffice, Rockport, Carbon County, Pa.

Number of acres, 781; value of buildings, \$78,625; value of farm, \$10,905.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 118; females, 78; total, 196.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 391.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Report of Directors of the Poor of Chester County for the year ending September 30, 1910:

	Almshouse.	Hospital.
Number of inmates at close of last year	256	175
Number admitted during year	73	165
Total number in Home and received during year.....	329	340
Number died, discharged, and eloped.....	67	149
Number remaining at close of year, 30th September, 1910.	263	181
Average number in Almshouse during year	266	192

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes (County Home and Hospital for the Insane	\$40,969.68
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$10,478.22
Cost of out-door relief	706.85
Cost of other outside expenses	4,075.03— 15,250.10
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	25,719.58
Average weekly cost per capita	1.08
Total Almshouse expenses	77,377.91
Total receipts other than county (County Home and Hospital for the Insane)	35,153.48
Total cost to county for maintenance of County Home and Hospital for the Insane	42,224.43
Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—	
John L. Smith, Chester Springs, Pa.; Levi P. Thomas, Malvern, Pa.; Charles L. Huston, Coatesville, Pa.; Davis Garrett, Superintendent of Home; Dr. Baker, Superintendent of Insane Department.	
Location—West Bradford. Postoffice, Embreeville, Pa.	
Number of acres, 604; value of buildings, \$307,556.25; value of farm, \$33,220.	

We are caring for 329 of our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 4; females, 2; total, 6.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 444.

The above expenses includes both the County Home and the Hospital for the Insane.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Report of Crawford County Almshouse for the Crawford County Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	113
Number admitted during year	57
Total number in Home and received during year	170
Number died, discharged, and eloped	68
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	102
Average number in Almshouse during year	100

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$28,201.63
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$3,115.74
Cost of out-door relief	7,112.21
Cost of other outside expenses	3,128.96— 13,356.94
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	11,310.69
Average weekly cost per capita	4.26
Total Almshouse expenses	7,922.11
Total receipts other than county produce of farm	6,294.87
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse	28,201.63
Improvements—One new cold-storage plant.	

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—
W. H. Smith, Meadville, Pa.; W. P. Bauer, Saegertown, Pa.; George C.
Reitze, Unim, Pa., R. F. D.

Location, Crawford County. Postoffice, Saegertown, Pa.

Number of acres, 236; value of buildings, \$150,000; value of farm,
\$17,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 89; females, 88;
total, 177.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 110.

ERIE COUNTY.

Report of the Erie County Poor District for the year ending 30th
December 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	200
Number admitted during year	103
Total number in Home and received during year	303
Number died, discharged, and eloped	114
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909.....	189
Average number in Almshouse during year	191

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$69,664.64
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 9,436.04
Cost of out-door relief	26,170.49
Cost of other outside expenses	5,681.23— 41,287.76
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	28,376.88
Average weekly cost per capita	2.71
Total Almshouse expenses	37,812.92
Total receipts other than county	8,111.81
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse, less credit, \$4,892.51	32,920.41
Improvements—Electric light plant; new floors; metal ceilings; ventilators; bake oven, and cooking utensils.	

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—
Clark McAllister, President; Charles F. Loesel, Erie, Pa.; J. O. Smith,
North Girard, Pa.; J. E. Leslie, Secretary; R. H. Sternburg, Treasurer;
M. R. Nason, Solicitor; James A. Henry, Steward; Charles B. Grant,
Clerk; J. H. Lloyd, House Physician. Directors' office, Erie, Pa.

Location—West Millcreek, Erie County, Pa. Postoffice, Erie, Pa.

Number of acres, 136¾; value of buildings, \$100,000; value of farm,
\$35,000.

We are partly caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 105; females, 83;
total, 188.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 189.

Remarks—Thirty-two children of feeble mind at Polk Hospital;
twelve children in homes.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Report of the Franklin County Almshouse for the Franklin County
Poor District, for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	106
Number admitted during year	95
Total number in Home and received during year	201
Number died, discharged, and eloped	89
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909.....	112
Average number in Almshouse during year	109

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$21,329.45
Cost of out-door relief	\$3,735.50
Cost of other outside expenses	3,424.42— 7,159.92
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	14,169.53
Average weekly cost per capita	2.99
Total Almshouse expenses	10,340.14
Total receipts other than county	4,050.15
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse	17,279.30

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—
Jacob W. Lehman, Chambersburg, Pa., R. F. D.; C. M. Funk, Waynes-
boro, Pa.; J. L. Brindle, Mercersburg, Pa., R. F. D. No. 4, Directors. P.
H. Hallar, Steward; Mary C. Hallar, Matron; H. X. Bonbraker, Physi-
cian; J. L. Black, Treasurer; W. O. Nicklas, Attorney; all of Chambers-
burg, Pa.

Location—One mile east of Chambersburg. Postoffice, Chambers-
burg, Pa.

Number of acres, 209; value of buildings, \$50,000; value of farm,
\$25,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 5; females, 1; total, 7.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 39.

GREENE COUNTY.

Report of Greene County Almshouse, for the Greene County Poor
District, for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	58
Number admitted during year	14
Total number in Home and received during year	72
Number died, discharged, and eloped	19
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909.....	53
Average number in Almshouse during year	56

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$13,866.79
Paid to hospital and asylum	\$3,212.72
Cost of out-door relief	3,374.49
Cost of other outside expenses	424.98— 7,012.24
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	6,854.55
Average weekly cost per capita	2.24
Total Almshouse expenses	6,854.55
Total receipts other than county	1,273.06
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse.....	5,581.49

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—
G. F. Grave, President; G. W. Chapman, Treasurer Children's Home;
J. E. Patterson, Treasurer County Home; S. M. Kughn, Charles King,
Attorney; all of Waynesburg, Pa.

Location—Three miles east of Waynesburg. Postoffice, Waynes-
burg, Pa.

Number of acres, 1,471; value of buildings, \$55,000; value of farm,
\$55,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 28; females, 15;
total, 43.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 93.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Report of Huntingdon County Almshouse for the year ending December 30, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	60
Number admitted during year	35
Total number in Home and received during year	95
Number died, discharged, and eloped	46
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909.....	49
Average number in Almshouse during year	54

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$14,135.36
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 246.40
Cost of out-door relief	3,601.76
Cost of other outside expenses	6,048.24— 9,896.40
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	4,238.96
Average weekly cost per capita	1.75
Total Almshouse expenses	4,485.36
Total receipts other than county	1,061.29
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse	13,330.00

Improvements—New water pipe and new fence.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—
Directors: J. H. Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa.; John C. Bare, Shade Gap, Pa.; J. Q. Dell, Mapleton, Depot, Pa.; Steward, W. W. Wilson, Shirleysburg, Pa.; Clerk, R. P. Smith, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Location—Aughwick Valley. Postoffice, Shirleysburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 200; value of buildings, \$15,000; value of farm, \$10,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 19; females, 16; total, 35.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 84.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Report of Indiana County Almshouse for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	54
Number admitted during year	108
Total number in Home and received during year	162
Number died, discharged, and eloped	108
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	54
Average number in Almshouse during year	81

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$17,818.59
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$165,000.00
Cost of out-door relief	4,638.10
Cost of other outside expenses	1,459.00
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	7,521.97
Average weekly cost per capita	2.92
Total Almshouse expenses	10,571.53
Total receipts other than county	3,063.84
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse	11,699.84

Improvements—Included in item of buildings and improvements is \$6,241.34, being balance due on the purchase of the farm.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—
J. M. Marshall, D. T. Niel, A. F. Bowman, County Commissioners, all of Indiana, Pa.; W. M. Piper, Superintendent.

Location—One and one-half miles south of Indiana. Postoffice, Indiana, Pa.

Number of acres, 180; value of buildings, \$165,000; value of farm, \$18,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 33; females, 27; total, 60.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 222.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report of Blakely Poor District for year ending December 30, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	44
Number admitted during year	39
Total number in Home and received during year	83
Number died, discharged, and eloped	37
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909.....	46
Average number in Almshouse during year	64

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$33,143.91
Cost of buildings and improvements	7,084.83
Cost of out-door relief	6,811.15
Cost of other outside expenses	7,193.10
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	4,978.20
Average weekly cost per capita	1.49
Total Almshouse expenses	4,978.20
Total receipts other than county	1,946.86

Improvements—Six hundred feet concrete walk; new barn; new water supply; new insane ward, capacity 84 patients, contract price, \$40,000.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Thomas Grier, President, Dickson City; James W. O'Brien, Treasurer, Olyphant, Pa.; James W. Smith, Secretary, Box 195 Peckville, Pa.; J. F. Ackley, Superintendent; Mrs. J. F. Ackley, Matron, Olyphant, R. F. D. Location—Scott. Postoffice, Peckville, Box 195.

Number of acres, 183; value of buildings, \$31,800; value of farm, \$15,600.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 30; females, 35; total, 65.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 129.

Remarks—We are now erecting a building for the care of insane at a cost of \$40,000. When completed early in 1911 we will care for our insane under the County Care Act.

SCRANTON, LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report of Scranton Poor District Hospital and Almshouse, for the City of Scranton and Dunmore, Lackawanna County, for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year (insane, 441; sane, 184)....	625
Number admitted during year (sane, 146; insane, 157; born, 6)....	309
Total number in Home and received during year	934
Number died, discharged, and eloped (sane, 158; insane, 150).....	308
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909.....	625
Average number in Almshouse and Hospital during year.....	616

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$157,716.00
Cost of buildings, improvements, and repairs	20,775.00
Cost of out-door relief	20,304.23
Cost of other outside expenses	10,000.00
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse and Hospital proper.	92,000.00
Average weekly cost per capita	3.11
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses	92,000.00
Total receipts other than district	14,160.00
Total cost to county, maintenance of Poorhouse and Hospital	92,000.00

Improvements—Bonds retired and interest, \$16,000.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Timothy Burke, President; W. A. Paine, F. I. Dickert, T. I. Kelly, Willard Matthews, T. Owen Charles, Frederick Fuller, all of Scranton, Pa.; William I. Daniels, Secretary.

Location—Scranton, Lackawanna County. Postoffice, Scranton, Pa.

Number of acres, 500; value of buildings, \$688,000; value of farm, \$50,000; personal property, \$102,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 1; females, 1; total, 2.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 616.

Remarks—Value of farm produces for the year, \$8,498, under the supervision of George W. Beemer. The Steward's new home is now nearing completion and will be occupied by the Superintendent and his family. The district is now considering the installation of the hydro-therapeutic system.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Report of the Lebanon County Almshouse for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	103
Number admitted during year	98
Number died, discharged, and eloped	76
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909.....	103
Average number in Almshouse during year	93

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$26,053.12
Cost of buildings and improvements	169.86
Cost of out-door relief	10,546.89
Cost of other outside expenses	297.12
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	15,466.23
Average weekly cost per capita	1.51
Total receipts other than county	2,053.12
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse	24,000.00

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors: Abraham Swauger, Lebanon; Philip Houser, Lebanon; John Himmelberger, Lebanon; Solicitor, G. W. Intraver, Lebanon; Physician and Clerk, A. J. Reigle, Lebanon; Treasurer, John Borgner, Lebanon.

Location—South Lebanon Township. Postoffice, Lebanon.

Number of acres, 200; value of buildings, \$70,000; value of farm, \$100,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 8; females, 10; total, 18.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 123.

CENTRAL DISTRICT LUZERNE.

Report of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County for the year ending December 31, 1909:

	Almhouse.	Hospital,
Number of inmates at close of last year.....	287	603
Number admitted during year	335	131
Total number in house and received during year.....	622	734
Number died, discharged, and eloped	331	133
Number remaining at close of year, Dec. 31, 1909....	291	601

EXPENSES.

Expended for all purposes	\$191,345.32
Cost of buildings and improvements	1,643.90
Cost of out-door relief	27,730.38
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse proper	27,154.64
Total cost of maintaining Hospital proper	100,915.16
Average weekly cost per capital Almshouse	1.90 4/10
Average weekly cost per capital Hospital	3.26
Total receipts other than county	74,461.76

MERCER COUNTY.

Report of the Mercer County Almshouse, for the Mercer County Poor District, for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	175
Number admitted during year	101
Total number in Home and received during year	276
Number died, discharged, and eloped	105
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909.....	171
Average number in Almshouse during year	170

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$39,910.52
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 667.02
Cost of out-door relief	14,433.65
Cost of other outside expenses	5,655.95— 20,756.62
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	19,153.90
Average weekly cost per capita	2.88
Total Almshouse expenses and improvements—\$667.02.....	19,820.92
Total receipts other than county	10,544.60
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse	9,276.32

Improvements—Painting and decorating chapel; placing hardwood floors in dormitory rooms and short halls of insane wards.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—W. E. McIntire, President, Greenville, Pa.; A. I. Baker, Secretary, Sharon, Pa.; G. W. Crawford, Grove City, Pa.; T. C. White, Superintendent, Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. T. C. White, Matron, Mercer, Pa.; T. C. Cochran, Attorney, Mercer, Pa.; M. G. Yeager, M. D., House Physician, Mercer, Pa.

Location—One and one-half miles north of Mercer. Postoffice, Mercer, Pa.

Number of acres, 208; value of buildings, \$135,000; value of farm, \$18,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 11; females, 30; total, 41.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 212.

Number of children in Polk—Boys, 27; girls, 27; total, 54.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Report of Mifflin County Almshouse for the year ending December 30, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	36
Number admitted during year	40
Total number in Home and received during year	76
Number died, discharged, and eloped	36
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909.....	40
Average number in Almshouse during year	37.4

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$8,409.01
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 116.12
Cost of out-door relief	2,097.50
Cost of other outside expenses	2,233.50— 4,447.12
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	3,961.89
Average weekly cost per capita	1.18
Total Almshouse expenses, including salaries, repairs, and im- provements	4,078.01
Total receipts other than county	1,778.06
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse	2,299.95
Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses— James B. Smith, Reedsville, Pa., R. F. D.; C. G. Kauffman, Lewistown, Pa., R. F. D. No. 1; George S. Kimberly, McVeytown, Pa.	
Location—Mifflin County. Postoffice, Lewistown, Pa.	
Number of acres, 200; value of buildings, \$10,000; value of farm, \$10,000.	

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 12; females, 12;
total, 24.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 64.

Remarks—In Feeble-minded Home, 4 children.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Report of Montgomery County Almshouse for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	259
Number admitted during year	163
Number born in 1909	4
Total number in Home and received during year	426
Number died, discharged, and eloped	165
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	261
Average number in Almshouse during year	221

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$47,394.33
Cost of buildings and improvements	1,459.91
Cost of out-door relief	9,543.62
Cost of other outside expenses	8,861.84
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	27,528.96
Average weekly cost per capita	1.65
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses	18,921.90
Total receipts other than county	6,007.10
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse	41,387.23
Improvements—Finishing dry house and new orchard.	

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—John H. McDowell, President, Green Lane; George F. Longaker, William Penn; A. A. Shoemaker, Elroy; Freas Styer, Secretary, Norristown; J. K. Leidy, Steward, Royersford.

Location—Upper Providence Township, Montgomery County. Postoffice, Royersford.

Number of acres, 298; value of buildings, \$112,000; value of farm, \$20,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 183; females, 170; total, 353.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 261.

Remarks—All insane are removed to State Hospital for Insane at Norristown, Montgomery County, Pa.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Report of Danville and Mahoning Almshouse, for the Montour County Poor District, for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	17
Number admitted during year	13
Total number in Home and received during year	30
Number died, discharged, or eloped	13
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	17
Average number in Almshouse during year (estimated)	23

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 9,553.68
Cost of buildings and improvements	278.33
Cost of out-door relief	5,080.57
Cost of other outside expenses	233.90
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	3,087.38
Average weekly cost per capita	2.67
Total Almshouse expenses	4,263.71
Total receipts other than county	11,135.23

Improvements—Two-story brick dwelling house; a large, two-story brick almshouse; one-story brick outkitchen; somkehouse; hog pen, and a large frame bank barn, etc.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Joseph M. Ritter, Seth C. Lormer, Samuel Mills, Directors; J. P. Bare, Treasurer; David Krum, Steward; W. K. West, Solicitor; Adam W. Mayan, Secretary.

Location—Mahoning Township, Montour County. Postoffice, Danville, Pa.

Number of acres, 133; value of buildings, \$12,500; value of farm, \$10,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 20; females, 21; total, 41.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Report of the Germantown Almshouse, for the Township of Germantown, Philadelphia County Poor District, for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	74
Number admitted during year	58
Total number in Home and received during year	125
Number died, discharged, or eloped	67
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	67
Average number in Almshouse during year	71

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$40,453.20
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 905.24
Cost of out-door relief	6,099.06
Cost of other outside expenses	20,843.09— 27,847.39
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	12,605.81
Average weekly cost per capita	3.73
Total Almshouse expenses	40,453.20
Total receipts other than county	3,409.51
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse	37,043.69
Improvements—New floors; rebuilding stairways; rebuilding walls and cement walls.	

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—William Wilkie, President; William E. Murphy, Vice President; James J. Finn, Secretary; Walter Bowditch, Treasurer

Location—West Rittenhouse street and Pulaski avenue. Postoffice, Germantown, Pa.

Number of acres, 11; value of buildings, \$50,000; value of farm, \$100,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 64; females, 72; total, 136.

BUREAU OF CHARITIES, PHILADELPHIA.

Report of Almshouse and Hospital for the Philadelphia Poor District, for the year ending 31st December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year, 1908	5,445
Number admitted during year	14,167
Total number in Home and received during year	19,612
Number died, discharged, and eloped	14,018
Number remaining at close of year, 31st December, 1909	5,594
Average number in Almshouse during year	5,275

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$946,752.50
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$137,644.78
Cost of other outside expenses	26,788.44— 164,433.22
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	144,750.31
Average weekly cost per capita	3.09
Total Almshouse expenses	1,111,185.72
Total receipts other than county	202,495.60
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse	908,690.12

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director, Department Public Health and Charities, Room 584 City Hall, Philadelphia; Joseph L. Baldwin, Assistant Director, Department Public Health and Charities, Room 584 City Hall, Philadelphia; Samuel Laughlin, Superintendent, Bureau of Charities; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent.

Location—Bureau of Charities, Thirty-fourth and Pine streets, Philadelphia.

Number of acres, about 22.

We are caring for a number of our insane under the County Care Act, as follows:

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 837; females, 1,093; total, \$1,930.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital—Insane department, 2,286; hospital, 1,751; Almshouse, 1,557; total, 5,594.

Remarks—On our Bayberry farms we have at present 229 insane patients, 82 consumptives; (36 males, 12 females), 48 all others; total, 359. The erection of an insane asylum of large capacity is contemplated on this tract, where it is intended to house all of our insane patients.

ROXBOROUGH DISTRICT, PHILADELPHIA.

Report of Roxborough, Philadelphia, Almshouse, for the Roxborough Poor District, for the year ending December 30, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	35
Number admitted during year	5
Total number in Home and received during year	40
Number died, discharged, and eloped	12
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	28
Average number in Almshouse during year	35

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$6,447.62
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 188.21
Cost of out-door relief	1,295.98
Cost of other outside expenses	1,650.23— 3,134.42
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	3,313.20
Average weekly cost per capita	2.69
Total Almshouse expenses	6,447.62
Total receipts other than county	572.00
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse	5,875.62

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Nathan L. Jones, President, No. 5639 Ridge avenue, Roxborough; Harry A. Markley, Treasurer, Manatawna avenue, Roxborough; William W. Umsted, Secretary, Wissahickon avenue, Germantown.

Location—Shawmont avenue. Postoffice, Roxborough, Philadelphia.

Number of acres, 40; value of buildings, \$14,000; value of farm, \$22,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 2; females, 4; total, 6.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 28.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Report of the Schuylkill County Almshouse or House of Employment for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	549
Number admitted during year	492
Total number in Home and received during year	1,041
Number died, discharged, and eloped	514
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	549

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes, including salaries...	\$114,625.66
Cost of buildings, improvements, and repairs	2,701.65
Cost of out-door relief	20,745.29
Cost of other outside expenses	12,500.06
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	71,407.31

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Thomas L. Evans, Gilberton, Pa.; H. H. Brownmiller, Orwigsburg, Pa.; Charles H. Heine, Girardville, Pa.; Amos Spancake, Pinegrove, Pa.

Location—Schuylkill Haven. Postoffice, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

Number of acres, 280; value of buildings, \$100,000 (estimated); value of farm, \$15,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 137; females, 120; total, 257.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 806.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of the Somerset County Almshouse for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	141
Number admitted during year	77
Total number in Home and received during year	218
Number died, discharged, and eloped	67
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909.....	151
Average number in Almshouse during year	145

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$31,793.13
Cost of buildings and improvements	2,703.84
Cost of out-door relief	5,237.84
Cost of other outside expenses	3,185.69
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	20,666.76
Average weekly cost per capita	2.73
Total Almshouse expenses	23,370.60
Total receipts other than county	10,554.39
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse and out-door poor, etc.	21,238.74

Improvements—New Lancaster oven and bake shop; slaughterhouse; wood shed; ice pond completed; new well, incomplete.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—J. C. Dietz, President, Listie, Pa.; Chauncey Dudley, Somerset, Pa.; O. P. Shaver, Friedens, Pa.; H. F. Yost, Secretary and Attorney, Somerset, Pa.

Location—Two miles east of Somerset. Postoffice, Somerset.

Number of acres, 347; value of buildings, \$60,000; value of farm, \$34,713.50.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 151.

Remarks—The County Commissioners did not erect a new hospital during the year, but promised so to do in the year 1910.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Report of Poor Board of Washington County, Pa., for the year ending September 30, 1910:

CHILDREN'S HOME.

Number of inmates at close of last year	44
Number admitted during year	112
Total number in Home and received during year	156
Returned to parents or guardians	57
Number placed in homes	30
Number sent to County Home	3
Number sent to State Institution at Polk	2
Number returned to Greene County Home	3
Number died	5
Total number remaining at end of year	56
Average number during year	50

Board of Directors—James A. Emery, R. F. D. No. 2, Eighty-four, Pa.; William Courson, R. F. D. No. 7, Washington, Pa.; R. C. Buchanan, Henderson avenue, Washington, Pa. Superintendent, Mrs. Mary A. Rocky, R. F. D. No. 10, Washington, Pa.; Physician, Dr. S. N. Dague, Houston, Pa.; Attorney, O. C. Underwood, Washington, Pa. Total number of employees, 10.

Amount expended for all purposes during year	\$11,108.29
Average weekly cost per capita	3.56
Cost of buildings and improvements	60,000.00
Number of acres, 22; value of farm, \$3,000.	

Location—Three miles north of Washington, Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad and lines of the Pittsburg Railways Company.

OXFORD AND LOWER DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Report of the Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor District for the year ending April 30, 1910:

Number of inmates	64
Admitted during year	45
Total received during year	109
Discharged and eloped	48
Total remaining at close of year	61
Average number during year	56

RECEIPTS.

Tax duplicate	\$21,561.48
Delinquent taxes	2,137.67
Sales by Steward	1,936.37
Board of inmates	773.23
Land damage	19,000.00
Adjustment of interest	2.50
Unexpended order	44.45

Total\$45,455.70

EXPENDITURES.

Deficiency May 1st	\$ 5.15
Commissions	1,575.11
Interest	675.00
Notes and mortgages	12,831.79
Insurance	18.74
Secretary's salary	100.00
Solicitor's salary	100.00
Treasurer's salary	100.00
Physician's services	610.00
Veterinary's services	34.00
Relief, Lower Dublin	204.75
Relief, Oxford	2,864.78
Relief, Frankford	3,329.85
Relief, Delaware	697.95
Insane—Norristown and Philadelphia hospitals	7,233.40
Telephone	55.05
Auditors	60.00
Printing the book	97.05
Expenses of Steward	156.17
Steward's salary	600.00
Wages	2,248.50
Farm supplies	2,415.05
House supplies	4,602.95
Shoes and clothing	216.83
Bread	718.38
Ice	189.22
Tobacco	380.19
Repairs to house	946.85
Sundry expenses	450.39

Electric lighting	223.35
Children's Aid Society	477.50
Total	\$44,224.40
Total receipts	45,455.70
Balance	\$ 1,231.30
. Value of farm, \$100,000; stock, \$7,000; total, \$107,000. Mortgage, \$10,000.	

CHESTER COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Chester County Children's Aid Society continues to hopefully labor for the uplifting of dependent and neglected children. Evidence is multiplying on every hand to show that interest is increasing in this humanizing work.

The active membership of our society for the past year has been 220. To our little flock 34 children have been added. Under our supervision there are 171 county wards; in free homes at present, 135; in boarding homes, 36.

In our supplementary work 12 names are enrolled. These do not become a public charge, and we are unable to chronicle the many helps bestowed in this line of our efforts. Mothers are encouraged to struggle onward and keep close and near their own little ones.

In order to adjust each case separately requires forethought, afterthought, and boundless patience. The efficient Superintendent and Matron of the home and our most worthy Board of Directors of the Poor have been turly helpful through all the years of this work. Their wise judgment, good counsel, kindness and symphy have always been greatly appreciated. We earnestly hope the coming year may bring into this ever-widening field of labor fresh thought, renewed courage, and greater patience, seeking earnestly for that deeper wisdom which never fails to guide aright.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Report of the State Actuary for year ending May 31, 1910:

Number of children under care of the society at last report.....	989
Number of children received from almshouse since last report	68
Number of children received from other sources	383
Total number of children	1,440
Number of children transferred to county	96
Number of children Guardian appointed	3
Number of children returned to friends	263
Number of children died	21
Number of children of age	24
Number of children adopted	38
Number of children married	8
Number of children in care of society at close of year	987
Letters and postals written	7,275
Letters and postals received	5,406
Number of children visited	1,304
Number of visits made and received for the society	3,811

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR.

Number of children in free homes at present	744
Number of children in institutions and hospitals	121
Number of children in boarding homes	122
Total under care at present	987
Total under care since organization	6,224

THE BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME.

Extract from Superintendent's tenth annual report of the Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale, Allegheny County:

During the year ending September 30, 1910, we had under our care for a longer or shorter time, 283 boys, received as follows:

In the Home October 1, 1909	138
Through Juvenile Court, Allegheny Co., homeless or neglected boys	59
Through Juvenile Court other counties, homeless and neglected boys	20
Through friends	33
Through church and charity workers	25
From other institutions	8

Total 283

How Accounted For—Returned to friends, 92; placed in homes, 35; transferred to other institutions, 5; ran away, 7; in the Home October 1, 1910, 44; total, 283.

Religious Preference—Methodist Episcopal, 56; Presbyterian, 45; Catholic, 27; Lutheran, 25; United Presbyterian, 18; Jewish, 13; Episcopal, 10; Baptist, 10; Christian, 7; other denominations, 17; no preference, 54; total, 283.

Health of Boys—Since the work began, a little over ten years ago, we have cared for 1,126 boys. We have never had a death among them, and little sickness. Except for a few cases of measles last spring, we have never been quarantined.

More Room Needed—During the past year we have refused admission to over 250 needy boys for lack of room. We have 365 acres of land, but to accommodate more boys we must have more buildings. The plan we propose is to build cottages accommodating about 25 boys each. We will do this as soon as we have the money.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND CHARITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Report of the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane for the year ending December 31, 1909:

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates in Hospital Dec. 31, 1908.....	338	235	573
Number admitted during the year	174	112	286
Total number in and admitted during year	512	347	859
Number died, discharged, and eloped during year....	117	70	187
Number remaining in Hospital Dec. 31, 1909.....	395	277	672

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$104,503.52
Expended for permanent improvements	3,485.63
Cost of other outside expenditures	684.66
Cost of maintaining Hospital proper	100,333.23

RECEIPTS.

Received from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the support of insane patients	\$36,279.13
Received from board and maintenance of patients	11,045.14
Total cost to county for maintenance of Hospital	57,179.25

Board of Directors and Officers—H. W. Osche, President, Etna, Pa.; James McB. Robb, Secretary, Oakdale, Pa.; William Bennett, Brad-dock, Pa.; J. Lewis Srodes, M. D., Medical Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Report of Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa., for the year ending 30th September, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	1,218
Number admitted during year	271
Total number in Hospital and received during year.....	1,489
Number died, discharged, and eloped	238
Number remaining at close of year, 30th September, 1910.....	1,251
Average number in Hospital during year	1,204.21

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$306,171.92
Cost of buildings and improvements	26,322.61
Cost of other outside expenses	13,718.90
Total cost of maintaining Hospital proper	266,130.41
Average weekly cost per capita	4.25
Total Hospital expenses	306,171.92
Total receipts other than county	151,839.60
Total cost for maintenance of Hospital	109,583.11

Improvements—Sewage disposal plant; Psychopathic ward and convalescent building for women.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—

Spencer C. Gilbert, President, Harrisburg; Edward Bailey, Harrisburg; Donald C. Haldeman, Harrisburg; William K. Alricks, Harrisburg; Samuel Small, York; Peter Buck, Ashland; Gen. D. McM. Gregg, Reading; Dr. J. F. Mentzer, Ephrata; George W. Perly, Secretary, Harrisburg.

Resident Officers of Hospital—Dr. H. L. Orth, Superintendent and Physician; Dr. R. A. Stewart, First Assistant Physician; Dr. E. L. Morrison, Assistant Physician; Dr. Grace Wintersteen, Assistant Physician; Dr. Charlotte E. Goodman, Assistant Physician.

Location—Susquehanna Township, Dauphin County. Postoffice, Harrisburg, Pa.

Number acres, 420.81; value of buildings, \$998,150; value of farm, \$63,000.

Remarks—Hospital dangerously overcrowded.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Thirty-seventh Annual Convention
OF THE
Penna ASSOCIATION
OF
Directors of the Poor
AND CHARITIES
OF
THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Held at Indiana, Pennsylvania
October 10, 11, and 12, 1911

Johnstown, Pa.
The Tribune Publishing Company
1911

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A Group of the Members of the Convention at Indiana, Pa., Taken in Front of the Presbyterian Church, October 11, 1911

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Hon. H. FRANK ESHELMAN
President of the Association, Lancaster, Pa.

Thirty-seventh Annual Convention
OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF
Directors of the Poor and Charities
Of the State of Pennsylvania
HELD IN
THE COURTHOUSE, INDIANA, PA.,
October 10, 11, and 12, 1911.

The Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania convened in the courthouse at Indiana, Pa., on Tuesday morning, October 10, 1911, at 9:30 a. m., and after half an hour spent in registering and forming acquaintances, etc., the convention was called to order by President H. W. Ochse, of Etna, Pa.

In the absence of the Normal School Orchestra and Glee Club, who were on the program for this hour, the delegates and visitors were delightfully entertained by Prof. G. R. King, who gave two songs, one being in response to a hearty encore.

President Ochse extended the thanks of the convention to Prof. King.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Lewis Hay (the delegates all rising) as follows:

Heavenly Father, and Jesus Christ our Lord, we come to Thee rejoicing in the acknowledgment of Thy manifold goodness to us. We give Thee special thanks, oh God, that in Thy loving providence Thou hast led this representative body to meet in our city—this body which represents so deeply and so truly the spirit of Jesus. We come to Thee, oh God, in this opening meeting of this convention praying that Thy blessing may rest upon the work of this Association. We give Thee thanks for all Thou hast done through them, in the amelioration of suffering. We thank Thee for this great cause. We pray that this may be only the dawning of better things to come. We pray that Thy holy spirit may be present in all the work of this Association, and that all its work may be guided by Thy counsels. Grant, oh Father, that many may be led to co-operate with them in their great work and that from this convention may go out an inspiration that will fill the whole State. We pray that all that is said and done may be blessed of Thee, that it may be used in the building up of better conditions for the poor and the destitute. We ask all this to Thy honor and Thy glory, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

Mr. George Feit, of Indiana, was introduced by President Ochse and responded as follows:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Associated Charities.

The citizens of Indiana are glad to have you with them. We want you to feel that the town and its people are very much at your service. If you want to make us happy you will enjoy yourselves; you will kindly make yourselves at home, and help yourselves. If there is anything you want and don't see, ask for it. Whatever is ours is yours. We want you to like Indiana and its people. We know a lot of good things about ourselves and about our town, but it is written "Charity vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up." We feel that we must be charitable. So we must leave you to discover for yourselves all the good things about us and the things that are worthy of commendation, and for our shortcomings the mantle of true charity must cover the multitude of our sins.

We are glad that you have selected us, out of the many grand towns of this great Commonwealth, to be your host. We hope your convention will be pleasant and profitable. Pleasant to you and to us, and profitable to those who are the objects of your bounty. We realize the magnitude of the work in which you are engaged. We have some idea of the problems that must be solved. We know that your work is not all poetry and sentiment; that the problems with which you are confronted are for the most part hard and practical and unlovely, but we feel that you are constantly striving toward an ideal, and constantly approaching nearer to it, and we assume that ideal to be something like this—the administration of all the forces that aim to minister to God's poor, incompetent, and criminal in such a manner that the right help shall be ministered to every helpless one, the right inspiration and stimulus to every wayward one, to the end that all human wretchedness that may be healed by human help and kindness may have help and healing, and that the whole work may be inspired and directed by that spiritual charity so nobly defined by the Apostle Paul.

We believe your convention will speed the coming of the day of which the poet dreamed when he wrote—

"In silence
Steals on soft-handed charity,
Tempering her gifts that seem so free
By time and place,
Till not a woe the bleak world see,
But finds her grace."

We honor your practical workers in charity for the work you have done and for the good you are doing. We feel sure that through your efforts the sum total of human happiness has been increased, and that through your perseverance the sum total of human misery will from year to year grow less and less. No doubt it may still be said that "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," but it is comforting to know that there are so many men and women who, moved by divine love and pity, aspire to wipe away the tears of all the poor and weak and wronged. So we welcome you, not only for your own sakes, but for the sake of the noble work in which you are engaged; for the sake of the wretchedness which you have helped; for the sake of the homes you have saved; for the sake of the boys and girls you have taken from the paths that lead to vice and degradation; for the sake of the blind and the lame and the feeble-minded who are your wards; for the sake of unborn generations of the unfit and unfortunate whose lives will be made better and happier by reason of the power and inspiration that will go out from this convention here in old Indiana.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the name of the citizens of this town and community, I extend to you a most cordial welcome.

The remarks of Mr. Feit were received with hearty applause.

Mrs. S. J. Telford, of Indiana, was here introduced and gave the following address of welcome to the Ladies' and Children's Aid Societies, which was received with applause:

ADDRESS OF MRS. TELFORD.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

After listening the the earnest words of welcome to the men of this convention, representing as you do many phases of charitable and humane enterprises, I can very sincerely complement that welcome.

Your influence as an Association, and your individual endeavor, has left an impress upon our whole Commonwealth that is slowly but surely moulding into legal enactment statutes of blessings.

Generous as our welcome is to the men of this convention, yet they do not stand alone in devotion to the causes of humanity which your Association represents.

I see before me women not less devoted.

I have gleaned, from the proceedings of your former annual conventions that women have not only encouraged by their presence, but have entered deeply and with courage into your discussions.

Your present program leads us to anticipate that in this convention she is ready to supplement all your righteous efforts.

I have the honor and pleasure of extending to the ladies of this convention a welcome to our town.

You will perhaps miss much that you have enjoyed in other convention towns, but you will find here an interest in and an appreciation of your work, of which we are not ignorant.

You must know that your honorable Vice President, Mrs. Sue E. Williard, is one of us. She has given her life to those most in need of help and most responsive—the children.

As an official of the Children's Aid Society, and as the strong right arm of the Juvenile Court, this woman has shown to us what may be accomplished through a consecrated and unselfish life. The mission of the Children's Aid Society is altruistic.

You have been and are the good Samaritan in the lives of many children fallen by the way. Christ's illustration of love for humanity—a picture of His own life—His question and yours:

Can I do anything for you?

Can I share your burden?

Can I relieve you of your suffering?

Ladies of the convention, we appreciate your coming, and trust that your stay may be pleasant and your sessions profitable. We feel the uplift of your presence, and I am sure that this meeting will be a fine vision of the future in practical achievement.

ONE OF THESE DAYS.

Say! Let's forget it! Let's put it aside!

Life is so large and the world is so wide,

Days are so short and there's so much to do,

What if it was false, there's so much that's true!

Say! Let's forget it! Let's brush it away

Now and forever—so what do you say?

All the bitter words said shall be praise

One of these days.

Say! Let's forget it! Let's wipe off the slate,

Find something higher to cherish than hate,

There's so much good in the world that we've had

Let's strike a balance and cross off the bad.

Say! Let's forget it, whatever it be;
 Let's not be slaves when we ought to be free
 We shall be walking in sunshiny ways
 One of these days.

Say! Let's not mind it! Let's smile it away!
 Bring not a withered rose from yesterday;
 Flowers are so fresh by the wayside and wood.
 Sorrows are blessings, but half understood,
 Say! Let's not mind it, however it seems;
 Hope is so sweet and holds so many dreams;
 All of the sere fields with blossoms shall blaze
 One of these days.

Say! Let's not take it so sorely to heart,
 Hates may be friendships just drifted apart;
 Failure be genius not quite understood;
 We could all help folks so much if we would!
 Say! Let's get closer to somebody's side,
 See what his dreams are and know how he tried;
 Learn if your scoldings won't give way to praise
 One of these days.

Dr. Lewis Srodes, of Woodville, responded to the address of welcome. He was received with applause and said:

ADDRESS OF DR. SRODES.

Mr. President, Citizens of Indiana, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Should a claim to just a little modesty be permitted, it would justify a reluctance on my part in accepting this assignment. The response to the addresses of welcome that I have given in so many of the past conventions that were loaned to me by Mrs. Lindsey (whom I hope the citizens of Indiana will have the pleasure of meeting) have been used so often that I didn't dare to use them again, and the honor of responding to the address of welcome in Indiana has brought up such a flood of recollections of school days—and memories of school nights, with the pillow fights, the visits to the ice cream parlor that used to be near the entrance to the Normal School, has made it imperative that I institute a change at this time. It must be understood, however, that the good citizens of Indiana will not convey to Miss Leonard the idea that I am about ready to confess all—only that the days and nights I spent in Indiana at the State Normal were among the most pleasant and profitable in my life.

The problem that we bring with us is not a new one and its solution is about as easy as that of perpetual motion; nor is its solution the object of this Association, but instead of striving for what (though it might be ideal) is impossible, we can apply such methods as have been found to be entirely practical and avail ourselves of such features of the work of others that has shown results that are good in the cause of charity, has lightened the load of poverty, brightened the path of the unfortunate and brought the attention of the fortunate to the fact that Nature will demand a full return in striking a balance when the accounts for immoderate living are settled.

College, church, and State are looking in the same direction, and they are seeing more clearly to-day than ever before the force and truth of the following declaration: "For the poor shall never cease out of the land, therefore, I command thee, saying, open wide thy hand unto thy brother, to thy poor and to thy needy in the land." Every

community hears this command in some way or other during its development. The rural community may only find it necessary to answer this command as to the individual, but the village, the town, the city, and the State will find that, in proportion to their prosperity, the responsibility as to their poor must increase.

Fifty years ago \$50 would probably have relieved all the poor in Indiana County, but Indiana County has prospered and to-day she finds it necessary to open wide her hand and provide spacious buildings, called her County Home. Fifty years hence she will again tear apart her purse strings and proudly ask you to inspect her Department of Charities, in which will be located different institutions classified to suit the necessities of her sick and injured, insane, feeble-minded, and destitute—and her County Home will be a thing of the past.

This must not be construed as the dream of the idealist, but rather the change of ideas from that of the past to those of the present. What Western farmer dreamed fifty years ago, as he rode to town on horseback, that to-day he or his son would drive his auto over the same course.

The Puritan faith that implanted its feet firmly on the rock at Plymouth filtered through the centuries to follow until Indiana County added hope when she contributed her best blood in the dark days of the 60's in order that this Union might be preserved. And from every part of the great State of Pennsylvania, we come to join with the citizens of Indiana County in her efforts to advance the cause of the greatest of the virtues—Charity. And though Indiana has prospered and progressed, her new County Home would indicate that she knows that this great charity is not only a virtue, but a necessity.

We appreciate your generous hospitality and this Association can testify to the interest of Indiana County in this work by the faithful and efficient services of Mrs. Williard and many other zealous, earnest residents of Indiana County.

Great hopes are entertained that this annual meeting of the Association will mark an epoch in its history and Indiana will mark the place where the Conference of Charities and Correction and the Association of the Directors of the Poor were welded in fact as well as purpose. The biological conscience is being awakened to the possibilities of prevention, and should this meeting of representatives of Children's Aid, Directors of the Poor, and practical charity workers result in broader views and conceptions as to the best methods it will not have been in vain.

Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, of Chester County, responded as follows, on behalf of the ladies and Children's Aid Societies:

ADDRESS OF MRS. CLOUD.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen of the Convention.

I am surprised that the committee which made up this program allowed a Cloud to appear on the horizon of this convention so soon; but remember that "every cloud has a silver lining." Mine will be brevity. (Applause.)

On behalf of the ladies of the Children's Aid Society, we accept with pleasure the cordial greetings extended us by Mrs. Telford.

Most of you here to-day are familiar with the work of our organization, so I'll not consume the time with attempting to enter into detail.

We feel, however, that our work stands preeminent among all the various charities of the State.

All mankind's concern is Charity. Charity means sympathy, but sympathy does not count for much unless intelligently directed. So to those who have given their hearts and energies to this charitable work it seems they have given it to one of the most important of benevolent efforts.

It is gratifying to feel that a measure of success has crowned some effort toward elevating and improving the conditions of our unfortunate children, and some of these successes have been beyond the bounds of our greatest hope. Again, some of our cases are complicated and we do our work as best we can and trust the results to "Him who doeth all things well."

The main object of the Chester County Society, and its most important field of labor, is the work of placing children in permanent homes where their environments and the instruction and training they receive will make them good, industrious, self-supporting Christian men and women.

Every child is entitled to the benefit of such surroundings so then condemn no child, even of the most wretched parentage, for who can see what their lives will be twenty or thirty years hence?

I contend that every boy and girl has some good trait or quality, and here is where we, as members of the organization, can see that intelligent or even personal work is done to bring out this bit of goodness or sunshine that has hitherto been dormant, and a glimpse of happiness or sunshine does wonders for the child.

In fact, we all need sunshine—now, I don't claim to be a gleam of sunlight—and we should try to cultivate it.

The majority of persons in the State are deeply interested in our work, and it appeals more and more every year to the humane side of the people.

Again, let me thank you one and all for your charming welcome and we hope a great and deep interest will prevail in all our sessions, and that we will go from this convention with gratitude for the friendly and cheering words we have here heard.

President Ochse: In the language of one of my predecessors, "I am up against the real thing now." (Laughter.)

The President's address, which was as follows, was received with applause:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT OCHSE.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania.

It is needless to say that I heartily appreciate the great honor of being your presiding officer at this convention, and I most respectfully request the assistance of all the members of the Association in order that the business of this convention may be given due and careful consideration.

The hearty welcome that has just been extended to us on behalf of the citizens of Indiana assures me that our presence here is appreciated, and we earnestly request and cordially invite the the people of Indiana to attend and take part in our meetings. The Committee on Program has arranged for and selected speakers of note to address you on all subjects relating to the care and elevation of the poor and unfortunate, and I know their efforts will be pleasing and instructive.

Since our last convention the Legislature of Pennsylvania has held its biennial session, and your President, in company with the Solicitor for the Allegheny County Home, Mr. H. W. McIntosh, made several trips to Harrisburg, met with the different committees, and presented the bills proposed and indorsed at our last convention, but despite our efforts these bills did not become laws, nor were any laws passed benefiting our Association. It seems that only machine measures finally passed, and the Legislature evidently did not consider our laws as "machine made." The Chairman of the Committee on Law, Mr. Gould, was

also present at the session, and will doubtless explain in detail in his report the result of his efforts.

It would seem like a waste of your time for me to comment on any subject that is to be brought before this convention, as the able speakers selected by the Program Committee will no doubt enlighten you on the topics for discussion, but there are one or two suggestions that I would like to make.

The first is in regard to the new Association in this State, under the name of the Pennsylvania Conference of Charities and Corrections, which holds its meeting in Pittsburg in November next. I know that the majority of the active members of these two Associations regret this state of affair and would much prefer that only one Association of this character existed, and with the concentrated efforts of all interested in work of this kind, and better and greater work could be accomplished. I would propose as the solution, if, after full discussion, it meets with the approval of the members of this Association, that a committee of three or five be appointed, at the proper time, to meet with the other Association, or a similar committee from said Association, in an endeavor to consolidate, if possible, the two Associations. Dr. Little, President of the Pennsylvania Conference of Charities and Corrections, has promised to be present with us here and to discuss this matter, and I earnestly request our Association to give it careful consideration.

My other suggestion is an oft-repeated one, that of revising and codifying the laws of our State pertaining to poor and insane persons. Those of us who have been actually engaged in this worthy undertaking have many times been impressed with the inadequate and obsolete laws that pertain to our work and the necessity for immediate remedies, and my experience in the legal features pertaining to our work has almost convinced me that it would be a proper step for us to indorse the movement to have established in the State of Pennsylvania a court to be known as that of "Domestic Relations," having jurisdiction over matters, not only as suggested by the name, but over the poor and indigent insane.

During my connection with the work I have noticed some great differences. In former days the important feature of the work was the care of the poor, whilst to-day this has been reduced mostly to outdoor relief and is a difficult branch to take care of successfully in largely populated districts and should be systematized so that the best results may be obtained. In comparison, the most important feature of the work now is the care of the insane.

I have no doubt that ere this you will have knowledge of the fact that I failed to get the nomination at the primary election just held. After holding the office for nine years, the cry was "Give some one else a chance," and another element. Using political parlance, I was double-crossed. But such is the fate of a political officeholder—up this year and down the next, your friends victorious one election, or your opponents the next. And of such is the human race.

My relations with the Allegheny County Home have covered a period of nineteen years, and consequently I look upon the institution almost as a creature of my own, and I cannot but ask your indulgence for a moment to say a word or two about it. We have just completed at Woodville, which is about ten miles from Pittsburg on the Washington Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a group of buildings for the Department of the Poor, at a cost of \$533,000, which is complete in every detail, and I do not hesitate to say that it has no equal in this country. These new buildings were opened and dedicated on Saturday, September 9, 1911, and at the exercises there were over one thousand people present. The building, together with the hospital for the insane, Superintendent's residence, tuberculosis camp, stables, dairy, and power

plant, make our institution a very complete one, and of which I am justly proud. I cordially invite the members of this Association to visit and make a thorough inspection of our institution at any convenient time, and I feel quite certain that you will consider the time well spent and that your visit will not only be a pleasure to me during the short remaining term of my office, but also to the other Directors of the institution.

I again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me and assure you that my every wish and desire is for the success of this Association, and that the laudable purpose for which it was organized may be greatly furthered.

We will now proceed with the order of the day.

At the close of President Ochse's address, the Hon. H. Frank Eshelman, of Lancaster, was introduced and read the following very able and interesting paper:

PAPER BY THE HON. H. FRANK ESELMAN.

**Pennsylvania's Laws Pertaining to the Poor and Afflicted;
and Her Charities.**

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen.

The system of public care for the poor, the insane and the deficient in Pennsylvania and her public charities date from the foundation of the province.

Governmental care of the poor in Pennsylvania had its beginning in the Duke of York laws, adopted at Hempstead, Long Island, in 1664, when the Duke of York owned New York and was also later granted the land which is now Eastern Pennsylvania by his brother, King Charles II.

In 1676, shortly after Pennsylvania became a part of the possessions of the Duke of York, he caused the New York laws to be extended into, and to be enforced within, Pennsylvania (D. of Y. Laws, p 3).

Among those laws was the provision or law adopted in 1666, providing that each township and town should have eight Overseers of the Poor (do., p 44).

Immediately on Penn's arrival in 1682, in the "Great Law" passed at Chester, it was provided that all persons who fall into decay and poverty and are not able to maintain themselves should make complaint to the Justices of the County Court, who were compelled to make provision for such poor until the next court, and that then the said court should make provision for their future needs (do., p 115).

When Pennsylvania was taken out of Penn's hands in 1693, put under the British Crown, and was ruled by Governor Fletcher as Agent of the Crown, it was provided that a public stock for the support of the poor should be raised by levying six shillings a head on the people and one penny in a pound tax upon their property, and that the poor should be taken care of out of this money before anything else was paid (do., 221).

In 1700 Overseers of the Poor were first recognized, in a law passed that year re-enacting a law of 1693 (2 St. L., p 20). Then came the Act of 1706 (do., p 251), which provided that the Justices and two or more substantial inhabitants of each township, to be elected, should be the Overseers of the Poor of the township, and two or more townships were allowed to join in this establishment (do., 6 251). This act also provided a tax and made parents and grandparents, children and grandchildren responsible for each other's support. The act took in the poor, old, blind, lame, and impotent. The question of who were entitled to relief was to be decided by the Justices of the Quarter Sessions.

Then came the Act of 1718. This act sets forth that former laws were not adequate and allowed imposition upon the public. It required a year's residence to establish settlement of the pauper—that the pauper must wear on the shoulder of his right sleeve a large Roman letter "P" together with the first letter of the name of the county or city where he belonged in red or blue—that on refusal to do this relief would be withdrawn and the paupers might be set at hard labor in the workhouse twenty-one days (3 St. L., p 221).

Then came the law of 1735 (4 St. L., p 266). This act recites that the former laws for the relief of the poor and for punishing vagrants, rogues, and idle persons had not been effectual and that the inhabitants were not secured from being imposed on by rogues. It then provided that any one applying for relief must give full account of his residence for one year in the proper township and of all the particulars as to with whom he lived and the cause of his poverty, etc. It further set forth that the poor were very much increased in numbers and that the several rates of a penny a pound were necessary to provide for them. The act also complained that graft had crept in, viz: that the Overseers had supplied the paupers with provisions out of their own stores and shops and charged the public exorbitant prices and that the Overseers had paid unreasonable amounts to their friends for services done.

It seems that the Overseers encouraged rogues and vagabonds to apply for public support so that the Overseers might profit thereby, for the law also provided that if rogues and vagrants are taken in and cared for that the managers of all concerned shall suffer a fine of twenty shillings (4 St. L., p 266).

Then came the law of 1749, providing that the Overseers of the Poor could take gifts and legacies for the poor and manage the same so as to bring an income. Then followed laws providing that various fines—practically the fines for all minor offenses—should be appropriated toward the expense of taking care of the poor. Then in 1750 came the creation of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, (5 St. L., p 129); but as it was very largely intended for the care of insane persons we will speak of it when we trace up the growth of Pennsylvania's system for taking care of the insane. We will not discuss the Philadelphia poor and insane establishment, etc., except to notice a few of the earliest steps taken. In 1755 there was organized the "Contributors" to the relief and employment of the poor of Philadelphia (7 St. L., p 9). This was a public corporation in the nature of one of our modern charity associations, entitling all who should contribute ten pounds or over to membership therein, etc. About the same time the question of idle and vagabond persons imposing themselves upon the public as deserving paupers came up again; and therefore, a law was passed sentencing them to hard labor in the workhouse (7 St. L., p 78).

The next step in the development of the poor relief of Pennsylvania was the comprehensive Act of 1771 (8 St. L., p 75). This act again complained of the inefficiency of former laws. It provided that the Justices of each township and two or more selected inhabitants should be Overseers, and that in Philadelphia twelve selected men should be Overseers of the Poor. It also provided that these Overseers should get a stock of hemp, flax, thread, etc., and set the poor to work in each township to provide fabrics to be sold for their own support. Power was given the Overseers to contract for the use of a house or lodging, to keep, maintain, and employ the poor of each township, and take the proceeds of their labor and apply it toward their keep. To prevent graft, each township was to elect three Auditors who were to audit all accounts. It also provided that the poor authorities could seize the

property of any one deserting his wife and children and take it in trust to manage it for the family's benefit. Then followed the Act of 1777, which was a revival and improvement of the Act of 1771 (9 St. L., p 228).

This was followed by another supplement in 1779, which set out that the rate of poor tax was found entirely too low; and it provided that the Justices of any county, on the application of the Overseers of the Poor of any township should set a poor tax, not over seven shillings six pence a pound on property and not over six pounds a head, on all single freemen (10 St. L., p 32). These figures were high. The act was repealed in 1782. A little later there was an act passed providing that persons married for forty years should be relieved from paying any poor taxes (10 St. L., p 404). At the same time there was an act passed which set forth that extra assessments for the poor were found costly and that thereafter, the county, township, and poor district taxes should be apportioned and assessed according to the last State tax (10 St. L., p 140).

From this time up to the adoption of the Federal Constitution several laws were passed giving many fines to the poor authorities, to be applied to the relief of public paupers of our State.

Philadelphia by this time had her own system of poor relief well established. The State, therefore, proceeded to pass local laws creating each of many of the counties a poor district as a separate public corporation. Lancaster and Chester counties were each erected into such districts in 1798; and particularly a "house of employment" for the poor was provided for in each county, (5 Smith Laws, p 275).

And from 1798 onward, up to 1866, among others, the following counties were similarly erected into poor districts—Dauphin, Franklin, Bucks, Montgomery, and York in 1808, Fayette in 1822, Perry and Berks in 1827, Lebanon and Washington in 1830, Schuylkill in 1831, Columbia, Cumberland, Erie, and Westmoreland in 1839, Green and Lehigh in 1840, Lycoming, Bedford, Allegheny in 1841, McKean in 1843, Juniata, Beaver, Luzerne, Mifflin in 1844, Somerset and Blair in 1847, Wayne, Huntingdon and Tioga in 1850, Crawford in 1851, Montour in 1854, Carbon, Center, and Indiana in 1855, Lawrence in 1856, Lackawanna and Mercer in 1860, and Clarion in 1865.

In 1836 (P. L., p 539), there was enacted the first general poor law of Pennsylvania. It applied to all poor districts of our State whether county, township, city or borough, and it provided that every poor district should be compelled to furnish relief and employment to all legally settled paupers, and for these purposes to procure suitable places and stocks of material. It also provided that all male poor may be employed in opening and repairing the roads within the district. Much of this law is in force to-day.

In 1869 was erected the State Board of Public charities (P. L., p 90) with large powers. It was given complete supervision over all places and institutions where the poor, sick, insane, etc., are kept wholly or in part at public expense. It seems that at the time of creating the board the Legislature did not appreciate how important the question of insanity would become; and later experience showed the necessity of arming the Board with greater powers over insanity and lunacy.

We may observe here that this Board has the power, among others, "at all times to look into and examine the condition of charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions, financially and otherwise" and to "inquire into the methods of government and instruction," the condition of the buildings and all matters pertaining to the usefulness and good management" of the institutions under their care.

In 1876 there was enacted the act to require the Commissioners of each county to erect Poor Houses in all poor districts being counties, where there was no such house for maintenance and employment of the poor, and the Directors were required, upon completion thereof, to receive and employ the said poor (P. L., p 149). This extended only to cases in which counties were poor districts, and was necessary since the adoption of the Constitution of 1873, preventing local legislation. It was a general county poor law. This was supplemented by the Act of 1879, distinctly creating each county a poor district, but not allowing it to affect former local laws, under which in former times many townships were made and remained separate poor districts. The act provided distinctly for employment of all paupers, and that land, buildings, tools, machinery, and a stock of material should be provided for this purpose. It made employment compulsory, and required that the proceeds of the paupers' labor should be applied to the cost of their maintenance. It gave the County Commissioners control of the management and financing of the system and control of the property.

This act, in conjunction with that of 1876, constituted the best general law the State yet had. Its operation was limited because most of the counties had their local laws (and in some counties many of the townships had theirs), giving district Boards of Directors and Overseers of the Poor supreme control of the right to compel the County Commissioners to procure the financial supply which such Directors and Overseers called for.

Then came the Act of 1881, providing that where townships and boroughs were by local laws poor districts, and there was no county poorhouse, the boroughs and townships should build such poorhouses (P. L., p 120).

In 1885 a law was passed allowing Overseers of the Poor to contract for a house of lodging and employment and providing that the poor who refused to work should forfeit all relief (P. L., p 204). This was an amendment of the old Poor Law of 1836.

In 1889 the Commonwealth seemed to recognize that mixture of systems of poor relief in vogue in our State and the Legislature created a commission to revise and codify the laws relating to the poor of Pennsylvania. The commission was ordered to report a bill to be passed into a law at the session of 1891; but no such code ever passed. It is likely that this resulted because so many counties had local laws and were jealous of them and refused to give them up (P. L., p 140).

The same year (1889) the Department of Charities and of the Poor in Cities of the Third Class was created, giving such cities the supervision, care, and management of all almshouses, charities, and relief of the poor in such cities, subject to Councils (P. L., p 192). The object seemed to be to make the cities responsible for their own poor. This seems not to have any operation where counties by local or general law were separate poor districts, since the cities are parts of the counties.

In 1897 was enacted a law allowing the ancient township and borough poor districts to combine and also allowing those not having erected poor houses as required to do by the Act of 1881 to contract with the adjoining county poor district to take care of the poor of such townships and boroughs, for the same price per capita as it costs such county per capita to take care of its poor (P. L., p 222).

In 1905 was passed the hydrophobia act (P. L., p 92), providing assistance for poor suffering from that disease; in 1907 the act to relieve quarantined persons (P. L., p 285). In 1909 an act was passed giving Auditors, other than Township and County Auditors, the right to audit the accounts of poor districts (P. L., p 113). This would

seem to give the County Controller additional power to audit these accounts.

We may now summarize the growth of our poor relief system, as we have just detailed it, as follows: It was in the beginning strictly a township system. This Penn found in force when he arrived. He then put the system partly under the County Court, retaining the township unit feature, the Justices to ascertain what money was needed. When Penn in 1693 lost his government (about two years) a regular poor tax was laid. Later the Justices of the townships were added, making a joint Board of Township Overseers of the Poor. Nearly a score of years later (1718), the system having become corrupt and a mark for imposition, the Court took it under its more complete control. Vagrants and impostors were punished and the poor designated by a sleeve mark. At the same time legal settlement was defined and family responsibility (which was attempted in 1700) was again enforced. About a dozen years later control was again back in township Overseers and genuine graft appeared, so that still later (in 1735) a law was passed to prevent Overseers inducing vagrants to get upon the public, where the Overseers supplied them from their own stores. About 1750 laws giving fines to the keep of the poor began to be passed and the Pennsylvania Hospital for poor and insane was chartered. Ten years later the charity known as the "Contributors to Relief of the Poor" was created by law. Then, in 1771, the first serious idea of compelling the poor to work as a condition to being kept was instituted and punishment for wife desertion was established. The system which this act provided was also a township system, managed by the Justices of the Peace and elected Overseers. It was amended in 1779 by giving the Overseers the power to compel the Justices to raise the money called for. In this condition the system remained until after the Federal Constitution was adopted.

Then for the next seventy years inroads upon the township system were made by local acts passed, making perhaps three-fourths of the counties of Pennsylvania each separate poor districts and requiring the townships to turn their poor over to the new districts.

Every one of these acts required first of all that the poor kept at public expense must all work and produce toward their keeping. This was as compulsory as that the public give them relief.

In 1836 came the general law still further emphasizing the work-house feature and providing that male paupers should be put to road making, whether they were under county or township care.

Then in 1869 came the great supervisory agent of the State, the Board of Charities, with power to compel almost every other agency to heed and fear them—an agency of our Government, which, if it had the machinery, could crush out all the wastefulness, inefficient management, and graft of the whole system—and a power without which the cumbrous and mammoth system of our State could not run or be handled—since no other efficient or properly equipped agency of supervision exists.

Then came the modern county system established by the acts of 1876 and 1879, which threw power into the County Commissioners' hands that they needed for protection of the county against badly managed finances of the poor system, giving them not only financial but also partly administrative control of the poor relief and making a live Superintendent of the poor district with power and a force of employees (who were compelled to obey him), the responsible head of the institution. This could apply only where no local laws governed—a rather small part of our State. It also dispensed with a Board of Directors.

Then in 1889 effort was made to abolish the fragments of the township, the local act, and the general act systems and codify the whole poor establishment of the State in one system, which failed. So that to-day the hybrid system (with the addition of a third-class city system from which nothing is heard, and a Philadelphia and Pittsburg system) is still in force. It is working fairly well, but is extravagant out of proportion to what the State should expend for the relief of pauperism and out of proportion to the good done.

An early phase of poor relief in our State which the free school system has swept away was that of public education of poor children. Penn provided for this at the foundation of his province, in part. In 1800 a law for such education was passed and again another in 1802. The latter law compelled all teachers of private schools to receive children of the poor at public expense (P. L., p 235). Every township and borough in Pennsylvania were required to ascertain the children whose parents were too poor to pay to have them educated. This was to be done by the Overseers of the Poor, who were to give notice to the parents that such provision was made, and a poor tax was levied for the purpose. In 1804 the law was extended for three years (P. L., p 298). In 1824 the law was amplified by an act providing that each township, borough, and ward should elect three "Schoolmen," who were to receive lists of all poor children between six and fourteen years of age from the Assessors, who were to make the lists. The Schoolmen were to furnishing schooling, books, and visit the schools and see that the pauper children were treated in all respects as children whose parents paid for them (P. L., p 137). This act was repealed two years later. In 1826 the duty was by law put upon the County Commissioners to make annual return of all children educated at public expense. The amount paid for education of the poor of Pennsylvania in 1828 (outside of Philadelphia) was \$26,000. Lancaster County paid \$6,564.00 (3 Haz. Reg., p 165). All this was set aside by the free school system. I have noticed it here simply as one phase of poor relief, now happily ended. But as late as 1840 there was a law requiring the Directors of the Poor of Cumberland County to fix the time of the schooling of poor children put out as apprentices (P. L., p 748). And in 1843 an act was passed to provide for the education of the poor in the non-accepting school districts of the Commonwealth (P. L., p 77).

We now turn to the Pennsylvania system for the care of the insane and mentally deficient generally. Here, too, Penn found provision made for these unfortunates. The Duke of York law was extended into our province in 1676. The law provided that each township should take care of its "distracted" persons and that several townships could combine to do so (D. of Y., p 58).

Other vague provisions were made by law during the provincial times, but not much was accomplished.

The first effort to alleviate insanity in a public way in Pennsylvania (and especially insanity among the poor) was in the creation by law of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1750. The act sets out that saving and restoring useful and laborious members of a community is a work of public service and that in "many parts of Pennsylvania there are languishing poor persons in disorder of mind and have no skillful surgeons to cure them." The act then provides that all who subscribe ten pounds to establish a hospital for relief of lunatics and other distempered poor may assemble and elect twelve managers to make rules, etc., for the corporation, and when they have contributed two thousand pounds, the province would furnish two thousand pounds more to build a hospital, etc. (5 St. L., p 129). By 1828 this institution had 887 inmates, the members having reached about three hun-

dred up to 1810 and thereafter rapidly increased (1 Haz. Reg., p 326).

The care of the insane thus, contrary to the care of the poor, started in Pennsylvania as a State function—the care of the poor as a township function.

Following the lead of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1750, an act was passed in 1841 to establish an asylum for the insane of Pennsylvania (P. L., p 57). The building was to accommodate three hundred patients and \$120,000 was to be loaned for the purpose. It was to be governed by nine Trustees, and the Courts of the State were entitled to commit the insane to the asylum; and besides, all authorities having care of the poor were to have authority to send insane paupers to the asylum and pay for the treatment of them. Thus before this time insane paupers were kept with other paupers. In 1845 the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital was created and each county was entitled to send insane thereto in the ratio of their insane population (P. L., p 440). In 1854 a Miners' Asylum was erected (P. L., p 318).

From this time on the creation of State and semi-State institutions for the care and cure of the insane became so various that it would be folly to follow them up.

The next great step in making provision for the insane after the different asylums were created was the creation of the State Board of Charities in 1869.

In its power and duty to examine into the conduct of charitable and correctional institutions receiving State aid, it had power over asylums and hospitals and it did good work along these lines, but needed wider powers along the line of insanity, etc.

From 1869 onward, State hospitals for insane were being established, such as that for the Southeastern District of Pennsylvania, at Norristown, in 1876 (P. L., p 121), and others.

Then, in 1883, came the great boon for the insane of our State in the amendment of the law creating the Board of Charities, and especially in creating within the Board the "State Committee on Lunacy" (P. L., p 21). This act gave the Board supervision over all places or houses where any persons of unsound mind is detained wherever the occupant of the house receives any compensation, and over all houses or places where more than one insane person is detained with or without compensation. Other large powers were given to the Committee on Lunacy of said Board putting the sick and insane completely under their supervision. Later the same year was passed the County Support Act (June 13th, P. L., p 92), which gave the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities the right to transfer any indigent insane person from the county institutions to the State hospitals at not over \$3.50 cost a week, of which the county should pay not over \$2.00.

Under the act some of the local insane were cared for at home and some in the State institutions.

Thus remained the conditions until 1889, when the county's share of keeping its insane in State hospitals was fixed at \$1.75 a week; and power was given the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, at its discretion, to transfer all indigent insane from State hospitals or asylums back to the almshouses, poorhouses, and prisons of the counties where they belonged (P. L., p 258). This exactly reversed the policy of the Act of 1883 and is known as the County Care act. This policy carried out to its full extent would, of course, require the local authorities to build their own asylums and keep their own insane, and many counties proceeded to do so to their sorrow, since the county will lay out more money per capita, even with the State aid considered, for keeping its insane at home than the \$1.75 per week which the county was compelled to pay per capita to State hospitals.

Then came another County Care act of 1895, providing that counties which take care of their own insane shall have contributed by the State the amount that by the act of 1883 was given to State hospitals by the State toward keeping the counties' insane, viz: One-half of the weekly cost, not over \$2.00 (P. L., p 321).

Then followed the Act of 1907, providing that where insane are kept in a State hospital, the county where the insane belong shall pay \$1.75 a week to their support and the State shall pay the balance, not over \$2.50 a week (P. L., p 153). This was followed by the Act of 1909, which provides that poor districts taking care of their own insane shall receive from the State the same allowance given by the State to State hospitals by the Act of 1907, viz: the total expense per capita over \$1.75 a week (which the county must pay) the excess, however, not to be over \$2.50 per week (P. L., p 533).

This is the situation as it now stands. The counties may take care of their own insane under the supervision of the State Board of Charities, and shall pay \$1.75 per week per capita towards their keep and the State will pay the balance, contributing to the county not over \$2.50 a week additional. And by the Act of 1889 the Board of Charities can send to the counties and compel them to keep their own insane.

About the only comment to make upon the insane establishment of Pennsylvania is that, from the time that the State awoke to the sense of a necessity to separate the insane from the other poor and to give them treatment such as likely would restore a large number of them, about 1840, it has done a marvelous work. The number of insane is greater than the number of paupers and their case is more serious. This the State realized and early assumed the right, though at the expense of local authorities, to treat them scientifically and to do this, took charge of them while it left the paupers in local care. The State built scores and scores of large and small hospitals and asylums in different sections of the State to treat the different forms of insanity and deficiencies, mental and physical, including the blind, the deaf, and the dumb, and therefore had laws enacted giving it the right to remove from local authorities the afflicted, who needed superior care. It erected a powerful Board of Charities and gave it plenary power and control of the whole question of insanity, lunacy, disease, deficiency, restraint of crime, etc., and power to compel all local authorities and municipalities to yield to it and obey it. The State, finding its institutions overflowing with the thousands of insane and mental deficient, next secured laws to send back to local authorities such as were advisable to be sent back, and finally for over two scores of years has been appropriating immense sums in these latter years, reaching many millions annually, to care for and cure these unfortunates. And in addition to this it now obligates itself to pay not over \$2.50 a week per capita to the county and other local poor authorities which take proper care of their own insane.

The seriousness of this situation of the insane cannot be over estimated. The indigent insane supported in whole or in part by the State has more than doubled in the last twenty years. In 1890 the number treated was 7,399, in 1900 it was 11,249, and in 1910, at the end of September, the number was 15,358. The appropriation for the indigent insane rose from \$400,000 in 1890 to \$2,000,000 in 1910. And during the last twenty-five years the aggregate appropriated and consumed in this one item of State government has been \$20,215,000.

The Legislature of 1909 appropriated for the period of 1909 to 1911, for the use of the Harrisburg, Warren, Danville, Norristown, Wernersville, and Dixmont hospitals for the insane, and for the

Homeopathic and Criminal hospitals and for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic Asylums of Spring City, Polk, and Elwyn, and for the Epileptic colony of Oakbourne, and for the Philadelphia Hospital \$6,088,966.

For 1911-13 the sum is still larger and it is probable that the appropriations toward State, semi-State, and private purely charitable institutions will reach about \$15,000,000 or \$7,500,000 annually. That is about the same as has been annually appropriated to the Common and Normal schools of the Commonwealth. The aggregate appropriations from 1850 have reached the sum of \$98,000,000.

Besides this the local authorities caring for their insane at home, spend about as much as the State appropriates for the keep of the insane.

Pennsylvania is looking after this tremendous problem of her insane, deficient, and criminals in a manful way—a charity of such magnitude as staggers appreciation. Nearly all of it is committed visitorially or supervisorily to the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. In their preliminary report for the years of 1911-12 they astound us all. Of State institutions there are twenty-one under their supervision, which for maintenance and buildings will need \$6,000,000 for the two years mentioned; semi-State charities, eight which will need \$1,500,000; hospitals, 152 which will need nearly \$120,000; homes, 111 which will need nearly \$1,000,000. And when we consider the fact that local authorities contribute about as much as the State donates to the asylum and hospital needs, and that there are scores more of similar institutions in Pennsylvania endowed so that they do not need public aid, we get some idea of the awful infliction humanity is suffering under the rate at which our rapid, reckless, destructive, nerve-racking, modern life and pace are breaking us down. And with all this we have not covered the field. We are awakening to realize that a whole new establishment is needed. Institutions exist for the care of the paupers, the cure of the insane, weak-minded, blind, the deaf and dumb, the sick, for the correction of the criminal, for the unfortunate and unfathered infants, for children under four years old, for friendless children. But for the help and restraint of the bad boys and girls, the abandoned and destitute children, nothing yet has appeared but the Juvenile Court and the reformatory. Something different from children's homes and almshouses are needed for these. A system of foster-homes, placing in private homes, is needed for these. A young woman's reformatory is needed. More complete control and restraint of imbeciles is needed, especially restraint of procreation. The feeble minded institutions are overcrowded and about 2,500 of the ordinary feeble-minded are mixed in with the insane. These and epileptics should be separated and be put into some industrial plant, so as to become producers. There are 18,000 feeble-minded in the State, 7,000 of them women of child bearing ages.

The burden of the State could be made lighter by extension of county care of the insane with proper appropriation by the State to assist. It would take less public money. All State institutions require more money per capita to care for an insane person than local institutions.

The State of Pennsylvania has come to the point, too, where she must choose between neglecting a large percentage of her insane and unfortunates entirely, or being satisfied with a less expensive care and treatment put upon each. Too many attendants and too expensive equipment is demanded in our modern day to enable all to be benefited. Which shall it be—a fair degree of care and comfort and attendance and treatment of all the insane, thus providing for all, or the most modern and complete care for some, with supernumerary attendants, doc-

tors, and nurses for the benefit of some, leaving a large percentage unprovided for? We cannot do both.

We must make our unfortunates do more work. The advocacy by the President of the Board of Public Charities that workhouses in counties or groups of counties be re-established is excellent. In the old days before polite effeminacy set in and before guards and attendants and nurses became too lazy and independent to do a full day's work and honestly earn their pay, work was gotten out of the poor and insane wards of the State. I have stated earlier in this address and have shown historically that in former times these institutions were workhouses. But now guards and attendants are in uniform and are military-looking fellows, immaculate and afraid to touch dirt or to get any callous on their hands because there is inconvenience in keeping the wards at work. The result is that the quarries opened by paupers fifty years ago gape at the sun, while the demand for crushed stone to make concrete is so great that twenty-five per cent of the demand is forever unsatisfied.

In my own county, where a concrete curb was to be constructed along the jail pavement, 120 feet long, I agreed as Controller to the same being done on proposals for bids, announcing that bidders must specify the price per hour they will deduct for jail labor contributed. The successful bidder allowed ten cents per hour. When the bill came in the gross cost was \$201 less \$1.20 for jail labor. We had a right to expect a credit of at least \$50. But the excuse was that only one of the 100 prisoners in the jail could dig a straight ditch and none could help to mix concrete or wheel stone or sand. The truth is it was too much trouble for the guards to take the men out to do the work and to watch them. It is a sample of the disinclination of paupers and criminal authorities to get work out of the public objects of charity and correction.

As we have just stated, a principal weakness of the public poor, insane, and charity establishments of our State and country is the unproductiveness of the whole system. It does not follow that because one has become a pauper that he has a right to be lazy—nor one who has become old and feeble is justified in being excused from all useful occupation—nor that one who is insane may demand that his mind and hands be idle. Work is a better cure than anything else.

The central ideas in all the old laws establishing poor districts and poorhouses was that they should be "workhouses" or "houses of employment." The very titles of old acts show this. But in modern days this industrial view seems to be dropped and the poorhouse has become a place to hang around till death—a place to sit around and drowse until the end. I never will agree to the idea that those in the poorhouse are entitled to fare better than the worst off of those outside. It is wrong in principle—undeserved. It is an inducement to go there. Pride does not restrain, for the strata of society who land there have little pride.

I know of one institution that in 1910 consumed nearly \$90,000, contributing thereto from its farm of about ninety acres \$7,000, leaving a net cost of \$82,500, paid by the State, the county, and the relatives of the paupers, the sick, and the insane. This is too small an amount contributed toward so immense an outlay.

It seems to me that an unlimited quantity of beans might be grown and which the paupers could shell during the winter, so that instead of buying soup beans, each county might sell 1,000 bushels or more—that garments might be made by the women, not only for the inmates of the almshouse, but for prisoners in the jail, the children of children's homes, the charges of the county boarded out, etc., and all mattresses and bed sheets, towels, and every bit of such articles used in jails, children's homes, etc. Robust insane should do heavy work on the farm and take out stone for market, etc.

I believe that a cottage plan of establishment may be cheaper than great towering buildings, with thick walls, fire escapes, steps, massive engines, etc. And in fact, a system of boarding out a certain percentage of county charges the same as the children are put out, and as outdoor relief is furnished, would in some cases be economical. Practically one-fourth of the cost is salary and much of this would be saved by extending the outdoor system. Coal in a big plant costs fully \$10 per head per year. There are families of six or eight warmed a whole year for \$20 or about \$3 or \$4 a head.

As an illustration of the costliness of a central plant, take an instance where the number cared for was about 575 daily, including those cared for outside the buildings and in other institutions—there being 257 insane, 83 hospital patients, 172 paupers, and 63 sick insane, children, etc., boarded out and cared for. The per capita cost per year net was \$143.50, or \$2.76 a week, and gross \$156.50 a year, or \$3 weekly. Deducting the cost of boarding and temporary and permanent relief to the 63 cared for out of the buildings, \$5,208, we have approximately \$85,000 gross consumption by the remaining 512, or \$77,300 net consumption, being an outlay of about \$3.20 a week gross, or about \$3 a week net.

Thus we see that the whole 575 or 512 in the building contributed practically nothing to their support, for, on a wholesale plan, boarding and care can be furnished at \$3 or \$3.20 a week, especially bed and board of the character to which public wards are entitled.

And the illustration I give is from one of the most carefully and economically conducted institutions of the State.

Let me conclude with these parting reflections:

Inasmuch as the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities has complete supervisory control of financial and administrative management of all our charitable institutions to which public money is appropriated, they should by all means take under their strict care the method of purchasing supplies and compel wholesale competitive buying in all cases and remove these asylums and homes of the unfortunate inmates and the unfortunate public from politics by cutting off the appropriation of public money wherever the most economical system is not arrived at—buying wholesale. The Board has power now to punish or have punished any waste of public money. They ought to have a bureau to take charge of the finances of all these institutions and have the power to determine whether or not to allow instalments of appropriations to be paid until proof of satisfactory and economical expenditure of former instalments has been made. They should have the power to order the discharge of supernumerary employees where an institution is practically overloaded with parasites and sinecures unnecessarily drawing public revenue. This power I think they do have.

I think the Board one of the most excellent agencies in all the maze of governmental functions of Pennsylvania, but I submit they are woefully lacking in their control of the financial economy of our charities. They devote most of their attention to the getting money and little of it as a brake on expenditures. They have their hands full looking after the medical and sanitary and curative and restorative end of the job and not upon the political economy of the system.

I believe also that the Board, as well as all who are in the oversight and Directorate of these penal and charitable institutions, must turn their attention to a fully developed industrial side or we will consume the heart out of the public and all become paupers. There is practically no scientific thought on that phase of Pennsylvania's public penal and charitable system to-day. The workhouse has fallen into decay. The poor, the criminal, the weak-minded, the insane all must help to sustain themselves and help hard. Neither age nor weakness should excuse them. God knows, enough of both aged and sickly people outside who

are laboring to support their families. The best public thinkers of our State must work out a plan that will produce results of a great money value—products by the inmates that will offset their parasitic consumption of the public stock without return.

The pendulum of public opinion is again swinging away from boards of directors and boards of inspectors and toward management by County Commissioners and the Court. A jail law abolishing useless jail boards is now on our books. The President of the Board of Charities says Poor Boards are useless. I will not give my opinion on it. I will say that several Judges agree with the President of the Board of Charities. I will also say that the great preponderance of public thought also insists that both jail and poor boards are no longer needed.

Both Judges and County Commissioners have had substantial additions to their salaries and they might as well earn them by some additional duties. As it now is there is division of authority between Commissioners and boards. This is not wise.

If there should come abrogation of Boards of Directors, then the chief concern would be an efficient Superintendent with power to make underlings respect and obey him.

And this brings me to another very vital head. No institution should have two managers—they will antagonize and be jealous of each other. It also makes useless expense. One man should be in supreme control, Steward or Superintendent. All others should be subordinate.

But Pennsylvania has a greater task on hand, that of taking adequate care of the criminals, paupers, insane, delinquent, deficient, wayward, dissolute, deserted, profligate, and other evil-minded, dangerous, disreputable, helpless, outcast, and afflicted wrecks of humanity. Our diseased civilization, with its damnable and extravagant tendencies, its gambling and grafting spirit in everything from marriages to the stocks of giant monopolies—its mad race and rush and nerve-wracking pace—must be purified and be taught to stop making the hordes of unfortunates whom it strikes down and then is not allowed to kill, but must pick up again and try to nurse back to health. The problem is getting too big. Our attention must be turned to preventing rather than to curing. Back of it all we must find the means to make factory laws unnecessary by keeping girls in the home. We must stop dissolving the family by making marriage and divorce both difficult—by reviving family pride and adhesiveness, making it keep its skeletons in its closets and its children at home, by refusing to allow the family to load on the public every inconvenience it desires to get rid of. Our drift is toward Socialism. The central principle of Socialism is that we may all be paupers, or at least public charges.

Old Pennsylvania is a great State. Her laws relating to the poor and afflicted and her charities are a glory and honor to her sons. Her munificence for the worthy objects of restoring the demented and the sick, reforming the criminals, and relieving the paupers are fairly adequate to the serious duty of the uplift which is incumbent upon her. But Pennsylvania has a higher duty than to boast of her charity. The great size of a charity and pauper fund is not a thing to gloat and glory over. They are the registers of the degree of decay and crime and hardship and shortcoming and sin in the body of the people—the cancer on the fair brow of the body politic. Pennsylvania may feel she is doing her duty when she eases the sufferer, but she will merit the "Well done, good and faithful servant," only when she cures the condition which caused the cancer.

Mr. Eshelman's paper was received with applause, and President Ochse said: I am sure that we all congratulate Mr. Eshelman on the magnificent paper that he has given us.

Col. E. P. Gould, of Erie, here addressed the convention on "What Legislation Was Enacted by the Recent Legislature" as follows:

ADDRESS OF COL. GOULD.

In assigning my subject the Program Committee must have intended to introduce a little of the humorous with the more serious features of the convention. When we remember that there were introduced in the last Legislature about 3,000 bills, and that about one-third of them were enacted into laws; and when you consider the subject given me and then turn to the last page of the program and read, "Papers, discussions, and reports will be limited to fifteen minutes," you will understand how great the joke really is.

The lawyers of Pennsylvania have been practicing law all this year without knowing what the law is. The Legislature enacted about 950 different laws, and among them was an act requiring that the Session Laws should be printed in two volumes, one to contain the general laws and the other the appropriation bills.

I was permitted to examine an advanced copy of the first volume a little while last Saturday for the first time, so that you will not expect a very accurate or detailed statement of the legislative work.

I suppose the Program Committee did not expect me to refer to what legislation was enacted, except so far as it related to the subjects that we are interested in, and I will confine myself to that portion of the enactments. There have been local laws passed to which I shall barely refer. The city of Philadelphia has commenced the building of a large institution for the care of the feeble-minded and epileptics in that city, and two local hospitals in the State have by the passage of laws been turned over to the State. Heretofore the acts of Assembly have been numbered from 1 to the end in the order in which they became laws, but by publishing them in two volumes and separating the general laws from the appropriation bills it became necessary to drop out the numbering, and now you can cite an act only by giving the page of the Session Laws on which it is printed. I want to say, to the attorneys especially, and to all others present, that all the influence they can exert should be used to compel the Legislature to chapter the laws passed and require them to be cited in court by the chapter number. I will now call your attention to the following acts of Assembly of 1911:

On page 64 is an act which prohibits the exhibition of immoral pictures.

On page 66 is an act which provides for the burial of unclaimed bodies unfit for anatomical purposes.

On page 103 is a supplement to an act creating a bureau of health in cities of the second class providing for the destruction of buildings dangerous to the public health.

On page 112 is an act which provides that estates passing to adopted children shall not be liable to an inheritance tax.

On page 177 is an act which gives to the mother in certain cases the right to the services of minor children which the father now possesses.

On page 539 is an act which relates to the adoption of adult persons as heirs.

On page 543 is an act which provides that in certain cases the support of minors may be imposed upon the county by the Juvenile Court.

On page 623 is an act which gives to County Commissioners the power to appropriate money for maintenance of indigent tuberculosis patients in any hospital in the county incorporated for the purpose of treating residents of the county for that purpose.

On page 649 is an act which empowers poor law officers, in their discretion to appropriate money to corporations organized to give medical care to paupers injured or sick.

On page 671 is an act which prohibits pawnbrokers from making loans to minors under 16 years of age.

On page 676 is an act which provides for the support of minors who have been or may hereafter be committed to institutions outside of the State by the Juvenile Court.

On page 677 is an act which provides for fire drills in factories where women and children are employed; and

On page 294 is an act which requires fire drills in the public schools.

On page 834 is an act which provides for the erection of Memorial Halls in the several counties at the expense of the public, in honor of the soldiers, sailors and marines of the Civil and other wars.

On page 836 is an act which provides for the disposition and payment of costs in Juvenile Court cases.

On page 854 is an act which provides for the regulating and licensing in cities of the third class of persons boarding, for pay or otherwise, children under three years of age.

On page 927 is a resolution constituting a commission to report a plan for the segregation, care, and treatment of feeble-minded and epileptic persons.

On page 928 is an act which provides for the licensing and regulation of midwives and the practice of midwifery.

On page 959 is an act which provides for the better care, support, etc., of dependent, neglected and incorrigible children under sixteen years of age by giving power to the Court to enforce orders of support.

On page 973 is an act that provides a method of enforcing orders of maintenance.

On page 979 is an act which safeguards life and property in the coal mines of the State.

On page 983 is an act that amends an act to further regulate the ages at which minors may be employed in and about the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

On page 986 is an act which regulates the compensation of Directors of the poor in districts wholly within the county.

On page 1052 is an act that fixes the time of electing Directors and Overseers of the Poor and their terms of office.

On page 1067 is an act that regulates the exhibiting or using of moving pictures, and providing for the examination and approval of the films, etc.

On page 1090 is an act that abolishes the commission appointed to select a site and build an institution for the feeble-minded and epileptic, which was located at Sping City, Chester County, Pa., and directing the Board of Trustees to complete the buildings and manage the institution.

On page 1111 is an act which authorizes Directors of the Poor to purchase and equip hospitals for the care and treatment of indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

On page 1111 is an act that requires Overseers of the Poor in second class townships, upon petition, to care for and maintain cemeteries to be paid for out of the poor fund.

On page 1119 is an act which prohibits the Legislature from making any appropriation to any unincorporated institution of charity or correction which is organized after the passage of the act.

It is a matter of congratulation that the institution for feeble-minded and epileptics at Spring City, Chester County, has been completed and turned over to the Trustees without any scandal connected

with its erection, such as has been so widespread over the location and erection of the Homeopathic State Hospital for the treatment of the insane which was located in Lehigh County.

During the last session of the Legislature I see that appropriations were made to two county branches or auxiliary societies of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania. While this shows the push and influence of these local societies, yet it is in my opinion a very bad policy for the auxiliary societies to ask for appropriations directly to them. The better way, it seems to me, would be for the general society to ask for an appropriation, which when obtained should be distributed to the auxiliary societies according to a plan agreed upon, based upon the necessities of each of the subsidiary societies according to the work it is doing.

At the close of Col. Gould's address Mrs. Bowie, Vice President of the Western Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society arose and stated that in two counties the auxiliary societies had obtained appropriations. That this action on their part was disapproved by the general society, and she further stated that both of said local societies were now independent, and no longer connected with the general society.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE FLOOD AT AUSTIN.

Mr. Colborn here offered the following resolutions as to the sufferers from the flood at Austin and Costello, which, upon motion, were adopted:

Whereas, On the 30th of September, 1911, one of the greatest and direct calamities befell the citizens and community of the villages of Austin and Costello, Potter County, Pa., since the terrible disaster of the Johnstown Flood on the 30th of May, 1889, whereby these two peaceful villages were entirely destroyed and almost wiped from the face of the map, and by which more than one hundred lives were swept into destruction, and over six million of dollars of property destroyed and upward of one thousand more people maimed and wounded and left homeless and destitute on account of the great flood caused by the breaking of the dam of the Bayless Paper Company, spreading ruin and devastation throughout the peaceful valley of the Sinnemahoning;

And, whereas, The survivors of this great disaster have been left without homes and without the necessities and comforts of life, upon the heels of winter. The suffering of the good citizens must have been and will be severe in the extreme, while sickness and pestilence follow in the wake of this terrible disaster; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, in convention met, that we do most sincerely and with saddened hearts extend our greatest sympathy and lament for those who have been bereft of fathers, mothers, sisters, relatives, and friends, whose lives without warning were wiped out and went down into a watery grave.

Resolved, That we petition the God of the heavens and earth, and the Father of Goodness, Love, and Mercy, that He who doeth all things well, who hath blessed our goodly land and led the inhabitants through trials and distresses, that we beseech Him in this, the time that a great calamity has befallen the citizens of these two villages, that He will look with mercy upon them; that He will comfort the hearts of the living who have been bereft of parents, brothers, sisters, and friends; that He will heal the broken hearts and bind up the bruised spirits; that He will bless them in store and stay all future pestilence or diseases that may follow in the wake, and will, in His love and mercy, gather together those that have perished into His everlasting kingdom, into that mansion not made by hands, eternal in the heavens.

Resolved, That we recommend to the various Boards of Directors of the Poor and charitable institutions and Children's Aid Societies that they cheerfully make liberal donations toward relieving the suffering of these people and that they open their homes for the widows and orphans.

Resolved, That we petition the Governor of the Commonwealth to make provision for supplies to these people, and to the citizens of the Commonwealth to contribute money and other articles to care for them during the winter, and to restore shelter and homes for the future.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the proceedings of this convention and in many newspapers of the State; that one copy be sent to the Governor of the Commonwealth and to the Burgesses of the towns of Austin and Costello.

Mr. Colborn: In token of our respect, I move that this convention do now adjourn.

The convention was here adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order by President Ochse at 2 p. m.

The delegates were favored with a very beautiful vocal solo by Miss Cogswell, accompanied by Miss King. It was so much enjoyed that an encore was demanded, and Miss Cogswell gave the song "Will o' the Wisp."

President Ochse here announced the appointment of the following committees:

COMMITTEE ON PLACE OF MEETING—A. P. Childs, Luzerne; N. Boyd Wilson, Lycoming; C. G. Kauffman, Mifflin; Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Warren; J. W. Leiman, Franklin; Isaac Rodgers, Carbondale; Dr. Black, Venango.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS—Fred Fuller, Esq., Scranton; A. O. Smith, Erie; Mrs. A. P. Bowie, Fayette; A. L. Brubaker, Lancaster; Mrs. S. Williard, Indiana; John L. Smith, Chester; George H. Butler, Esq., Luzerne.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS—D. A. Makin, Luzerne; J. M. Marshall, Indiana; P. H. Bridenbaugh, Blair; Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Kenneth Square; Edwin D. Solenberger, Philadelphia; Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Woodville; H. Frank Eshelman, Esq., Lancaster.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—H. F. Yost, Somerset; J. A. Gray, Cambria; Charles S. Snyder, Philadelphia.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES.

Names of Delegates in attendance at the Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, at Indiana, Pa., October 10, 11, and 12, 1911:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Allegheny County Home—Henry W. Ochse, Etna, Pa., Director and President of Association; James McB. Robb, Director, Oakdale, Pa.; William Bennett, Director, Braddock, Pa.; S. W. Lea, Superintendent of County Home, Woodville, Pa.; Mrs. H. W. Ochse, Mrs. James McB. Robb, Mrs. William Bennett, Visitors. Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane, Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY—G. A. Hillegass, Director, Buffalo Mills; John A. Henderson, Steward, Bedford, Pa.; Carrie S. Henderson, Matron.

BLAIR COUNTY—Prof. P. H. Bridenbaugh, Steward of Home, Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Dr. H. J. Somer, Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Philip Hartzog, Director, Carrolltown, Pa.; John Cunningham, Director, Nant-y-Glo, Pa.; Conrad Bader, Director, Johnstown, Pa.; J. A. Gray, Steward of Home, Ebensburg, Pa.; Mrs. J. A. Gray, Matron; Elizabeth Bader, Mrs. P. Hartzog, Mrs. John Cunningham, Visitors.

CHESTER COUNTY—John L. Smith, Director, Chester Springs, Pa.; Levi S. Thomas, Director, Malvern, Pa.; Davis Garrett, Steward, Embreeville, Pa.; Mrs. Davis Garrett, Matron.

ERIE COUNTY—Charles F. Loesel, Director, Erie, Pa.; John O. Smith, Erie, Pa.; James Henry, Steward of Home, Erie, Pa.; Col. E. P. Gould, Solicitor and Assistant Secretary of the Association, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. E. P. Gould, Visitor; Ira E. Briggs, Stenographer, Erie, Pa.

FAYETTE COUNTY—Mrs. A. P. Bowie, Secretary of Children's Aid Society, Uniontown, Pa.

GREENE COUNTY—G. W. Chapman, Director, Waynesburg, Pa.; Frank Grove, Director, Waynesburg, Pa.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—C. M. Funk, Director, Waynesboro, Pa.; John L. Brindle, Director, Mercersburg, Pa.; Jacob Lehman, Director, Chambersburg, Pa.; Philip Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg, Pa.; Mrs. Philip Hollar, Matron; John L. Black, Treasurer, Chambersburg, Pa.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY—J. H. Meyers, Director, Shirleysburg, Pa.

INDIANA COUNTY—A. F. Bowman, County Commissioner, acting as Director, Indiana, Pa.; J. L. Marshall, County Commissioner; D. T. Niel, County Commissioner, Indiana, Pa.; W. M. Pifer, Superintendent, Indiana, Pa., R. F. D. No. 8; W. H. Ayers, Clerk; Hon. S. J. Telford, President Judge of Indiana County; Mrs. Sue Williard, Superintendent of Girls' Industrial Home; Hon. Harry White, Indiana, Pa.; Hon. John S. Fisher, Rev. Lewis Hay; John Scott, Esq.; J. Wood Clark, Esq.; Clark Watson, Esq.; Paul Graff, Esq.; William Jack, Esq.; Rev. H. L. King, Capt. G. A. McLain, Mrs. S. J. Telford, Mrs. W. D. Hammers, Mrs. J. A. Langham, Mrs. F. E. Robertson, Mr. H. Cagride, Mrs. H. Cagride, Miss Edna Cagride, Miss Katharine A. McLaughlin, Mrs. S. J. St. Clair; Miss Jane Leonard, Assistant Principal of Indiana State Normal School; Miss Hope Leonard, teacher; Dr. James Ament, Principal of Indiana State Normal School; George Feit, Esq.; Rev. Dr. J. W. Carey, Rev. Dr. S. F. Crawford, Miss Leila Farling, J. H. Young; J. N. Banks, Esq.; Dr. M. M. Davis, Mrs. Pearl Walker, Mrs. Clark Watson, Mrs. William Jack, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Riddle, Mrs. James, Miss Ackerman, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. S. G. Hart, Mr. King, Thomas Wiegly, Mr. S. G. Hart; Hon. John P. Elkin, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Blakely Poor District—James W. Smith, Director and Secretary, Peckville, Pa.; James W. O'Brien, Olyphant, Pa.; Thomas Greir, Director, Dixon City, Pa.; Mrs. James W. Smith, Visitor.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Carbondale Poor District—Isaac Rodgers, Director, Carbondale, Pa.; Martin Morrison, Director, Carbondale, Pa.; Bernard Brennen, Director; Lafayette Lee, Carbondale, Pa.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Scranton Poor District—Fred Fuller, Esq., Director, Scranton, Pa.; T. J. Kelly, Director; Frank Dickert, Director; T. Owen Charles, Director; Dr. W. A. Payne, Director; T. J. Burke, Director; George W. Beemer, Superintendent, Clark Summit, Pa.; C. R. Acker, Secretary, Scranton, Pa.; Mrs. George W. Beemer, Matron, Clark Summit, Pa.; Mrs. T. J. Kelly, Visitor; Mrs. T. Owen Charles, Visitor; Mrs. C. R. Acker; Miss Rose Dickert, Scranton, Pa.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Northern Luzerne Poor District—George H. Rifenbary, Superintendent, Pittston, Pa.; Mrs. G. H. Rifenbary, Matron, Pittston, Pa.

LANCASTER COUNTY—S. H. Boyd, Shoeffler Worst, Salisbury, Pa.; A. S. Brubaker, Director, Manheim, Pa.; A. B. Sweigart, Director, Ephrata, Pa.; P. L. Carpenter Morrell, Instructor, Lancaster, Pa.; W. C. Greube, Steward, Lancaster, Pa.; William Steward, M. D., Lancaster, Pa., Superintendent Hospital for the Insane; Hon. H. Frank Eshelman, Attorney-at-Law and Controller of Lancaster County, Lancaster, Pa.; Mrs. A. S. Brubaker, Visitor; Mrs. W. C. Greube, Matron of Home; Mrs. Worst, Visitor; Mrs. P. L. Carpenter, Visitor; Mrs. A. B. Sweigart, Visitor.

LUZERNE COUNTY—Abram Nesbitt, President, Kingston; J. L. Reilly, Director and Secretary, Wilkes-Barre; George H. Butler, Director, Dorranceton; A. P. Childs, Director, Alden Station; Peter Forve, Director, Wilkes-Barre; Maurise Gaertner, Director, Wilkes-Barre; George M. Wall, Director, Plains; S. W. Davenport, Plymouth, Treasurer; C. E. Keck, Attorney, Ashley; D. A. Mackin, Steward of Almshouse, Retreat; Dr. C. B. Mayberry, Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, Retreat.

LYCOMING COUNTY—N. B. Wilson, Director, Williamsport; E. E. Ohl, Superintendent, Williamsport; Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Matron, Williamsport; Mrs. N. B. Wilson, Visitor.

MERCER COUNTY—W. E. McIntire, Director and President, Greenville; G. W. Crawford, Director and Secretary, Grove City; A. I. Becker, Director, Sharon; T. C. White, Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. T. C. White.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Oxford and Lower Dublin Poorhouse—Charles Snyder, Ex-Director, Homesburg, Philadelphia; Phoebe M. Snyder.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Blakley Almshouse—O. P. Bohler, Philadelphia; Dr. Carl Kelsey.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Germantown Poorhouse—William Wilkie, Director and President; Walter Bowditch, Director and Treasurer; Charles Still, Jr., Director; William H. Coupe, Director; Matthew Adams, Director; Pringle Borthwick; John F. Rousenberger, Superintendent.

PERRY COUNTY—William A. Lightner, Director, Landisburg P. O.

SOMERSET COUNTY—J. C. Deitz, Director, Listie, Pa.; Chauncey Dickey, Director, Somerset, Pa.; Harvey Schrock, Steward, Somerset, Pa.; H. F. Yost, Esq., Solicitor, Somerset, Pa.; L. C. Colborn, Attorney-at-Law, Probation Officer and Secretary and Treasurer of Association.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—I. N. Dixon, Director, Latrobe, Pa.; J. M. Kennel, Director, Scottdale, Pa.; Miss Grace Kennel, Visitor; Mrs. I. M. Dixon, Visitor; Beatrice Gaenger; Flora O. Boyds, Greensburg, Visitor.

WARREN COUNTY—E. E. Thompson, County Commissioner, Warren; M. Brady, Superintendent Rouse Hospital, Youngville; Mrs. E. E. Thompson, Visitor; E. S. Lindsey, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Warren; Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, President of Children's Aid Society.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—R. C. Buchanan, Washington; Myrtle Balmer, Cross Creek, Visitor; Mrs. Emma Speer, Probation Parole Officer, Washington, Pa.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Edwin D. Solenberger, No. 421 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, General Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, President, Warren; Mrs. A. P. Bowie, Secretary of Auxiliary, Uniontown; Mrs. Sue Williard, Advisory Board, Indiana; Mrs. E. A. Somers, Advisory Board, Ridgway; Mrs. G. A. McLain, Vice President, Indiana; Mrs. J. S. Telford, Member, Indiana; Mrs. W. W. Hammers, Member, Indiana; Mrs. J. N. Langham, Member, Indiana;

Mrs. J. E. Robertson, Member, Indiana; Miss Katharine A. McLaughlin, Member, Indiana; Mrs. S. J. St. Clair, Member, Indiana; Mrs. J. St. Clair, Member, Indiana; Mrs. M. Elder, Member, Indiana; Mrs. J. H. Evans, Secretary Auxiliary, Oil City; Mrs. S. G. Hart, Member, Indiana; Mrs. Sutton, Member, Indiana; Mrs. Ellis, Member, Indiana; Mrs. Clark Watson, Member, Indiana; Mrs. Russell, Member, Indiana; Mrs. John Scott, Member, Indiana; Mrs. Riddle, Member, Indiana; Mrs. Sawyer, Member, Indiana; Miss Ackerman, Member, Indiana.

CHILDREN'S AID OF CHESTER COUNTY—Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Treasurer, Kennth Square; Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, Lionville; Mrs. Abbit Wilder, Member, Kennett Square.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES—Hon. Francis J. Torrance, President of Board, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. G. Theumr, Assistant General Agent of State Board of Charities.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary of State Committee on Lunacy.

Dr. Carl Kelsey, Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Mendenhall, Pa.

Prof. James M. Norris, Superintendent of Allegheny Industrial and Training School for Boys, Mendenhall, Pa.

Prof. J. W. Cleland, Superintendent of Boys' Industrial School, Oakdale, Pa.

Mrs. Sue Williard, Superintendent of Girls' Industrial School, Indiana, Pa.

Prof. Thomas McAloney, Superintendent of Western Institution for the Blind, Pittsburg, Pa.

Charles F. Weller, Secretary of Associated Charities, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. M. P. Barr, Superintendent of Feeble-Minded Institution, Elwyn, Pa.

Dr. B. A. Black, Assistant Superintendent of State Institution for Feeble-Minded, Polk, Pa.

Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, under county care, Woodville, Pa.

Dr. William J. Steward, Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, under county care, Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. H. J. Sommer, Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, under county care, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Hon. John P. Elkin, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Hon. S. J. Telford, President Judge of the Courts of Indiana County.

Hon. Harry White, Ex-Judge of Indiana County.

Hon. John S. Fisher, Ex-Senator of Indiana County.

Prof. James Arment, Principal of State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.

Miss Jane E. Leonard, Assistant Principal of State Normal School.

O. P. Bohler, Bureau of Charities, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. W. Henry Thompson, Superintendent Children's Home Society, Pittsburg, Pa.

VISITORS—Rev. H. L. King, Indiana, Pa.; Rev. Lewis Hay, Indiana; Rev. Dr. J. W. Carey, Indiana; Rev. Dr. S. F. Crawford, Indiana; John J. Kenney, Parsons, Pa.; Miss Grace Kennell, Scottdale, Pa.; Miss Helen Dalby, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Beatrice Gaernger, Ligonier, Pa.; Miss Sarah Gaerber, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Mary Stryser, Alexander, Pa.; Isabel Spring, Salisbury, Md.; Myrtle Palmer, Cross Creek, Pa.; Edna Rice, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Hope Leonard, Indiana, Pa.; Clark Watson, Esq., Indiana; J. Wood Clark, Esq., Indiana; William Jack, Esq., Indiana; Paul Graff, Esq., Indiana; Mrs. J. J. Davis, Apollo, Pa.; Mrs. Davis Garrett, Embreeville, Pa.; Mrs. H. W. Ochse, Etna, Pa.; Mrs. E. P. Gould, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. James W. Smith, Peckville, Pa.; Elizabeth Bader, Johnstown, Pa.; Miss Rose Dickert, Scranton, Pa.; Mrs. Phebe Snyder, Philadelphia, Pa.

This was followed by the reading of the following interesting paper by Prof. P. H. Bridenbaugh, of Blair, on "Adequate Relief," which was received with applause.

Also quoting from Mr. Smith's remarks, page 26 of last year's report; also from Mr. Charles Snyder's remarks, last year, and from Mr. Brownsmiller, in last report.

PAPER BY PROF. BRIDENBAUGH.

Mr. President and Members of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania:

Having been absent from the splendid meetings of this honored and influential Association for four consecutive years, I am very glad to be here and take my humble part in your deliberations.

Adequate relief embraces a wide field, and has been discussed by many worthy and able members of this convention in its various aspects at many former meetings.

When men, women, and children are admitted to the almshouses of the State they are expected to be furnished with such help as each case merits and demands. Those who are ill from diseases, which commonly afflict mankind, should certainly be classed as hospital cases, and should have furnished them in unstinted measure, the care and help of physician, nurse, medicine, food and clothing, and everything that helps to alleviate suffering and brighten the last days upon this beautiful and Christian land.

But great care must be exercised by all those concerned in the management of almshouses so that the patients do not become impostors and that they do not linger in and around the institution after they have been cured or nursed back to partial health, unless they are such patients as are without home and friends and are to remain in the almshouse until they die.

There is a respectable class of citizens who come to our almshouses for a short time because they have been unfortunate through loss of remunerative employment or sickness or disease or death of some member of the family, who are eager and willing to help do the work of the farm, garden, and the chores in and about the house, and because of their misfortune they deserve the sympathy and help in abundant measure of the Directors of the Poor and all persons who have anything to do with the distribution of relief.

But the shiftless class, the criminal, the licentious, the loafer, the drones of society, the downright impostors of the community who delight in fakes; the gamblers, thieves, rovers; these and all such should have the line drawn upon their mandatory demands for relief and should not be allowed to rest and feast upon the bounty of the taxpayers of the county, but stern discipline and partial relief only should be given them.

Unfortunately a misguided, sympathetic public sentiment frequently interferes greatly with corrective measures. People who eagerly and willingly give a listening ear, and credence to tales of woe and false statements about the food, clothing and care of the almshouse, and base their conclusions on such information without any proper investigation—these are the people who frequently condemn the management of almshouses and block the plan of inside relief.

The road leading to the almshouse is too easy and soft for the roving inmate, the one who goes out in the summer and works for pay and spends his money for intoxicants, who sells even his clothing or trades off anything he has for drink, and perhaps who has been on the register list of a score of almshouses and who condemns the management of all

of them, these fellows should be listed separately, and their names be published, and every almshouse in the State should be furnished with a copy, and the managers of our almshouses should get together and formulate rules and regulations enabling them to fearlessly handle this class of impostors.

The physically disabled and mentally infirm we always have in our almshouses and they should have all the comforts and care that a charitably disposed people will willingly have furnished for them.

Adequate relief as applied to outside relief or what is commonly known as outdoor relief is attended with more difficulty than relief furnished in the various institutions of the State. The methods of treatment of the applicants and the amount of help furnished is not by any means uniform, but varies in proportion to the number of Poor Districts in the State.

In many districts thorough investigation of applications for relief is not made. Too many societies, agencies, and officers are engaged in furnishing relief at the expense of the taxpayers, and the relief furnished too often helps to educate a large class of dependents who will not exert themselves to provide shelter, warmth, and food for those dependent upon them.

I am convinced that the Directors of the Poor of this State should band together in the study of more uniform methods of distributing relief, and make a greater effort to correct the cause of destitution than to be merely satisfied, as in many instances, in simply issuing orders for food, clothing and fuel. We are a magnanimous, sympathetic people and no Director of the Poor willingly refuses to do his full duty in distributing the funds entrusted to his care. We believe that the work of this annual convention should be supplemented with district meetings throughout the year where Directors of the Poor and managers of almshouses would come together and discuss methods of work and co-operate in recommending corrective measures for relief.

Quotation from Mr. Smith:

"We, in Chester County, take a different view as to outside relief from many of the counties. I don't think we have spent \$500 in any one year in the last sixteen years for outside relief, and we have a county of 100,000 people. We believe that to help the average family who apply for relief is making paupers of them and their children. Unless it is a very good family and a very exceptional case, we withhold all relief. A family that will apply for relief from year to year you had better break up and put the children into homes. Most of the people who come to you seeking relief will refuse to go to the County Home and will tell you they can live without relief. We will aid an old man and his wife, or a widow, living with her daughter, possibly."

Quotation from Mr. Snyder:

"I represent a district that gives outdoor relief, in Philadelphia, and I always make it a rule to go and visit the family and find out about it. We have a Ladies' Aid Society and Relief Association, and if you are not very careful these people will impose on you and go to both societies. I have been to places where they were living nicely, and when I told them I would send them to the almshouse they didn't want any relief. One day a woman came to my office and with her a neighbor woman who told me this woman had nothing to eat, and I gave her an order for a dollar's worth of stuff and she went out to the gate and sold that dollar order for twenty-five cents and went into the theater and sat there nearly all the afternoon. In some of our meetings it has been said that they say nothing about the Director who has just taken his position. I know that a man who has no knowledge of giving out poor relief is imposed upon and it takes some time to learn his duties as a Director."

Quotation from Mr. Brownsmiller:

"I am from the County of Schuylkill. We have applications printed and send them to the Justices of the Peace and Aldermen. If a person wants outdoor relief he has to go before a Justice and fill out and answer some twenty-five or thirty questions—as to the number of children, their ages, and the cause of destitution, etc. In addition to that he has to have on that application the names of two property owners, to swear that the facts stated are true. Then we make inquiry as to the destitution and condition of the family, and in many cases we find that the Justice is delinquent in his duty and swears the man and then goes to these people and they put on their names. So we want to make these people responsible who swear these parties to these papers. We were allowed \$20,000 last year and paid out some \$21,000. Twelve years ago the outdoor relief of our county was \$42,000. It was this way: The Directors expected from fifteen to twenty-five per cent from every storekeeper.

Desertion is a great question with us. The minimum we allow is fifty cents a week, and from that to \$2.50. We pay no rent and no coal bills, and we have it printed on the order that the storekeeper must give nothing but provisions. Some will take nothing the first, second, or third week, and the fourth week will buy a blanket, and the storekeeper puts it down "Provisions." Graft is at the bottom of it. It is graft."

Discussion on the paper is called for.

Mr. D. E. Mackin (Luzerne): There is such a variation in the different portions of the State, in the amounts given and in the manner in which it is handled, that this is a question that should be discussed. I think our county gave \$32,000 last year for outdoor relief, and I don't think any part of it went wrong. Our theory is to try and hold the family together. We think we should preserve the home ties as long as possible.

Mr. Smith (Erie): We are not able to get along without spending considerable money for out-door relief. We have a county of 118,000 and of course there are many widows with children. We try to keep families together, but the best we can do it costs quite a number of thousand dollars for that class of relief. If we didn't help those families I think we would hear from our Judge right away. It costs us about \$50,000 for the poor and insane, and a good many thousand dollars for outdoor relief.

Mr. Childs (Luzerne): We have a population of 206,000. We have spent \$32,000 for outdoor relief, and if that isn't enough we will spend \$40,000 or \$50,000. The idea with us is not how little we can spend, but how judiciously a large amount can be spent. I think we should see that they are properly taken care of, if it does cost a few thousand.

Mr. William Bennett (Allegany): I take a kind of a Christian view of this subject and this work. I have my thoughts on paper, and I will read it.

ADDRESS OF MR. BENNETT.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Members of this Association:

This is my second year as a member of the Directors of the Poor and my second convention to attend with you. I can say that I like the work very much and feel that it is a work that every Director should use his best endeavor to perform, for, according to the Word

of God, I believe that we are not only responsible to those who put us in office but are equally responsible to God and will have to give an account of our stewardship to Him of how we dealt with the worthy poor. As I will endeavor to show in my few remarks farther on, I wish to state that I have two splendid men for my partners in this work. They are both very agreeable and, like myself, they both give their whole time to the work, and I can say that not one worthy one in the county has been turned away without giving aid that has made request, for the three of us feel that what is one's interest is the interest of all. So with this feeling we move on together in this work of caring for the poor.

We have two splendid institutions in Allegheny County—a hospital for the insane and a home for the poor. At the Hospital we have for our Superintendent, J. Lewis Srodes, M. D., and at the Home, Samuel W. Lea, who is Superintendent of that department. These are both God-fearing men, and they try to make it just as pleasant as it is possible for the inmates of whom they have charge. So you see that with such men in charge, our institutions are bound to be a success. Then, again, I can say that we do not have the trouble in Allegheny County that some of my brother Directors have in different parts of the State, where the Controller of their county advances a certain amount and they cannot go above the amount advanced, but in Allegheny County we have a free hand to use the poor tax to the best advantage for the welfare of the inmates of these two institutions, the poor and the needy in outdoor relief. While we are doing this, we feel that we are doing something that will please the Almighty.

If all the taxes that are assessed in Allegheny County were paid in, we would have almost two hundred thousand dollars to distribute among the inmates of these two institutions and for outdoor relief for the worthy poor in the district outside of the city of Pittsburgh, and if I, as one of the three men who are delegated to see that this money is used for this purpose, close my hand and stint the worthy poor who are in need of the necessities of life, for which this money was paid, what would the taxpayers think of me? I leave you to judge. And then again, what would the Almighty think, who has commanded us to open wide our hand toward the poor and needy of the land, which we have endeavored to do and will do as long as we have anything to do with this work, I do not believe we should skimp the worthy poor.

I want to quote a little Scripture to you on this. In Deuteronomy, fifteenth chapter and eleventh verse, you will see the following:

“For the poor shall never cease out of the land, therefore I command thee saying, thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother to thy poor and to thy needy in thy land.”

And in Isaiah, fifty-eighth chapter and seventh verse, you will find these words: “Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry and that thou bring the poor that is cast out to thy house when thou seest the naked that thou cover him and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh.”

First Samuel, second chapter and eighth verse: “He raiseth up the poor out of the dust and lifteth up the beggar from the dunghill to set them among princes and to make them inherit the throne of glory, for the pillars of the earth are the Lord's and he has set the world upon them.”

Isaiah, forty-first chapter, seventh verse: “When the poor and needy seek water and there is none and their tongue faileth for thirst I, the Lord, will hear them; I, the God of Israel, will not forsake.”

My brother Directors and Sisters in this work, you can see by this Scripture how the Lord calls our attention in the matter of taking care of the poor and needy of the land.

Now we will come down to our Savior's time and see what He thinks of those who have a kind regard for His poor.

Matthew, twenty-fifth chapter, thirty-first to forty-sixth verses: "When the Son of Man shall come in his glory and all his holy angels with Him, then shall He sit upon the throne of His Glory. And before him shall be gathered all nations and He shall separate them one from another as a shephard divideth his sheep from the goats, and he shall set the sheep on his right hand and the goats on his left. Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world; for I was hungry and ye gave me meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me drink, I was a stranger and ye took me in, I was naked and ye clothed me, I was sick and ye visited me, I was in prison and ye came unto me. Then shall they on his right hand answer and say, Lord, when saw we thee hungry and gave thee meat, when saw we thee thirsty and gave thee drink or a stranger and took thee in, when saw we thee naked and clothed thee, when saw we thee sick and in prison and came unto thee? Then the Lord answered and said, Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me."

So far the Lord shows us in this lesson what regard he has for those who are poor and in want and what pleasure He takes in those who open wide their hand to the wants of the worthy poor and needy of the land.

Now, there is another side to this lesson, and I am sure there is not one in this building who wants to be among the number that composes that other side. Listen!

"Then shall He say also unto them on the left hand, depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels, for I was hungry and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger and ye took me not in; I was naked and ye clothed me not; I was sick and in prison and ye visited me not, and then shall they sit on His left hand and say, Lord, when saw we thee hungry or thirsty or a stranger or naked or sick and in prison and did not minister unto thee, and then the Lord answered and said, In as much as ye did it not to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not to me, and these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal."

So, my brother Directors, you can see what great regard the Almighty has for the poor of the land, and what a wonderful blessing is theirs who favor those who are poor and in need; how the act touches the heart of our Lord and causes Him to say, "In as much as you did it to one of the least of these, my brethren, you did it unto me." So you see that every act of kindness done by us to the unfortunate will not be overlooked by our Master, but that we will get great credit for it.

And if we do them an injustice we will surely have it marked against us by our Lord. So let us be careful and mindful and do our duty, so that when these blessings are handed around we may share in them.

In St. Luke, sixteenth chapter nineteenth to thirty-first verses, is another very good lesson of how a poor man named Lazarus fared when he died, of which no doubt you have all read. If not, when you get a chance look it over. May we all be guided by the Golden Rule—that is, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

Dr. Carl Kelsey (Philadelphia): I didn't suppose this was a Sunday School class, or I would have brought my Bible, and could have read many selections that have as much to do with this question of outdoor relief as those we have heard. Now I have no criticism of the man who seeks inspiration for social service, but the question before us is,

"What is adequate relief?" It is a difficult problem, and I would suggest, as an outsider, that in the discussion so far you have ignored the tremendous differences in industry in the different parts of the State. The counties that as a rule give large amounts for outdoor relief are industrial counties, and the counties that give little relief are agricultural counties. Now how much of the outdoor relief of the industrial counties may be the result of underfed and overworked men becoming pensioners on State funds? How many of us are preaching help to the one who is in a hole and nevertheless kicking him into a hole at the same time? Adequate relief does not consist in overfeeding a sick baby or a sick man. It is as cruel to overdo kindness as to neglect kindness.

There are some who feel that we should never give outdoor relief, because so frequently the results are bad. I think this is in part true because of our lack of knowledge of the conditions. How many of you who are Directors to-day know of the families that were helped, and why they were helped, ten years ago? How many of you are obtaining data, at present, so that those who come after you will have the proper knowledge as to those you are helping? How many of you are making definite plans for them, so that at the end of a period of time they may be independently established? How many of us are simply sticking our hands into our pockets whenever an appeal comes? Now that is the lazy man's way of doing things. I don't mean to say that we always know what to do, but we ought to be making a serious study of what to do.

So long as a family is really a unit you have no right to break up that family; but wherever that is really destroyed you ought to have common sense enough to recognize the fact, and put the individuals where they can be properly taken care of. I wish the time might come when every decent mother could be with her children until they are of proper age, with a definite understanding of how much she could have for the support of the family, and make her responsible for the care of the children. We should work towards definitely pensioning the family. Go to work and bring some system into outdoor relief work, and place it on a more scientific basis. If you haven't seen the little book published by the State Board of Charities of Indiana, entitled "A Decade of Outdoor Relief in Indiana," I wish you would write to the Secretary of the Board at Indianapolis and have him send you that pamphlet. It contains much valuable information.

Mr. Childs: The conditions must be considered. When a widow with four or five children, three or four of them of school age, expends \$15 or \$16 a month some might consider it a lavish amount. I say we should give a sufficient amount to enable that woman to take care of those children so they may grow up and be able to care for themselves. In our county each family is given a page in the ledger and a record is kept of each case.

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie): Dr. Kelsey has struck the keynote. I hope every seat in this house will be filled to-night, because Dr. Kelsey is going to talk, and it will be worth coming to hear.

George H. Butler, of Luzerne, here read the following paper:

PAPER BY MR. BUTLER.

"The Recreant Husband and Father; How to Deal with Him."

Among all the defective home conditions, that of the recreant husband and father is perhaps the most difficult for courts and institutions devoted to charitable purposes to cope with, and is the most troublesome for these authorities to handle and correct. I speak of the recreant husband and father, and treat him as one of that class of cases who by nature is not inclined and never was disposed to deal properly with his wife and the children by him begotten.

Born and reared among people of his own kind, his education and training utterly neglected, deprived of an opportunity to acquire a trade, these and many other like causes contribute to render him fundamentally defective.

My theme does not seem to contemplate the sociological phase of the question, that is such problems as how to prevent intermarriages, the procreation of his kind, and the like, but the topic of discussion is rather what to do and how to deal with this class of persons and this deplorable condition as we find it.

These persons who belong to this delinquent class have been the object of much legislation since the foundation of our Government. In the earlier days the laws which are now upon our statute books were more nearly adequate to deal with the problem, and restrain, or punish the offender than the same laws seem to be able to accomplish at the present time owing to changed conditions. This is largely due to increased population and its concentration in great cities, to the invention of labor saving machinery and consequent diminution of employment in the mechanical trades, the demoralizing influences of the factories, the growth of the army of the unemployed, the "bachelor wages" awarded to married men in the great industrial establishments, the high cost of living, and what not.

In every direction, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in every State and Territory we find the same condition prevails. It may differ in degree only in certain localities. The large cities, the vast centers of population are undoubtedly confronted with the problem to a larger extent than the rural districts.

Several of the States of the Union, notably the State of Illinois, the District of Columbia, and perhaps other States and Territories have enacted laws of a highly stringent and penal character to deal with recreant husbands who desert their families or fail to support them.

The Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in National Conference, late in 1910, prepared and recommended for adoption the "American Uniform Desertion Act," which is not only the most concise but at the same time the most comprehensive plan for dealing with this evil that has in our opinion ever yet been proposed. The offense of desertion and neglect to support the dependants by the responsible head of the family is precisely the same the wide world over, and every argument leads us in the lines of uniformity; in other words, the offenders should be dealt with alike in every State and every Court in the Union.

We recognize that in some states, such as Pennsylvania, that the Constitution as it now stands forbids the formation of a separate Court competent to carry the provisions of such a law into effect. In order to ultimately bring about this desirable and well-nigh imperative legislation, I am convinced that it is one of the highest aims and one of the most sacred duties of an organization such as this, composed of the representatives of the Poor and Charitable bodies of this imperial Commonwealth, to exercise every effort in our several localities to

effect an amendment to our Constitution and the passage of this law thereunder. The adoption of an amendment to the Constitution and the passage of a law by the State of Pennsylvania similar to the American Uniform Desertion Act, should be the greatest aim of this body. Meantime, and until such wholesome legislation shall have been spread upon our statute books, it has occurred to me that our Courts as now constituted might do much, under existing laws, in the direction of accomplishing better results with recreant husbands. In a county such as my own, where we have four Common Pleas Judges, each in turn presiding at Desertion Court, and none of them making a specialty of this class of cases, I say, that by delegating all such cases involving domestic relations to the hands of one of the Judges, who would thereby become more familiar with the scope of the question, learn to distinguish the old and hardened offender from the new, and by frequent and personal contact with the subject, would become more and more of a specialist in the administration of this branch of the law and thus render the greatest service to the community attainable under our present system of laws, antiquated and inadequate though they may be. From last Sunday's issue of the Philadelphia "Press" I clip the following which seems to substantiate the argument for the necessity of a separate court to handle and dispose of the cases under discussion:

"The Domestic Relations Court in Chicago, which was established only six months ago, appears to have been doing a rushing business. It has disposed of 2,484 cases, or more than sixteen for each working day. Out of these, only eighty-three persons were sent to the House of Correction, while more than \$25,000 has been collected by the Court for the benefit of deserted wives and children, and 1,250 estranged husbands and wives have been reconciled to each other. This is a pretty good record, but every court, whether specially constituted to deal with these cases or not, makes a good record when it takes them up in a human and understanding way. A very large proportion of the domestic troubles that get into the courts are trivial, and can be adjusted by a little common sense advice. A great deal depends upon the Judge who sits in such cases; he needs to have particular talent for the job, and we assume from the statistics that the Chicago Judge is pretty lucky in this respect."

Mr. Walter Bowditch, of Germantown, read the following paper on "Almshouse Management:"

PAPER BY MR. BOWDITCH.

I have been asked to address you on several topics relating to Almshouse Management—House Farming, Dietary, Discipline, etc. To do so at length would consume more time than we have at our disposal. However, I will endeavor briefly to touch upon the subjects in question.

The managements of almshouses necessarily differ in cities and in the counties. The main essentials in each, however, I think the same—a good superintendent and matron. With these secured, and that is no easy task, more than one-half the difficulties are overcome. They must have experience, patience, and a thorough understanding of human nature. Without the latter their virtues are indeed as nought.

A serious proposition is to secure sufficient, and efficient help; necessarily a difficult thing, where so many unfortunates are crippled, or deprived of their sight. The inmates naturally do not come from a very exalted strata of society; and to properly teach them, so that they may be depended upon; to keep the house in a cheerful state;

and the place in a sanitary condition, require constant care and vigilance and a wonderful stock of patience. But firmness and kindness will do all things, and these among the rest.

Upon the selection of our own Superintendent and Matron we are indeed to be congratulated. Brother Rausenberg is a man of long experience in overseeing work of this kind; possesses the confidence of everyone in our community, and the respect and regard of all the inmates. His daughter, with her untiring energy and kindly sympathy, is indeed a worthy helper in this cause.

In regard to the farm, I consider them an invaluable adjunct to any county almshouse. With good management it will provide the inmates with all the fresh vegetables in season, and leave a large surplus for the winter. Fruits of different kinds may also be grown; and these, carefully preserved, will prove a palatable and healthful addition to the menu, at a time of the year most needed. If the farm be a large one, so much the better. A regular farmer can then be secured to give his entire attention to this branch; and the results I am confident will be astonishing. On our grounds in Germantown we grow sufficient vegetables of all kinds, with one exception—potatoes.

The cultivation of the farm, from an economical point of view alone, is most valuable. But to me it is vastly more. Temporarily at least, it keeps the minds of those so employed from brooding over their unfortunate circumstances; makes them a little more independent, if I may use that word. In fact causes them to feel that they are not altogether subjects of charity; that they are giving something in return for the care and attention bestowed upon them. And that although they are wrecks upon life's pathway, they have been placed here for some purpose, and in the sight of man and their Maker they are of some use after all.

And now as to Dietary. The meals should be served at regular hours; and consist of good plain food. This may be varied with a change of meats and vegetables each day, so that something different may be always looked for. Variety here is indeed the spice of life. This will cost no more in the long run, and with fresh milk and butter from the farm, and the cooking properly done (this indeed a most important point), the inmates will be provided with appetizing and substantial food.

A final word or two as to discipline. Those forced to seek the charity of the taxpayers, should not of course be made to feel that they are paupers. But if so unfortunate should be welcomed, and treated with kindness and consideration. The females may do the light work, sweeping and weeding; the able bodied men can look after the farm work. The rules of the institution must be rigidly enforced. Frequent bathing, proper changes of clothing, and a neat and cleanly appearance, are at all times to be insisted upon. Infractions of the rules may be punished by forbidding the use of tobacco to the offenders for a time; or by depriving them of some of the little luxuries to which they would otherwise be entitled; while a few days solitary confinement will generally bring even the vicious to a proper appreciation of the behavior expected of them. These matters should be left entirely to the Superintendent, and his experience and good judgment will readily suggest the proper remedies to obtain the best results. His decision should be considered final, and his authority upheld by the board at all times.

In conclusion let me say, that in all matters concerning the management of these institutions, just as in all lines of business, if success is to be attained, the main essential is the application of that much under rated but stirring virtue, good common horse sense. Just

such good sense, as we might expect from that noble character Charles Dickens. This great man who with his mighty and inspired pen, overthrew long established and strongly entrenched wrongs; pilloried official stupidity, brutality, and ignorance; and who more than any other man of his generation helped to pave the way for the dawn of a bright and happier day for the unfortunate, old and young, who, through their own or others' misfortunes, become the charges of their fellow men.

Mr. Colborn: I think we should use this time in discussion of the paper on wife desertion. This convention passed a resolution asking the Legislature to enact a law making wife desertion a felony. A legislative committee was appointed and they went to Harrisburg and a bill was prepared, but failed in its passage. Since then I have heard a great deal of talk advocating this bill and I think by the meeting of another Legislature that bill will become a law.

I think it would be wise for this convention to appoint another committee to see that the bill is properly drawn and presented at the next Legislature, and I would suggest that Brother Butler become the Chairman of that committee. It is a reform that is needed, and it is his bill. And coupled with that we ought to have a more strenuous divorce law. Twenty-five years ago there was but one divorce for every seventy marriages; ten years ago one for every ten marriages; three years ago, in Kansas City and in Chicago there was one divorce for every four marriages. This is appalling indeed. In the months of June and July, in the city of New York, there were forty wife desertions reported each day. In our own State the number was no less, in proportion. In the rural districts our courts have ten or fifteen cases each term, and something ought to be done to bring about a different state of affairs.

Mr. Charles S. Loesel, of Erie, here read the following paper on "Almshouse Hints:"

PAPER BY MR. LOESEL.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

It gives me great pleasure to attend the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor, and I felt honored when asked to address you on the subject of "Almshouse Hints."

The heart of an almshouse is a good steward and matron, and in order to do the most good there must also be intelligent help and proper discipline. A great mistake is made in appointing a new steward and matron every time there is a change on the Board of Directors for political reasons. In order to be a good steward a man must have experience as a mechanic, he must also be a good buyer, be kind and temperate. He should have absolute control over the employees of the institution, governing them by example and suggestion rather than by direct orders. When an employee has a grievance I do not think it right for the Directors to give him any advice or make any promises before taking the matter up with the Steward to find out what the trouble is. I never did approve of employing a man or woman in the institution for political reasons, or of giving them a position if they are not capable of properly fulfilling it. As soon as an institution adopts these suggestions—possibly with some alterations—it will be greatly improved, and the results will be in harmony with the ideas of the taxpayers; the efficiency of the almshouse will be increased with a reduction of the expenditures.

We have just installed a new heating system in our institution which has taken the place of one that was installed thirty years ago. The heating of a public institution is a very essential matter, because we have so many people of different ages who want their rooms at different temperatures. We have adopted a regulating valve that controls a radiator and locks itself, which enables us to adjust the temperature regulator at any degree between fifty and seventy, and after adjusting keeps the room at the desired temperature automatically. Another important feature is the ventilating of a county home in which there is a lingering odor that cannot be overcome, especially noticeable in homes that were built years ago. Fortunately we have a great many chimneys with three flues in each in our building, of which we have taken advantage by placing registers in each flue a foot above the floor which draw the cold air from the floors and the foul air from the room. These registers also prove a great saving of fuel.

I have always thought that a most excellent plan for county homes would be to have the different churches of the cities give entertainments during the winter months for the inmates of the almshouses. I know that there are a great many people who are housed in the different institutions throughout the State who have been good citizens and taxpayers and through hardship and misfortune have been carried there, and I know that music and singing relieves the mind of grief and care. The most pitiful condition that I know of is where a husband and wife in their 60's or 70's are taken into a county home, after having lived a married life, either happily or miserably, and in their last days have to be separated from each other. I believe there ought to be provisions made to care for them together, providing they are able to give themselves the proper attention.

I never could understand why an inmate of a county institution, if he or his friends have not the amount of money necessary to bury him in a potters' field, his body must be sent to some medical college. When a tramp is killed on the railroad, or through any accident, in any county of this State, and he never in his life has paid one cent of tax, or performed any of his duties as a citizen, and the body is not identified by friends, his body must be taken and given a burial in the potters' field.

There are a great many other hints that would apply to almshouses, but at present I think these are sufficient, and if followed out would be a source of great satisfaction to everyone.

ADDRESS OF MR. YOST.

Mr. H. F. Yost, of Somerset, addressed the convention as follows on "Relation of the Almshouse to Hospital Under the County Care of the Insane":

I heard an excellent discussion this morning on legislation pertaining to the care of the insane and the poor; that the poor were looked after first. That is, that the laws all related to the care of the poor and the insane were neglected, until about 1850, when laws were passed placing them in the State hospitals, but in 1897 it was found that the State hospitals were unable to care for them. I think the same conditions prevail to-day. They say at Dixmont there are three hundred sleeping in halls. That argument was used when an appropriation was asked for. Under the Act of 1897 the counties are allowed to care for their insane. Our county erected a hospital in which sixty-five can be taken care of. Under the rule laid down we are compelled to take care of nearly a hundred. Now we are building an addition to the hospital so we can care for a hundred and ten.

To-day we have a hundred patients in the insane hospital. We have about fifty paupers.

Now, the question is, "The Relation of the Almshouse to the Hospital." I am not a physician and can say nothing in relation to the association of paupers with the insane. They must necessarily associate some in the counties where they take care of both classes.

In the fifty cases of paupers that we have, a large number are mentally deficient to a certain extent. I believe if the Directors of the Poor and those interested will go over the lists in their homes they will find many paupers who are mentally deficient, but not to a degree that they have to be committed to the hospital. I would say I believe there isn't a great deal of difference; that they border on one another—the pauper class and the insane.

There is another side to this question. Somerset and Blair and Alleghy counties have had insane hospitals for year; Fayette and Westmoreland and Cambria are considering the advisability of erecting them. I think it would be a great saving to have the buildings on the same farm, especially in the smaller counties. Of course, it is out of the question to have them in the same building. One Superintendent, in a small county, would be sufficient if you have one farm. Our buildings are probably worth \$50,000, and it takes about \$35,000 to take care of these people.

There should be a medical Superintendent to care for the insane hospital, and the attendants should be the best to be had. In purchasing supplies a great deal could be saved by purchasing for both institutions at the same time.

As to labor on the farm, we get a great deal more labor from the insane than from the paupers. The paupers in our county are able to do but very little. Some are taken by farmers and given homes. I am satisfied they are better off there. The insane are able to do considerable work, and they are far better off for being out on the farm at work. We have nine attendants for our hundred insane, and that is not too many.

The question of the relation of the almshouse to the hospital could be more ably discussed, from a theoretical point of view, by a physician, but I am trying to give you the practical side. If you are a small county you better not try to erect a hospital; the expense will be too great. I would be glad to hear from some physician on this subject.

Mr. Colborn: I have been appealed to by various Boards of Directors, from time to time, setting forth that the Auditors of their district had surcharged them a certain amount for attending this Association.

Nearly all the Poor Boards of the State, since 1877, are acting under special law, and it gives the right to the Directors of the Poor to frame ordinances, rules, and regulations for the governing of their homes, to be approved by the Court of Quarter Sessions, providing they are not repugnant to the laws of the State. In our county we had rules and regulations approved, giving the Directors the right to attend these conventions at the expense of the county. The Court, in his opinion approving them, said he thought the county would be benefited a great deal more than the amount of the expense. In 1898 the Board of Cumberland County attended the convention at Philadelphia, and the following winter the Auditors surcharged them for that attendance; not their own expenses, but the expenses of their attorney and clerk and steward, amounting to some \$80. An appeal was taken from the Auditors' surcharge, and it went to the Superior Court, and the opinion was delivered by Judge Orlady July 29, 1898, in which he relieves the Directors from that surcharge.

It is reported in 7 Pennsylvania Reports at page 616.

Mr. Colborn here read the opinion of Judge Orlady.

President Ochse: I see I am on the program for a word on "Echoes from the National Conference of Charities at Boston." I have but a few words to say. As your representative, I attended the thirty-eighth conference at Boston, June 7th to 14th. In many respects it was a remarkable convention. I was surprised at the attendance. The first session was held in Tremont Temple, and the Governor of Massachusetts welcomed the delegates and made an address. In behalf of the city of Boston, the acting Mayor welcomed the delegates. Addresses were made by such prominent men as Dr. Charles Elliott, and papers were read by men of National reputation.

On the platform were many people of note in this line of work, among them Robert W. DeForest and Charles Edward Hart and Alexander Johnson, Miss Jane Adams, and many others.

The building was fully occupied, standing room was at a premium, and the audiences were enthusiastic. Men and women of every profession were there and people of note from every State in the Union.

After the general session Thursday morning at 9 o'clock at Ford Hall, about 11 o'clock the session divided itself into five sectional meetings. Eight halls were occupied, so you could go to whatever hall the subject you wished to hear about was being discussed. It was impossible for one to attend all the meetings. Five or six were going on at one time. I was selected to represent the State of Pennsylvania on the place of next meeting, and after a good deal of discussion we decided on Cleveland, Ohio, for the next meeting, and I would suggest that as many as possible go to this meeting. I regret that we haven't some of the papers to read here. I tried to induce Miss Jane Adams to come to our convention, but she said it was impossible.

The convention was remarkable for the great number of prominent people present and for the businesslike manner in which it was conducted. The Secretary was a very busy man. He had some one ready to take the chair at all the meetings, and every one was ready with their papers or to enter into the discussions. It seemed to me remarkable that they could keep meetings going in five different halls and the committee meetings at the same time.

I see a party here whom I met in Boston at that conference. I refer to Mrs. Edward Lindsey.

Mrs. Lindsey was applauded as she came forward, and she said:

This is an unexpected honor. I can add my testimony to what Mr. Ochse has said—that the conference at Boston was an exceedingly interesting and inspiring one, and I enjoyed it thoroughly up to the last moment. And this is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, which is not always true of what I say at these conventions. One of the papers was largely given over to the question of the degeneracy of New England. I was deeply interested, and what brought the point especially home was that a very progressive female arose and traced

the line of degeneracy, giving the name of the town where the degenerate line started, at about Northampton, and it culminated in the most awful degeneracy known in this country in the town in which I was born. (Applause and laughter.)

Prof. Clark, of the Normal School at Indiana, arose and said: "I am commissioned by the Board of Trustees and the faculty and student body at large to extend an invitation to all of the members of this convention, and their wives and sweethearts, if they have any, to come to the Normal at 6 o'clock to-night and dine with us. You are welcome at any time between this time and 6 o'clock to inspect our plant. We would like to have you inspect it from the garret to the kitchen and laundry. It is to-day as it is every day." (Applause).

Upon motion, the convention adjourned until 7:45 this evening.

Following the adjournment the delegates were conveyed in carriages and automobiles to the State Normal School, and, upon arriving at this admirable institution, were divided into small parties, each of which was conducted throughout the buildings by a teacher or attendant of the school and were shown the utmost hospitality and kindness. The character of the buildings, the remarkable cleanliness and order of all departments, and the bearing of the teachers and all concerned was a subject of most favorable comment on the part of all the delegates.

After being shown over the entire buildings they were invited into the large dining rooms and served with a very enjoyable dinner.

It is not too much to say that in the Normal School at Indiana the State has an institution of which it should be proud, and more than one of the delegates expressed the wish that their children could be in such a school.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by President Ochse at 7:45 o'clock and was delightfully entertained by the Conservatore Orchestra of the Normal School, conducted by Prof. Cogswell. Encores were demanded and responded to.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. W. Carey.

Following the prayer the Glee Club of the State Normal School rendered several selections, which were thoroughly enjoyed.

The President of the Board of Public Charities, the Hon. Francis J. Torrence, of Pittsburg, then read an interesting paper on "Pennsylvania, Her Insane and Criminals." It was received with applause. The paper follows:

PAPER BY MR. TORRENCE.

As precious stones become jewels by contact with each other, or by contact with the wheel of the lapidary, so may men, congregated as we are here met to-day, become brighter and of greater value and usefulness by contact, even to the point of abrasion, among each other.

The body gathered here to-day represents a great cause and I am hoping that among the assembly to-day the Boards of County Commissioners or prison inspectors and wardens may be sufficiently represented to take that lively interest in this work, the benefit of which will be reflected in their several institutions.



Hon. FRANCIS J. TORRENCE
President of the Board of Public Charities,
Who Delivered a Very Able Address,
and Is Greatly Interested in the
Work of the Association.

I have never yet, in my official capacity, found fault for the sake of finding fault, but ever with the desire to better the condition coming within my purview. I am constrained, however, to find fault with some of the jails' management and with many of the jails within this Commonwealth. Do not construe me as meaning to hold them up to public scorn or to air our unclean linen in the public highway. Rather it is my desire, by criticism, to better a condition that is by no means creditable. Pennsylvania has the grandest showing of all the States in the Union in the record of her public charities, and, to my mind, the only blot on our otherwise bright escutcheon is the condition of some of our jails.

I am not going to speak so much on the theme assigned me, "The Insane and Criminals," but rather of their care and management. It is a basic principle in all charities and corrections that the individual entrusted to our care, either as an indigent, a defective or a criminal, should be returned to society as good at least as when received, so far as lies within our power. This should be true morally and physically, but I want to say to you that the condition of some of our jails absolutely prohibits this.

Further than that, and I am now going to make a strong statement: The construction and arrangement of certain of our jails absolutely requires the jailor to conduct his jail in defiance of existing laws.

The act of June 12, 1893, page 459 reads as follows:

"No child under restraint or conviction, under sixteen years of age, shall be placed in any apartment or cell of any prison or place of confinement, or in any court room during the trial of adults, or in any vehicle of transportation in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime.

"It shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners, in each county of the Commonwealth, to provide in the county separate room, or rooms or a suitable building, to be used exclusively for the confinement of any and all children under the age of sixteen years, who may be in custody waiting trial or hearing in the courts of the county."

I have very recently inspected jails that have no provision whatever for carrying into effect the above law. We all know the unfairness of housing minor offenders with criminals. Instead of making prisons the reformatory institutions that they should and are intended to be, we make them a sort of preparator school for law breakers. The youthful mind, in its naturally receptive condition, coming in contact with the mind of the hardened criminal, is easily influenced for the future and upon his release, the youth comes out, in nine cases out of ten, worse than when he went in. I am, by no means, a believer in total depravity. I believe, on the other hand, that environment has as much, if not more, to do in forming character than any other element and to those of us who are in charge of the mighty works we are convened here to-day to discuss, must accept the responsibility for a large percentage of the future of those entrusted to our care or custody and that the formative period is, after all, the important one in life. We shall, of course, not look for a Eutopia or Eutopian condition but be, in all things, reasonable, conscientious and ever alert and I consider, as intimated above, that jails and jail management are themes that we cannot devote too much earnest consideration to.

Proper buildings, in true conformity with the spirit and letter of the law should be provided and thereby the responsibility of fulfilling the requirements of the law as to the segregation of the juvenile.

Now while still on this question of jail construction, I do not recall any statute requiring separate building for the segregation of the women prisoners while confined in jails but the great law of common decency and human intelligence dictates to us that the placing of women

prisoners in cells adjoining those occupied by men criminals should govern us in administration and, of course, admonish us that it is wrong in the fullest sense of the word to house the two sexes in the same building, even though in separate cells.

The evils of such conditions is so apparent that argument or comment is unnecessary.

Do not understand me as indicating in this address that we, in this Commonwealth, are alone in this inferior jail condition. It obtains, to the best of my knowledge, generally in all the other States and particularly in what we have come to call, by common consent, the "country counties," i. e. those counties removed from the larger centers of population and where the jails or country prisons are smaller. An entirely new plan for the governing of jails surely is essential.

I have repeatedly stated in official communications that the management of jails by Sheriffs is faulty in the extreme. There are few men who hold the office of Sheriff who have any qualification for the important duties of prison management.

I know I will be met, either openly or secretly with the argument that it costs more to manage jails by a Prison Board and the employment of a Warden, devoting his entire time to prison management, but if we are simply going to put this subject solely on a financial basis, let us then return to the Mediaeval stage and simply confine the prisoner without any regard to his future condition, physical or moral. We have two duties to perform in the care of the prisoner or criminal. One is to society, in that we confine or restrain the offender and prevent his further evil acts so long as the period of incarceration lasts. The other duty is to the prisoner himself, from both a moral and economic standpoint, with a view to returning him to society better than when we got him, or at least as good and with the hope that he will not again be a charge upon society.

I repeat again that the physical question of jail construction, coupled with the equally important question of jail management has all to do with both these questions and as it is our duty as good citizens to provide such means and engage such methods as will tend to a bettering.

It is with much regret that the bill which would have remedied this condition and which I prepared, with the approval of the Board of Charities, failed of passage in the last two sessions of the Legislature. I will hope for better things from future Legislatures and shall, with the aid and approval of my colleagues, keep at it as we have in the past on other and equally important acts.

Now don't put a wrong construction on my condemnation and take it that all of the sixty-seven (67) jails or county prisons in the State are bad. Thank goodness, this condition does not obtain in all of them. On the other hand, we have many excellent county prisons in this Commonwealth, excellent in both construction and management. My object is to have all the poor ones raised to a par or plane of the best and let Pennsylvania be referred to by sister Commonwealths as a pattern or example for jails and jail managements as she is in many other public capacities and institutions.

As to the insane, the second subject allotted to me in my address, this question will be dealt with, I notice, by my friend and colleague, Dr. Frank Woodbury, and it would be unfair to rob him, both of the time and the meat of the subject. Permit me, however, to say that there has been a vast improvement in the past decade in the care and treatment of our indigent insane, which class is more directly of interest to this organization.

It took quite a long time to reach a successful termination of legislation so much sought by us and which culminated finally in the passage of what is commonly known as "The County Care Act" first adopted May 25, 1897. The benefits of this act, both to the patient and the county and to society generally, for that matter, I believe is now an accepted fact (let me hope that our efforts to improve jail conditions will meet finally with the same results, for it was a strenuous contention to reach what we now have). The act has been amended since to the mutual benefit of the county and the insane. The entire effort of the bill has for its object the improvement of the indigent insane and their environment.

Since the passage of this act (now fourteen years in effect) many counties have shown their appreciation of it and have built substantial and satisfactory county hospitals for the indigent insane, removed them from unfit surroundings under the old almshouse condition and placed them comfortably in buildings adapted to their housing and accorded them care and treatment as the bill provides and on a par with that afforded in the State hospitals for these unfortunate wards of ours.

Let me say here briefly and on behalf of the Board of Charities and its Committee on Lunacy, that we are highly gratified at the cordial reception and support that this act has received at your hands and it is our great hope that the good work will go on and that other counties will follow those who have already accepted and benefited under it.

Those of you who have been in the work for fifteen or twenty years and who will, for a moment, contrast the conditions existing to-day with those prevailing at the earlier date, cannot but feel gratified and rejoiced in the improvement of your charges, for under the most favorable conditions, their misfortune is indeed great. Yours is no easy task, and I now address myself to those of you who are particular entrusted with the care of the insane. It is a work that cannot be paid for in money, but the satisfaction that we have in knowing that a good deed or a good task for a suffering fellow being has been accomplished to our best ability, is, after all, full recompense, and herein lies the virtue.

While studying over the work of this conference and the daily work of its members, my mind recalls the quotation discovered on an ancient gate-way in a city long since destroyed. The inscription was as follows:

"Man may not take with him aught of his possessions beyond the grave. Let him increase the greatness of his good deeds; even the white ants do increase the height of their habitations. For neither father nor mother, neither sister nor brother, neither son nor wife may accompany him to the other world, but virtue only may be his comrade."

Lafcadio Hearn recites this quotation after describing the utter destruction of what had been beautiful palaces, temples, and monuments and showing their utter ruin. He comes upon the above words, graven upon a stone gateway which has survived the wreck of a thousand years and I thought it particularly apropos on this occasion.

Early in my address I spoke, in a general way, of the good in the way of charities that our Commonwealth has done. Let me give you some facts and some dates because figures always impress themselves more fixedly upon the human mind than words or phrases. I think you will agree with me when we consider what has been done that we have, in Pennsylvania, cared for our dependent, defective and delinquent classes in a manner of which we may be justifiably proud.

In 1818 an act providing for the Western Penitentiary was passed and shortly afterwards the buildings were begun on land situated on what is now the North Side of the City of Pittsburgh. The scheme originally was for solitary confinement, but was later changed to the congregate system. Three years later, or in 1821, the Eastern Penitentiary was authorized by an Act of March 20th and the work of erecting the same begun shortly thereafter. This prison also was intended to be conducted under the solitary system and remains under such system to the present day.

In 1878 an act was passed creating a middle penitentiary district and authorizing the erection of an additional penitentiary. Nothing was done toward the construction of the buildings and three years later, or June, 1881, the act was amended and the State Industrial Reformatory succeeded to the ground and provisions made for the middle penitentiary and under the act and its subsequent amendments, the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, located at Huntingdon, fills the requirements of the subsequent acts for the governing of the class of prisoners committed for reformation.

The Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza succeeds in title to the House of Refuge, incorporated in 1850 and located in Woods Run, Allegheny, and afterwards removed to Morganza in Washington County. Subsequent acts increasing and changing the powers in the management of this institution were passed and are in effect.

The insane under State care are provided for in five hospitals covering prescribed districts in accordance with the various acts incorporating the same and are located respectively at Harrisburg, Dismont, Warren, Danville, and Norristown. An additional hospital, under State control and under the Homeopathic School of Medicine as to its management, is under construction at Allentown. A new hospital district which will provide for the insane of certain counties was created by Act of 1901.

In addition to the hospitals for the insane, the State, in its wisdom, provided a special institution for the chronic insane, and under the Act of 1891 the asylum at Wernersville was erected. The act specially qualifies that no person who has been insane for a period of less than one year shall be committed to this institution.

An institution in which the Board of Charities and its Committee on Lunacy have been peculiarly interested is that known as the "Criminal Insane Asylum" provided for under Act of May, 1905. Those of you who are at all interested in the question of the care of the insane know how essential it is to segregate those of the criminal class or with criminal instinct from those of our other unfortunates in this general class.

A most worthy and most successful institution was provided for when, by Act of June 3, 1893, the Western Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and located at Polk was created, and an equally important one when, by Act of May 15, 1903, the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics and located at Spring City, in Chester County, followed the enactment.

At Elwyn we have an institution for a similar class, in a measure, to those provided for under the acts and the two institutions just remarked upon. This is a training school for idiotic and feeble-minded children and is located at Elwyn. It is not the State property, but was incorporated under a special act in 1853 and to which the State appropriates at the rate of \$180 per capita per annum for the care and treatment of the inmates. It has an estimated population of 750 children at the present time.

Passing from the defective class to the dependent class, we have made equal progress in caring for them. Permit me to call your attention to a few of the institutions.

In 1884 the Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf Mutes was established and located at Scranton. It has about one hundred inmates as an average population.

Under an act of 1888 the "Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind" was incorporated. This institution particularly provides for blind youth resident in the western part of the State, and has been eminently successful, occupying at the present time five commodious buildings in a beautiful part of the city of Pittsburgh. It has, among other of its buildings, a commodious gymnasium, affording much beneficial recreation for the inmates.

For the deaf and dumb the State has provided two large institutions, one at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, incorporated among our earliest charities and now over ninety years old. Fifty years after the incorporation of Mt. Airy Institution, as it is commonly called among us, a similar institution was created and located at Edgewood, in Allegheny County, near Pittsburgh. Both of these institutions receive from the Commonwealth's treasury an appropriation covering the per capita for maintenance of an estimated population.

A most interesting institution, and one which must appeal to all who know its good work, is that known as "The Home for the Training of Speech of Deaf Children Before They Are of School Age"—a longer title than some of the little people I saw there who are so ably cared for and so happy, notwithstanding their great affliction. An interesting feature I found in his institution was that each little person able to manage it was provided with his own little garden, and the beneficial results from the outdoor employment are wonderful.

In addition to the institution for the blind at Pittsburgh, there is at Overbrook, Pa., under a very early act, a large institution for the instruction of the blind. It receives a stated amount of what are known as "State's patients" and for which the Commonwealth appropriates at a per capita rate of \$275 per annum.

Pennsylvania is recognized the world over as vastly rich in mineral wealth, and principal among these minerals our coal is our chief item, and to bring it to the surface and make it of value thousands are employed in its mining and shipping. Owing to the importance of this industry the State has made special provision for those employed in the mines and about the coal works, and under various provisions of several acts hospitals for injured persons have been located at Ashland, at Hazleton, at Scranton, at Shamokin, at Blossburg, at Philipsburg, at Mercer, and at Connellsville were created under a special act caring for miners engaged in mining in the bituminous and semi-bituminous coal fields and are known as "Cottage Field Hospitals."

On the question of hospitals generally there stands on our list and recognized for general and special hospital service one hundred and eighty-three fully equipped institutions, over one hundred and fifty of which receive substantial State aid. I believe no other State contributes as does Pennsylvania in this particular, but the matter is left as a local question in most of the States and the communities are required to support the hospitals or do without them. I think our system is the best—not simply because it is our system, but because, after a careful survey of the entire situation, I believe the sick and injured are better provided for under our methods than if depending upon the community alone. I am, however, constrained to say that the Board of Charities have, from time to time, tried to place and still try to place the State's money on a pro rata or as nearly as possible pro rata basis for bed capacity and free treatment accorded.

You are familiar with the liberal appropriations made by our various Legislatures to the treatment of tuberculosis in the State, and for which purpose institutions under State management and control have been completed and others are being erected. In addition to these State institutions, we have thirteen private sanatoria for the treatment of tubercular patients, doing, I am gratified to say, and you will be equally gratified to learn, a wonderful work among this unfortunate class. The institutions are well located through the various counties of the Commonwealth from Delaware in the east to Allegheny in the west.

Under the heading of homes in all the various classes, from the helpless infant in the cradle to the equally helpless aged of both sexes, ample provision has been made. It would tire you for me to enumerate the names of them, but will equally interest you, and I know gratify you also to learn that there are over three hundred of these homes and orphanages scattered over the sixty-seven counties of the State. Many of them are private institutions, but many of them receive substantial State aid.

In conclusion, let me paraphrase the beautiful hymn, and without the least degree of either levity or sacrilege, but in the fullest sincerity:

Count your many blessings,
Name them one by one,
And it will surprise you
What the State has done.

Following Mr. Torrence's paper the Glee Club sang two numbers, which were greatly enjoyed.

Mr. Edward S. Lindsey, of Warren, Pa., was here introduced by President Ochse and read the following very interesting paper on "The Juvenile Court Law," prefacing it with these words:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.

The subject that has been announced is so broad that I wish to hasten to assure you that I shall make no attempt to cover it this evening; indeed I do not know how that could be done. As to the operation of the Juvenile Court laws we have little information except from general observation. We have no detailed statistics of the operation of these acts, or of the work of the courts under them. So that when we turn to what literature we can find upon the subject we find simply general statements either in the way of ecomium or of criticism; so that to-night I simply wish to direct your attention to one or two items in relation to the operation of these acts. And first I call your attention to the fact that the Juvenile Court laws, and the whole movement, is not an absolutely new thing, but that it is the result of the growth and development and the result of two opposing tendencies, one of which might be called the socialistic tendency, manifested by the various acts of the Legislature; the other the individualistic tendency, manifested by the attitude of the courts towards these acts, very frequently declaring them unconstitutional.

Then I wish to briefly offer some criticisms on two or three phases of the Juvenile Court laws, and, finally, make one or two suggestions as to how the Juvenile Court laws we have could be changed to bring them more in harmony with general legal principles and to fit better into our general legal system, still preserving everything that has been so beneficial.

Mr. Lindsey reads:

PAPER BY MR. EDWARD S. LINDSEY

"The Juvenile Court Law."

The somewhat heterogeneous mass of legislation comprised under the common designation of "Juvenile Court Laws" presents a most interesting phase of modern legislative tendencies. As much a mystery to the lawyer as the layman, these so-called "laws," while furnishing rules of decision for numerous cases have not as yet found a place in the legal system. Aside from a few distinctions as to the constitutionality of such acts the lawyer will look almost in vain for reported cases arising under them and yet the cases which arise and are disposed of involve frequently fundamental legal principles, for questions of status are the most fundamental of all legal questions. These laws are purely statutory and may best be regarded as law in the becoming rather than in the actual and as yet indeed it may well be doubted how much of these experimental statutory provisions will ever become law in the true sense of the term. For the most part these statutes pay little or no regard to established legal principles. They are the expression of philanthropic theories for social betterment, not of experience or social practice and if they ever take a permanent place in the law must undergo a long process of adaptation to social needs. Yet there is already a considerable literature of the movement mostly propagandist in character. It is of the nature either of panegyric or of criticism and for the most part based not on actual observation and study but on preconceived theories. We need sorely a careful and impartial study of the operation of these statutes, but such does not yet exist and the seeker after information can only absorb the occasional kernel of fact out of the vast mass of controversial literature.

Most of the acts referred to have been passed within the last decade, yet it would be a mistake to suppose that they originated spontaneously during this period, and indeed there is much less that is entirely new about them than is generously supposed. What is new I think fall chiefly under two heads—the providing increased administrative machinery for the application by the courts of established principles and recognized powers, such as the suspension of sentence, the results of which have been generally beneficial and the entire disregard so far as the acts themselves go of any established legal principles and the absence of any limitations on the arbitrary powers of the court which always involves dangerous possibilities. The probation system which is one of the essential features of the Juvenile Court was perhaps earliest developed in Massachusetts. Probation had been in operation in that State to a limited extent prior to 1869, but in that year a statute was passed creating a State visiting agency for children's institutions which was to have a representative in court at the trial of all juvenile offenders and providing that all children's cases should be heard and determined by themselves, separate from the general and ordinary business of said courts. This act was held constitutional. In 1867 the Legislature of Illinois, in "An Act in Reference to the Reform School of the City of Chicago," provided that "whenever any public magistrate or Justice of the Peace shall have brought before him any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen years, who he has reason to believe is a vagrant, or is destitute of proper parental care, or is growing up in mendicancy, ignorance, idleness or vice," he shall cause such boy or girl to be arrested and, together with the witnesses, taken before one of the Judges of the Superior or Circuit Courts of Cook County, and "if upon such examination, such Judge shall be of opinion that said boy or girl is a proper subject for commitment to the Reform School, and that his or her moral welfare and the good of society require that he or she should be sent to said school for employment, instruction, and reforma-

tion, he shall so decided, * * * and such child shall thereupon be committed." This act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1871 in the case of *People vs. Turner*. In the opinion Judge Thornton considered the act repugnant to parental rights, but based the decision on the constitutional right of a minor as well as an adult to liberty, except as punishment for crime. He said: "It is claimed that the law is administered for the moral welfare and intellectual improvement of the minor, and the good of society * * * If, without crime, without the conviction of any offense, the children of the State are to be thus confined for the good of society, then society had better be reduced to its original elements and free government acknowledged a failure. In cases of writs of habeas corpus to bring up infants, there are other rights beside the rights of the father. If improperly or illegally restrained, it is our duty ex debito justitiae to liberate. The welfare and rights of the child are also to be considered. The disability of minors does not make slaves or criminals of them. They are entitled to legal rights and are under legal disabilities. * * * Minors are bound to pay taxes for the support of the Government, and constitute a part of the militia, and are compelled to endure the hardships and privations of a soldiers' life in defense of the constitution and the laws, and yet it is assumed that to them liberty is a mere chimera. It is something of which they may have dreamed, but have never enjoyed the fruition. Can we hold children responsible for crime; liable for their torts; impose onerous burdens upon them, and yet deprive them of the enjoyment of liberty without charge or conviction of crime? The bill of rights declares that all men are by nature free and independent and have certain inherent and inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. * * * Shall we say to the children of the State, you shall not enjoy this right, a right independent of all human laws and regulations? It is declared in the constitution, is higher than constitution and law, and should be held forever sacred." As a proposition of strict constitutional law the position of Judge Thornton is unanswerable, but how far we have travelled from that position is indicated by the language of the Supreme Court of Michigan, in the case of *Robinson vs. Wayne*, Circuit Judges decided in 1908, which referred to the *Turner* case as "now chiefly notable as an example of the vigor with which that which is not the law may be stated." The *Turner* case is typical of many others during the next thirty years. The various Legislatures passed numerous acts in which can be traced the fuller development of the socialistic idea that the abstract political entity we call the State is a sort of artificial parent of all minors with rights over them superior to any rights of the natural parents or of the minors themselves; that it is the duty of the State to control and supervise the education both mental and moral of all children and for such purpose may dispose of their custody, fix their status and confine in an institution provided only the primary purpose be not punishment for something done but reformation or improvement. This is the basis upon which such acts have been sustained. In fact it is in the language of Prof. Pound, extra-legal attainment of just results while preserving the form of the law.

This legislative tendency was long resisted by the courts from the standpoint of the rights of the minor himself. The tendency of the courts was individualistic and to support the right of the minor to his liberty as against the State except after conviction of crime subject only to the rights of parents. In all questions as to the custody of children the courts adopted as a basic principle the good of the child and treated the minor as the subject of rights and duties and only under certain disabilities.

In 1893 the Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act providing that no child under sixteen years of age under restraint or conviction should be placed in any apartment or cell of any prison or place of confinement or in any courtroom during the trial of adults charged with or convicted of crime and that all cases involving the trial or commitment of children for any crime or misdemeanor before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace or in any court may be heard and determined by such Court at suitable times to be designated therefor by it separate and apart from the trial of other criminals' cases, of which sessions a separate docket and record shall be kept. In declaring this act unconstitutional Judge Yerkes, of Bucks County, said: "It is quite probable that this act became a law through inadvertence. It represents humanitarianism gone mad and is so clumsily drawn that it is next to impossible to understand its clear meaning. * * * It is fortunate for those who have the burden of taxation to bear that there is a restriction in the organic law against this extravagant legislation. The Constitution of the Commonwealth declares that trial by jury shall be as heretofore, that all courts shall be open and that all laws relating to the courts shall be general and of uniform operation." Similar legislation was passed in New York in 1892 and in Rhode Island in 1898.

In the British Colony of South Australia a State Children's Department was created at Adelaide in 1895 and three years later a Juvenile Court was opened there for the trial of persons under eighteen, though the system of probation officers was not introduced. A Juvenile Court was also established at Toronto, Canada, on the South Australian model. The first distinctively Juvenile Court in the United States was established in Chicago in 1899. The act providing for this Court contained most of the provisions which have become familiar in the acts passed from time to time in the various States, some twenty of which, I believe now have Juvenile Court laws. In 1901 a complete Juvenile Court law was passed in Pennsylvania. This act was held unconstitutional by the Superior Court in *Mansfield's case*, 22 Sup. 224, on the grounds of being insufficient in title because (1) the title contained no intimation that it was the purpose of the act to deal with the treatment and control of all children; (2) and no intimation that it changed the whole course of judicial procedure as to delinquent children, in criminal proceedings and actions for penalties, nor that it changes the punishment or penalty of every offense, arising at common law or created by statute or municipal ordinance; that it was class legislation and that it offended against the constitutional provisions that no person shall for any indictable offense be proceeded against criminally by information and that trial by jury shall be as heretofore. The Court called attention to the fact that under the provisions of the act a boy who plays a Jews-harp or mouth organ upon a public street becomes a dependant child and may until he is twenty-one years of age, be consigned to the care of some charitable person or institution and that while the natural rights of parents had not been preserved by the declaration of rights from legislative annihilation the provisions of the act went far beyond anything that could reasonably be inferred in the title. It also said: "While the offense remains indictable and persons who are *sui juris* are, without any action on their part, secure in the right of a jury trial, an act of assembly which requires that a boy fourteen years of age shall make a formal affirmative demand in order to secure a jury trial when charged with such an offense is such a clog upon the right as to involve a violation of the constitutional guaranty."

Mansfield's case having been decided in 1903 the Legislature of that year passed another Juvenile Court act in which some of the constitutional objections to the Act of 1901 were avoided. Instead of creating a

new Juvenile Court the Act of 1903 conferred on the Courts of Quarter Sessions "full Jurisdiction in all proceedings affecting the treatment and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible, and delinquent children, under the age of sixteen years" and defined a dependent and neglected child to be "any child who is destitute, homeless, abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support, or who has not proper parental care or guardianship, and delinquent child, as any child who may be charged with the violation of any law of this Commonwealth or the ordinance of any city, borough, or township." It also applied to all children under the age of sixteen. In some other respects, however, it would seem to be more offensive than the Act of 1901. Thus the Court is not required to make any adjudication of anything or render any judgment; "at the hearing, the Judge or Judges holding such session of the Court shall determine, after an inquiry into the facts, what order for the commitment and custody and care of the child, the child's own good and the best interests of the State may require; and may commit such child to the care of its parents subject to the supervision of a probation officer, or to some suitable institution, or the care of some reputable citizen of good moral character, or to the care of some training school, or the care of some association willing to receive it." Although the Court may make an order upon the parents to contribute to the support of any child committed "such sum as the Court may determine" and any association or individual to whom a child is committed becomes the guardian of the child and may consent to its legal adoption, there is no provision for notice to the parents except that "it shall be within the power of the Judge to make all necessary orders for compelling the production of such child, and the attendance of the parents and all persons having the custody or control of the child or with whom the child may be." The powers of the Court are to be exercised upon the petition of any citizen or when any Magistrate in the case of a child arrested for an indictable offense or the District Attorney or the Court upon the trial shall certify or be of the opinion that "the good of the child and the interests of the State" do not require a prosecution or conviction. There is not even the provision of the Act of 1901 that a jury may be demanded. Nevertheless, in the case of *Commonwealth vs. Fisher*, 27 Sup. 175, the Superior Court held that the Act of 1903 "offends against none of the provisions of the Constitution." It held the title sufficient, that a new court was not created and that it was not class legislation. As to the right of trial by jury, the charge in this case being larceny, the Court said: "If trial by jury had been desired in this particular case it was only necessary for the defendant, his father, or attorney or any other person on his behalf, to have made formal demand therefor and had it made matter of record and, if denied, of exception, in order to raise a concrete question for adjudication." President Judge Rice and Judge Porter, who wrote the opinion in the Mansfield case dissented from this decision and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the Superior Court was affirmed, 213 p 48. The Supreme Court said: "In pressing the objection that the appellant was not taken into custody by due process of law, the assumption, running through the entire argument is continued that the proceedings of the Act of 1903 are of a criminal nature for the punishment of offenders for crimes committed and that the appellant was so punished. But he was not, and could not have been without due process of law, for the constitutional guaranty is that no one charged with a criminal offense shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. To save a child from becoming a criminal, or from continuing in a career of crime, to end in maturer years in public punishment and disgrace, the Legislature may surely provide for the salvation of such

a child, if its parents or guardian be unable or unwilling to do so, by bringing it into one of the courts of the State without any process at all, for the purpose of subjecting it to the State's guardianship and protection. The natural parent needs no process to temporarily deprive his child of its liberty by confining it in his own house to save it and shield it from the consequences of persistence in a career of waywardness, nor is the State when compelled, as parents patriae, to take the place of the father for the same purpose, required to adopt any process as a means of placing its hands upon the child to lead it into one of its courts. When the child gets there and the Court, with the power to save it, determines on its salvation and not its punishment, it is immaterial how it got there." As to the question of jury trial the Court said: "But there was no trial for any crime here and the act is operative only when there is to be no trial, the Legislature denies the child no right of a trial by jury for the simple reason that, by the act, it is not to be tried for anything. The design is not punishment nor the restraint imprisonment any more than is the wholesome restraint which a parent exercises over his child. Every statute which is designed to give protection, care and training to children, as a needed substitute for parental authority and performance of parental duty is but a recognition of the duty of the State as the legitimate guardian and protector of children where other guardianship fails." According to this decision the constitutional guaranty against deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law is limited to persons charged with a criminal offense.

One of the latest Juvenile Court acts is the one passed by the New York Legislature of 1910, for Monroe County, in which is the city of Rochester. This act has been recommended as a model act by the Russell Sage Foundation. This most advanced step in the socialization of the domestic relations has, however, been somewhat criticized. Mr. T. D. Hurley, of Chicago, who was identified with the early Juvenile Court legislation in Illinois, in an article widely copied in the public press, has vigorously criticized this act. He asserts that certain fundamental principles should not be infringed by any Juvenile Court, and among them he places "that the parent is entitled to the control, custody, and education of his child as against the whole world, and until he forfeits this right no power can interfere with him; that the parent should be made a formal party to any proceeding where the custody of his child is at issue and should be given a full and fair opportunity to be heard in the case; the proceedings should be conducted in the presence of the parents, their legal representatives and friends, both parents and children should be confronted with their accusers and be afforded the right to cross-examine the witnesses in the case; there is no room nor place in this country, nor should there be any room, for 'star chamber' sessions in any court, much less a Juvenile Court, where the status of a child is being fixed possibly for life." He continues: "The foregoing principles are well understood by not only the lawyer, but also the layman. They meet with the hearty approval of all liberty-loving people. They require no authority to substantiate their validity. They are self-evident statements of the law that are based on common sense and justice. Any man or set of men or women who cannot indorse them are dangerous, not only to the particular community, but a menace to the entire country. Throughout the law the State is made supreme master over the child. The parent is only incidentally considered; he is not made a party to the proceedings, nor is he charged with neglect or inability to care for his child. The State is made to occupy the position of primary parent with rights superior to that of the natural parent. This is a false and vicious position to take. There is no law or au-

thority to substantiate this doctrine. The rights of the parent are superior to those of the State, and, until the parent forfeits these rights, the State cannot interfere with his control or custody of the child. Parental rights should not only be protected, but, as far as practicable, preserved."

Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis, is recently quoted as follows: "We have the right to preserve our homes from State control. We have the right to remain free and not to become tenants of a soulless State. We utterly abhor the doctrine that the little children who bless our homes shall be wards of the State, common property. The idea of common parentage is not only the end of order, but the end of civilization itself."

The attempt has been made to connect the authority over children given by these statutes with the jurisdiction exercised over minors by the Court of Chancery in England and by equity and probate courts in this country, but this cannot successfully be done. The chancery jurisdiction originated in the feudal relation of lord and vassal and was exercised principally to secure to the king his feudal dues. The extension of it in this country was purely individualistic and simply to supply the want of natural guardianship. The effort has been to get away from the idea of criminal proceedings. After all is said and done, however, the large number of cases dealt with by the Juvenile Courts are criminal or quasi-criminal in character. And in such cases there is a very real deprivation of liberty nor is that fact changed by refusing to call it punishment or because the welfare of the child is intended to be promoted. In the good old days the parent who did not spare the rod usually called attention, I have been told, to the fact that it was applied "for the good of the child," but this argument, I imagine, was never very convincing to the subject.

It is apparent, I think, that some considerable readjustment is necessary before these statutes can be logically fitted into our legal system and not be as they are now, extra-legal expedients. There are some features of these laws which we will never be willing to give up, but there are some, I think, that should and will be changed. The probation system and the whole administrative system provided for enabling the Court to exercise supervision over the delinquent juvenile is generally acknowledged to be a great advance and will be still further improved. The vague and unlimited nature of the powers granted to the Court would seem to call for further definition and specification. It has even been proposed to constitute laymen Juvenile Court Judges. In regard to such a proposal the Supreme Court of Utah said in *Mill v. Brown*: "The Judge of any court, and especially a Judge of a Juvenile Court, should be willing at all times, not only to respect, but to maintain and preserve the legal and natural rights of men and children alike. * * * The fact that the American system of government is controlled and directed by laws, not men, cannot be too often or too strongly impressed upon those who administer any branch or part of the government. Where a proper spirit and good judgment are followed as a guide, oppression can and will be avoided. * * * The Juvenile Court law is of such vast importance to the State and society that it seems to us it should be administered by those who are learned in the law and versed in the rules of procedure, to the end that the beneficent purposes of the law may be made effective and individual rights respected. Care must be exercised in both selection of a Judge and in the administration of the law."

Judge Mack, in an address before the American Bar Association, said: "This decision but emphasizes the dangers that beset the path of the Juvenile Court. The public at large, sympathetic with the work and even the probation officers who are not lawyers regard him as one having almost autocratic power. Because of the extent of his jurisdiction

and the tremendous responsibility that it entails it is, in my judgment, absolutely essential that he be a trained lawyer, thoroughly imbued with the doctrine that ours is a government of laws and not of men."

But this is not enough; it should not rest with the personality of the Judge whether or not he shall wield autocratic power. There should be clear definitions and limitations in the acts themselves of the powers with which he is invested. While with the right man in the right place the very indefiniteness of his powers may be productive of immediate good, in the long run it will be just as unsafe as experience proved it to be in the criminal law. The corporal punishments and other abuses that have developed in some of our Juvenile Courts are sufficient indications of what will be inevitable in the future.

The principal trouble with these acts, it seems to me, is the confusion in them of different functions. The view is gaining general recognition that the Juvenile Court should not have jurisdiction in the case of dependent children. In such cases there is no need for the machinery of a court and no questions for a court to determine. Judge Mack, in the address just quoted from, says: "While in most jurisdictions the Juvenile Court laws make provision for the dependent as well as the neglected, the truant, and the delinquent child, some of the best workers in this field have objected to a court having anything to do with the strictly dependent child, the child whose parents must ask assistance merely because of poverty or misfortune. If friends or the church fail to supply the necessary help and the aid of the State is to be sought, it should be granted through poor law or relief commissioners." Mr. Bernard Flexner, in an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, said in relation to the "dependent or destitute child, the child whose case presents to the Judge the single question of relief. Most of the laws, as they now exist, embrace such children and there are few courts in which cases of this kind do not now arise. They are not properly cases for the court and should not reach the court. They should be cared for by organized relief agencies and should reach the court only when the question of parental neglect enters in." Such cases can be far better dealt with by the administrative agency of the Poor Directors than by a court. But there are besides that two very distinct fields embraced in most Juvenile Court acts and confusion between them. The one is the field of crime, the other that of status. In the one case the court is dealing with crime, in the other with status; that is, determining the custody of the child or its relations to its family or the State. The child who comes into court accused of crime inevitably stands on a different footing from one who is there merely from parental neglect or from incorrigibility—and should. The New York Juvenile Court deals only with criminal cases. In my judgment, the Juvenile Court should deal only with questions of status, with questions of the custody and the control of the child. All criminal questions should be dealt with by a criminal court. Every child accused of crime should be tried and be subject to neither punishment or restraint of liberty unless convicted. No child should be restrained simply because he has been accused of crime, whether he is guilty or not. If convicted, he can then be turned over to the Juvenile Court to determine in a proper proceeding, with the rights of all parties safeguarded, whether a change in his custody or status would be for his best interests. In this way the Juvenile Court might become truly a court of equity dealing with one class of questions upon established principles. Some such reconstruction of the Juvenile Court system, to bring it into conformity with legal principles, is urgently called for. Although constitutional provisions here have not been able to prevent the overriding of established principles in the enthusiastic adoption of the Juvenile Court laws, we cannot afford to allow them to be thus overridden even with

a laudable purpose in view. Nothing that is valuable in these acts need be lost in such a reconstruction, and we shall then have "the good of the child and the best interests of the State" conserved not only within the forms but the spirit and the fundamental principles of the law.

Mr. Lindsey's able paper was received with hearty applause.

Following the reading of this paper the convention was favored with a further selection by the orchestra.

President Ochse tendered the thanks of the convention to the Orchestra and to the Glee Club for their selections.

Dr. Carl Kelsey, of the University of Pennsylvania here addressed the convention on the subject, "Our Responsibility for the Mentally Crippled." He said:

ADDRESS OF DR. KELSEY.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I came in this morning just in time to hear the gentleman who greeted us on behalf of the city say that he never realized how much charity was needed until he saw the delegates to this convention. At this time of the evening I shall have to ask for a double dose of that charity on the part of those present.

In the older philosophy there was a sort of a notion that all adults were more or less equal. It was recognized there was not a full equality in intellectual gifts or physical strength, but that somehow there must be an equality of moral responsibility. The idea was the result of the development and preservation of individual rights—a very necessary notion—and it took a long time to get it thoroughly established as a principle of our law. Yet there came, in spite of those principles, a gradual recognition that individuals were different; that from time to time some of them were seized with various and sundry obsessions; sometimes they were harmless and sometimes very dangerous to society—as, for instance, when men steadily decline and die because they believe they have been conjured and that only the person that put that spell on them could remove it. Or, it may be the obsession that there is some one thing which is the basis of all wrong on earth; whether it is with reference to alcohol, or tobacco, or anything else; or the obsession that there is some efficient medicine that will cure all human ills, whether that is Christian Science or Paine's Celery Compound, or anything else. Those may be more or less harmless obsessions, though they may result in the upsetting of the mental balance of the individual.

On the good side is the power of the fixed ideal, which becomes one's guide and standard and influences him through life.

But I am dealing to-night, primarily, with a group of people who are not normal; or those who, if they were normal at first, have ceased to be normal—the mentally crippled, or the insane and the epileptic and the feeble-minded.

The insane are by all odds the most numerous, possibly the most important; but the other groups, particularly the feeble-minded group, carry one of the most serious challenges to the future of the human race.

I cannot take the time to describe the various types of these individuals in any detail. Epilepsy starts in a rather rare seizure or fit, and may become more and more common, until they may take place, in extreme cases, several times a day, and then the mind of the sufferer is seriously affected and probably gone beyond recovery. We do not know what epilepsy is; whether it is some sort of an occult disease (the ancients used to call it the sacred disease)—but we do know that if it is taken early enough, and the epileptic put under out-of-door life with regular food and exercise, that it is not incurable.

What we ordinarily do is to wait until the mind of the epileptic is affected, and then send him to the insane asylum. It is no credit to us that we wait until the disease has gone so far that nothing but the insane asylum or the almshouse is open to him.

Insanity, as we have heard to-day, is increasing with frightful rapidity. It was almost unknown among the negroes, before the Civil War; it has increased more than a hundred per cent a decade since the war. Then is it something that is inherited and directly passed from one generation to another, or is insanity?—I am tempted to say insanities, for we include many different conditions, and the term is blind and misleading when we think of it as covering the whole class—is the result of poor stock reproducing itself, and how much of it is the result of vice on the part of normal stock? At the present time we recognize there are three great causes of insanity. They are alcohol, disease (chiefly syphilis), and worry. All three preventable. Does it mean that we are attempting to live under conditions to which our nervous system is not adapted, so that when put to this constant strain it must break and we have insanity? Perfectly possible, and therefore in large measure preventable if we will throw our knowledge on the care and treatment of the insane to the care and treatment of the normal, for I cannot understand why we are so frequently told to take care of the weak, the insane, and the feeble-minded, and then tell the normal boy or girl to go to the devil. It is infinitely more important to see that the conditions of normal children are right, and that the conditions of normal men and women are right. (Applause).

Feeble-mindedness is apparently not a disease or the result of disease, under ordinary conditions, but is rather a natural, though unfortunate, variation of the human stock.

We used to think we were all more or less of an approximately equal moral responsibility. We are gradually coming to realize that there is a great army of men and women who are so different from the rest of us that they cannot accomplish the individual development that is easy for the rest of us. Take the three groups of the feeble-minded—the idiot type, whose mental development doesn't go beyond the normal child of two years; the imbeciles, ranging from the mental age of about two to ten, and now we are discovering that we have another group whose sense of moral responsibility will never be beyond that of a normal child of twelve or thirteen, whom we are beginning to call the moron group, which is the old classical word meaning fool. Now this higher type, particularly, is the one from which the greatest danger comes, because they are so nearly like the rest of us that not until we apply the finer tests are we able to identify them. The idiot does not necessarily come from feeble-minded stock but seldom lives to maturity. We may occasionally find such cases in normal families, occurring from some cause of which they may have no knowledge. But the danger comes from the moron stock. You ask what is the danger? I would rely: That a large percentage of the men and women who are haled before the bar of Justice and sentenced as criminals are feeble-minded, and our prisons teem with feeble-minded. They are treated as normal, but they are not normal and cannot be made normal by any process of medicine or surgery. A very considerable percentage of the prostitutes on the streets are high-grade feeble-minded women, but we send them into our reformatories, then place them out into families and are astonished that they do not behave as ordinary children behave.

I want to tell a little of the history of a girl who is in an institution in a neighboring city. The executives knew nothing of that girl, except that she, and probably her mother, were feeble-minded. They started out to investigate, and if I should put all of this family chart

on one sheet it would reach across this room and I would have a thousand individuals represented on it. They found that a feeble-minded man married a feeble-minded woman, with a result of five feeble-minded children and six who died in infancy. Now this woman becomes the head of our family. She has a child by a man in the almshouse, an official or employee, and the child dies in infancy. She has relations then with a normal man and the result is the feeble-minded girl in the institution. She has relations with another man, the child dying in infancy; still later with a feeble-minded man of rather high-grade and the result is again feeble-mindedness. She later has a second husband, with the result of three feeble-minded children, one dying in infancy, one still-birth, and two others about whom information has not been gotten. Now the story of this case shows how this has happened. When the people of the little town where she lived discovered that she was having immoral relations with these men they said, "Now that isn't right; we must take her to the preacher and have him pronounce the benediction of God upon them and have them married" (for you know all marriages are made in heaven) and so that was done. The woman went to work for a farmer, and it was soon discovered that she was having improper relations with him. Again conventionalities must be observed, so after securing a divorce she is taken to the minister who performs a marriage to the second man, with the result that there are more feeble-minded children to be cared for.

I am sure that that minister was not serving the Lord, and his code of morals and his notion that the conventional standard was the thing to be preserved, rather than the integrity of the human race, is an idea that some day we will see to be awful.

Nearly all the feeble-mindedness we have comes from feeble-minded stock. We can allow the feeble-minded to run wild, as we have, particularly the higher grades, attempting at times to hold them up to moral standards, or we can take care of them and prevent them from becoming parents. (Applause).

Personally, I must confess I am at a loss, not to explain the attitude but to find any sympathy in my heart with those leaders of the State who from time to time prevent us from asexualizing the males who are liable to become parents. (Applause). I am informed it was the opposition of one of the great religious bodies of the State that defeated that in the Legislature. Because it meant the deforming of the human form divine.

But the danger does not come chiefly from the feeble-minded man, but from the feeble-minded woman of child-bearing age. And there is no excuse for our dodging our responsibility and allowing feeble-minded women to be at large in the community with the almost certain result that they will procreate their kind.

You may be sure, if the feeble-minded do not appear in the second generation, in a cross between a normal-minded man and a feeble-minded woman, you will get it in the third or fourth generation.

I would like to go on and point out certain definite directions in which at the present time we ought to be doing something for the bettering of conditions. If you know of any higher thing than the maintaining of a sound mind in a sound body, for the maintaining of the human race on earth, you know something I do not know. If you don't think this is as important as to maintain any of the ordinary social conventionalities or to prepare a man for the next world—which we hope will be satisfactory—I am sorry. Is it the mission of religion on earth to try to grab a few drowning sinners out of the pond while everywhere the conditions are forcing thousands of others into the pond; or is it a higher religious principle to say we are going to stop

this thing at the source? The source, I think, is the horrible notion that a human being kept alive by our efforts, when he reaches physical maturity, is to be allowed to become the parent of another generation, and to send his defects down through all time. That doesn't seem rational.

In the olden times when we didn't have our charitable institutions, and when we were obliged to earn our own living, rather than to inherit our estates, there was little chance for the man or woman who was mentally crippled to keep up the pace, and the inability to keep up the pace, by the average man, meant that there was no chance for the creation of a weakling type of human beings. They were killed off. Which is wiser? To kill off by neglect those few individuals who cannot keep up with the average group, or by maintaining the feeble-minded, to commit social suicide, by developing a burden that no community can carry? We haven't perhaps faced that yet, but we may be much nearer that situation than we realize. If England, to-day, where it has been necessary to repeatedly lower the army requirements in order to get any recruits at all, or if Pennsylvania found it necessary to close our recruiting stations in the coal regions because the men did not come up to the standard of the men wanted in the Army at the time of the Spanish War, are we dealing with a group of individuals who are the result of defective ancestry or with a group that, generation after generation, have been subjected to bad living conditions? If we are dealing with a group who come from a defective ancestry then no system of education and no school of education will change that type. Weaklings they will remain. If, on the other hand, they are normal individuals who have been merely living stunted lives, improperly fed and housed, it means if you will take that stock and give the next generation a chance to live a normal and decent life it will soon come up to the old standard.

That means, simply, that you and I are what we are not because of what our ancestors thought or hoped or did, but because of what our ancestors were; and there is a fundamental difference between the two. Did they belong in the feeble-minded group? Then most of us are there, and there is no escape. Did they belong in the normal group? Then we belong in the normal group, for nothing that you do directly affects anything more than the environment in which your child lives. Whether your parents went to heaven or to hell is a matter of absolute indifference to you physically. Whatever their habits were is a matter of indifference, so far as the racial stock is concerned. If, however they poisoned the blood in your veins, or starved your body or your soul, and robbed you of ideals—these are problems with which we can do something. The problems of heredity can be solved only by preventing the reproduction of poor stock and securing the reproduction of the good.

The problems of environment can be modified and possibly solved, whenever we get ready to change the environment.

President Ochse: I am sure we are all pleased to be able to-night to hear the excellent papers and the address of Dr. Kelsey, and I want to thank the audience for the good attention given. It shows that we all appreciated them.

Dr. Srodes: I would respectfully move that a resolution be offered thanking Dr. Kelsey for his able address.

Dr. Kelsey: I am an active member now, and I consider that very much out of place.

Upon motion the convention was here adjourned until 9:15 to-morrow morning.

MORNING SESSION.**Wednesday, October 11, 1911.**

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. by President Ochse.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. S. F. Crawford, as follows:

Almighty God, our Father, we are all Thy children. Thou dost care for us with an infinite care. Thou art the Father of the widow and the orphan, and we praise Thee for all Thy goodness and mercy toward us. For Thy loving kindness, for the revelation of Thy tender mercy and Thy love to the children of men, and, above all, we thank Thee for the revelation of Thyself, in Thy Son Jesus Christ, who came into this world that we might be uplifted and cared for, that we might all live the life that is everlasting. We do thank Thee that as the spirit of the Master kindles in the hearts of men they feel the great truth that no man lives unto himself, but that he is ever in the world to care for others; that he is his brother's keeper. Oh, Lord, we pray Thee that Thy spirit may more and more kindle in the hearts of the children of men, that they may feel they owe a great debt to those who are in need. We do thank Thee for the spirit of charity, of benevolence, of Divine love; and we pray Thee that Thou wouldst especially bless this organization. May Thy richest blessings rest upon all her officers and members. May Thy richest blessings rest upon the work of this Association and upon all who are engaged in it.

Now abideth faith, hope, and charity, but the greatest of these is charity. Hear our prayer, pardon our sins, bless us with richest blessings to-day. We ask it in Jesus' name. Amen.

President Ochse: I have the pleasure of announcing that we have with us the Honorable John P. Elkin, of Indiana, who will talk to us.

Judge Elkin was received with applause, and said:

ADDRESS OF JUDGE ELKIN.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

I do not intend to weary you with an address. I came here as a citizen of this beautiful little town, lying in the lap of the mountains, to bid you welcome to our midst. I regret that I did not have the pleasure of standing before you at the commencement of your exercises and bidding you welcome. I spend two-thirds of my time away from home and one-third of it here, but I have more pleasure and comfort here than in any other place in the world.

We sometimes think we do not appreciate what a great State we have. Think of Ireland; it is not as big as Pennsylvania. Ireland has only four million people and we have eight million, and yet you find the Irish in every part of the world.

Pennsylvania is an empire, rich beyond compare. There is no other State in the Union that has so many comforts of a material kind as Pennsylvania.

We ought to feel proud of our State. Our men and women are made of splendid stock. Around Philadelphia the old Quakers settled. That is splendid and sturdy stock that has left an impress upon all the institutions of Pennsylvania. They were sturdy and upright and capable. Pennsylvania can always point with pride to its Quaker stock.

Then we have the Scotch-Irish. The home of the Scotch-Irish was in the Cumberland Valley, but many have settled right here in Indiana. They came here across the mountains, and they have built up a splendid community. Then we have the German stock. And now we are getting the population of the south of Europe, and they are giving this country some great problems. We often hear the question whether this country is going to come off victorious. We have met many crises, and



Hon. JOHN P. ELKIN

**One of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Who
Took a Great Interest in the Convention at Indiana,
and Who, with Mrs. Elkin, Entertained
the Members So Royally.**

we shall have many crises to meet in the future, but we have met and have solved every problem that has faced the American people, and we will meet and solve all the problems that may come before us. (Applause.) To doubt the perpetuity of American institutions is to doubt the ability of man to govern himself.

I am glad to see you here. I came to say to you that your enterprising Secretary waited upon Mrs. Elkin and myself some months ago, and we agreed upon a plan of co-operation by which we could add a little to your pleasure. It was arranged that we have a reception at our house to-night. I want to look you in the face and extend the right hand of fellowship, and I want you all to come to our house at 8 o'clock and stay as long as you want to. I don't care whether you come in full dress or half dress or how; come as you are. You are all invited. We can take care of 200 or 300. We didn't issue any formal invitations; we didn't know who to issue them to, but you are all cordially welcome. Come and see us. (Applause.)

President Ochse: I know you all appreciate the kindness of Judge Elkin, and we will all be there.

The convention here listened to the following interesting paper on "The Child's World" by Edwin D. Solenberger, of Philadelphia, General Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania:

PAPER BY MR. SOLENBERGER.

I suppose the Program Committee desires a discussion of the environment in which these children live who are the objects of the care of the various organizations represented in this Association.

The subject of the relative influence of heredity and environment, upon children has received much discussion. So far as our daily work is concerned we are immediately confronted with the problem of environment, rather than heredity. We cannot control the heredity of the child; we may, however, by surrounding it with the proper environment, have some influence upon the question of heredity in the future. We have many cases which demonstrate the undoubted influence of good or bad environment upon the child during its years of growth. Certain influences are so positive and their results so apparent that it becomes the urgent duty of everyone who has to deal with unfortunate children to give earnest thought to this question of environment.

Some years ago I visited an institution in Cincinnati, Ohio. I was shown two photographs: one of a woman who had developed into a criminal and whose children were paupers; the other of a woman of fine type with her husband and child. The Superintendent told me that years before an agent had been sent to get two children out of a river-boat—they called them "wharf rats." One of the girls had gotten away, and the other was received. The latter was the picture of one of these girls who had grown into this good woman, and the other the picture of the girl who had remained with the "wharf rats" and grown up in that environment.

I have here an extract from something that Luther Burbank has written in his suggestive little book, "The Training of the Human Plant." He says: "To the extent that we leave the children of the poor and these other unfortunates—waifs and foundlings—to themselves and their evil surroundings, to that extent we breed peril for ourselves. * * * Begin training these outcasts, begin the cultivation of them, if you will, much as we cultivate the plants, in order that their lives may be turned into right ways, in order that the integrity of the State may be maintained. Rightly cultivated, these children may be made a blessing to the race; trained in the wrong way, or neglected en-

tirely, they will become a curse to the State. * * * All animal life is sensitive to environment, but of all living things the child is the most sensitive. * * * A child absorbs environment. It is the most susceptible thing in the world to influence, and if that force be applied rightly and constantly when the child is in its most susceptible condition, the effect will be pronounced, immediate and permanent.

Those are the words of a man who has done more than any other man in our generation to show what can be accomplished in the vegetable world in the matter of training and development.

We are familiar with how our domestic animals have been produced from earlier stock, that was wild. There are many things we do not know about environment, but we do know that when children are living in demoralizing surroundings that such influence counts manyfold more against a child than it does in the case of an adult. It makes a great difference to the future of the State and to the common welfare, whether or not these children are cared for properly. No one can compute the loss to the State and to society of permitting children to live in surroundings that cause them to grow up paupers and criminals.

There is another principle involved: Sometimes one hears it said that these children and their parents have sinned, and that society owes them nothing. That they have brought their condition upon themselves and that any kind of care is good enough for them, and is all they deserve. Grant that it is good enough; if it doesn't bring them into right living it is the most expensive care for the community. We only add a burden to society by that method.

There is another and a more serious problem: Every boy and girl that grows up in surroundings that are bad for himself or herself produces a condition that is bad for the rest of the community and becomes a source of contamination for the other children of the community. I think here is a justification for the expenditure on the part of public officers of funds for the care of such children, although I am not ready to advocate that the State should give parental care to a large section of our population.

We have in Pennsylvania a marked tendency toward an increase in our urban population. The county in which we are holding this convention had a population of 42,556 in 1890 and 66,210 in 1910, an increase between 1890 and 1910 of over 23,000. But this is exceptional for a rural county. I have the record here of eighteen Pennsylvania counties, all counties which do not have large cities—and those eighteen counties in the last ten years have lost 28,817 people, while eight or ten of the larger cities have been growing by leaps and bounds. Think of it. Here is a problem for us to think about; the increase, relatively, of the cities, at the expense of the country. There are consequently more people in the cities to be fed, and apparently fewer people in the country districts to raise the food to feed them. That has a bearing on the cost of living. I am interested in the question of how we can place some of the children who need care, in these congested cities, back into these depleted country districts. I believe this is a subject that must engage our attention more and more in Pennsylvania. We have listened to the eloquent words of Judge Elkin as to this great Commonwealth, and I believe it is the grandest Commonwealth in the United States, but in common with other older States we have serious problems. I am interested in finding out the extent to which we may be able to bring back to the land, under proper conditions, the children who have gone from it. I think we never will bring that about until we recognize certain facts: one is that we must do something more than to take the untrained boy from the city and give him to a farmer, to work for the farmer. Of course the boy will not like it, if he is put there

only to do hard work with little if any pay. Something must be done to make his life on the farm more attractive. When the rural social and economic conditions more nearly counterbalance those in the city it will be a great gain. We must make it an inducement for the boy or the girl to stay on the farm. I do not think it is wise to go on expending vast sums of money for the care of unfortunate children unless we make some effort to grapple with this question of the exodus of children from the country to the cities. In this connection we must recognize conditions that they will remain permanently. I think we will see the value of an agricultural training for boys of this class. They should be taught the best methods of agriculture so that they may obtain the best results from the land.

If these principles that I have referred to are correct, I believe there is a great future for Children's Aid Societies and all similar agencies in the State. We need to take a broad view of our work, and recognize that we are dealing with a problem greater than the mere care of children; that it has a social and economic aspect. I hope to see the day when this problem will be given more earnest thought by men and women who will bring to the help of these societies the best that we have in the State. Much has been and is being done, but let us try to deal with the problem more effectively in the light of our increasing knowledge.

Mrs. J. H. Evans, of Oil City, read the following paper: "The Volunteer Worker in Dependent Children's Work."

PAPER BY MRS. J. H. EVANS.

I am asked to tell you briefly something about "Child Placing," as executed by the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, and specially of the feature of "Volunteer Work." This body is unique as a charitable organization; it is without a home save the one modest office in the Free Dispensary building in Pittsburg. It is a chartered society and has auxiliaries working under the charter in twenty-three counties of Western Pennsylvania.

It is twenty-four years since the various auxiliaries took up this work. Most of the children who come to us are from the County Commissioners or Poor Directors, and are taken from the almshouses. Some are placed in boarding homes—that is carefully selected private families, mostly in the country, where we pay a moderate rate of board, until a good permanent home is secured.

When children are given to the society unreservedly as is frequently done, we find them free homes, that is homes where they are cared for with no expense to the society. If of school age they will be sent to school; if over that age they will be taught to work and thus fitted to earn their own living. Many who come to us need medical attention and often surgical treatment, these are carefully examined to learn if there is any disease whatever in its incipency. Some are deficient mentally, these we place in hospitals and institutions. A certain per cent are adopted.

Those adopted are nearly always the very young. It is seldom we have one adopted after eight years of age. Therefore we insist upon adoption promptly, after the usual time given in which to decide if the child will suit the place, which is one year.

When any one applies to us for a child we require proper credentials as to their fitness, ability, etc., to care for and train a child; we also require three references from people who know these parties intimately, and lastly the home is investigated. When we are satisfied that the home is a good one in all respects we give the child to their

care conditionally. We are careful to visit the child later on, and if all things are well it is permitted to remain, if not, it is removed. The parties some times object to the removal, but we consider the child's interest above all else.

This work has been systematically prosecuted through all these years by women, mothers largely. At the annual meeting of our organization in June, 1909, at Warren, Pa., twelve members were present who had engaged in the work twenty-three years. Some of us have grown gray in the service and become grandmothers; in the meantime their interest has never wavered, nor their enthusiasm abated, their labor has been given freely, ungrudgingly, and without pay.

Surely mothers with their sympathetic hearts and innate intuition can get at the facts in the various cases better than all the men in the universe, and we feel the service has been done for the love of humanity, not in the prefatory way of paid workers along similar lines.

These children not only require food and shelter, but the personal love and care that will develop the mind and heart, the moral as well as intellectual training. The homeless, friendless child needs love and friendship quite as much as it needs bread and meat.

In the organization of this work a small amount of money was appropriated by the Legislature, there was then but the one society with headquarters at Philadelphia; after two or three years it was found this plan was not altogether satisfactory, the distance across our State was so great, and entailed so much time and expense for those who attended the meetings, it was decided to divide the counties into Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, each society then to receive its share of the appropriation. The work of Western Pennsylvania has been faithfully, successfully and systematically done all these years, voluntarily, but now a sound is heard in the top of the mulberry trees. It is claimed that efficient work cannot be done by the volunteers; paid workers are the only ones who can be depended upon, specially those of the masculine gender. At a gathering similar to this some months ago one speaker stated that "The women engaged in this work were bound to decay," hence their inability to perform the necessary duties pertaining to it; possibly the men have all taken a draught from Ponce de Leon's spring of perpetual youth and will never grow older, at least so long as the salary does not fail. When the women began this work, there was so small a fund to draw upon, and every dollar was needed for the maintenance of the children, that if the workers had required payment the work would soon have languished for lack of funds.

Will paid workers think you have the unceasing interest, infinite patience, and earnest desire for the child's well being, as the kindly disposed mothers who have so long labored for them?

Our work when introduced to the public by a devoted volunteer worker tends to create a warm personal interest in behalf of the child enlisting support, and leading to the placing of the child in a good foster-home.

When the work is managed as it should be the volunteer worker has the greater opportunity of winning the child's confidence and trust and thus to my mind insuring a faithful report of the conditions existing in the foster home.

Our system of visiting eliminates all official relations and can be made a friendly, loving co-operation for the best good of the child.

The volunteer worker who has the confidence of the community in which she lives has practically no limitations in her work, as she has but to ask and receive. To illustrate this I will relate a little personal

experience. At home several of our liberal business men, realizing the good we are doing, give us their individual check annually for \$25. One generous, great hearted man gives us money at all times and upon all occasions. If he chances to meet the Treasurer he inquires, "How is your work coming on?" And jokingly says, "I fear you are neglecting the babies. I have not given you money in a long time." Then he reaches in his vest pocket and produces either a five or ten dollar bill. If the Secretary inserts a notice in the daily papers asking for clothing he immediately telephones her to go to a certain department store and get whatever is needed and have the bill sent to him, adding, "I don't like to think those children are not properly clothed." On one occasion meeting the President and Secretary who happened to be on their way to a meeting of the society, he said, "What is new in the Children's Aid work? Don't you need some money?" Then he began searching his vest pocket and brought forth a bank note, twisted it up and tucked it in the President's glove. It proved to be of the \$10.00 value. I have heard members of other auxiliaries testify of similar kindnesses. The average amount each auxiliary receives from the State appropriation is \$100 per year, one or two counties receive more, Allegheny County with the large territory it covers, is one, and Fayette, which is largely a mining county, another. Besides the \$100 from the State we have the membership fee of \$1.00 each. The various auxiliaries give entertainments to augment their funds, but fortunately our many benevolent friends have kept us supplied with funds, which enables us to do so large amount of work. I am confident a paid worker, in our county at least, would not meet with the hearty support tendered us.

The one important desire of Western Pennsylvania is to perfect the township representation in each county, this will eventually be accomplished, so that each township will have its Children's Aid representatives prepared to visit and report to the county organization. This system when perfected we are sure will result in the opening of many homes, and insure to the society the careful oversight of the child, and safe guarding from abuse. One of our counties has this plan in excellent working order and finds it most helpful.

Since our organization 6,682 children have been under our care. During the last year to June 1, 1911, we have had 989; 49 were adopted in good homes and 11 married. With all the work accomplished there has been just two paid workers, the Actuary, who is employed by Western Pennsylvania and who devotes all her time to the office work, and the Secretary of Allegheny County, who likewise gives her entire time to the work. Can any organization produce a better showing? The total receipts from the State for the last two years was 12,250, from outside friends, 18,594. Our Legislature last term cut our appropriation to \$10,000, but one county of Western Pennsylvania who holds aloof from us and works independently, had its appropriation increased to \$150.00. Twenty-three counties receive \$100.00 for two years, one county \$150.00. Is this justice? Possibly the goddess allowed the bandage to slip from one eye the better to interview some of the Legislators. One of the best illustrations of our work perhaps, is right here in Indiana, our Industrial School for Girls, a living object lesson of which we are justly proud. In the beginning of this work many girls came to us untrained, ignorant of many things pertaining to real home life and utterly unfitted to be placed in a home; an industrial school was suggested, but there was no money to buy and equip such a place; finally, as the need became more urgent, it was decided that a committee should seek a suitable location, and the various counties would solicit funds from friends to pay for the property selected. Indiana

presented the most advantageous and desirable building, nicely situated, not far from the beautiful campus of the Normal School; the price was thought to be reasonable, the building being a well built private residence which would require but little attention. The property was purchased in faith. The counties vied with each other in securing funds and finally the full amount was raised. A competent teacher and matron are employed and the girls are taught the various branches of domestic work and also have regular school hours, a well equipped schoolroom being one of the features. The Superintendent of this school has had supervision from the start and has given her undivided attention to it; the school was small the first two years; various plans had to be worked out and the auxiliaries educated as to methods, etc. It was a complicated problem, but one undefatigable Superintendent solved it and to-day our school stands alone, a most useful indispensable factor. The school is supported by the various auxiliaries from funds they receive from outside sources. Our Superintendent has given fifteen years of earnest, faithful service to the school, and all gratis. It has been a worry and responsibility many a time. On two or three occasions she has been called up in the wee small hours to take a train or drive across the country to recover some misguided girl, but she has always responded promptly; she has given the best years of her life, her very self to this cause and all for love of homeless, friendless girls. Shall I tell you her name? It is Mrs. Sue Williard, of this beautiful old town. The people of Indiana, too, are to be commended for their many and constant gifts to this school; our organization appreciates it and am glad to thank them in this public manner. It is most fortunate the school was located here, thereby securing the able supervision of Mrs. Williard, and the hearty co-operation and liberal aid of the citizens. It is doubtful if the same conditions could have been obtained anywhere else in our philanthropic old Commonwealth; certainly they could not have been surpassed. We are anxious you should all visit our school during your stay here; it is only a short distance, just ask any child you meet where Mrs. Williard's school is and they will direct you. Three hundred and fifty-five girls have been sent out from our school. This may not seem like a large number in fifteen years, but the class of girls must be considered. We could not get along without this school and only wish we had a similar one for boys. Perhaps some philanthropic friends will aid us in establishing one some day and then we will try to secure Mrs. Williard at her present salary to superintend that also. Volunteer work in this section of the State has been a success. In many of our great cities with their large and increasing population, paid workers are a necessity, but we feel we deserve due recognition for what we have accomplished and are still doing. We want our Legislators awakened to the magnitude of this work and show their approval by an increase of funds, instead of scaling it down to a paltry \$100.00.

Prof. Thomas S. McLoney, Principal of the Blind School at Pittsburg, read the following paper on "The Future of the Blind," which was received with applause:

PAPER BY MR. McLONEY.

"The Future of the Blind."

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

In order to understand the future of the blind we must have at least some knowledge of their past as well as their present condition. Most of us receive our first impressions of the blind from the Good Book, which speaks of them at the gate of the temple or by the way-

side begging. As they usually came from the poorer families, they were compelled to solicit alms as a means of support. The first ray of hope for the blind was given by the kind and sympathetic Savior, who while on earth had compassion on them and gave vision to their sightless eyes. He left for us an example to follow. Although we cannot give the blind physical sight, yet it is in our power to open up for them a vision of helpfulness, independence, and usefulness, which will bring hope, joy, and comfort into their lives.

For centuries the great mass of this afflicted class were everywhere mere objects of charity. They were left to procure a precarious subsistence by begging at the entrance of the temples and churches, in the church yards or by the wayside. Their infirmity was considered a sufficient cause to prevent them from enjoying the blessings of instruction or the benefits of industry. Discouraged by the apparent incapacity of the blind, men shrank from the task of endeavoring to combat the ills which their affliction has entailed upon them and to rescue them from the evils of idleness and the horrors of intellectual darkness. They were even allowed at times to become the objects of harsh and inhuman pastimes in the hands of vicious and ignorant people. Several spasmodic attempts were made to instruct the blind, but these met with very little success. There were individual blind men, who in spite of their terrible handicap achieved fame, but the great mass of them remained uneducated—dependent and helpless.

In the summer of 1783 the proprietor of a cafe in Paris, desirous of increasing his custom, procured the services of eight or ten blind persons whom he arrayed before a long desk, with goggles on nose and instruments in their hands. Upon the stand were placed open music books, and the sightless men, feigning to read their notes from these, executed at short intervals the most "discordant symphonies." The music drew a large crowd, who received the ridiculous performances with boisterous and heartless mirth, while consuming refreshments. Among the most interested bystanders was Valentine Haüy, the celebrated philanthropist, a man of large heart and head with a deep feeling for the woes of mankind. The scene led him to consider seriously the condition of the blind and whether or not some method of reading might be devised whereby the blind could gain knowledge for themselves and add to the oral instruction that was possible to be given them. Haüy at once began to gather all the information he could concerning the previous attempts made to educate the blind and he studied carefully the various devices used. He soon formulated plans and proceeded to put them to the test. He found a blind lad by the name of Lesuer, who was in the habit of soliciting alms at the door of one of the churches. Haüy offered to pay him from his own pocket an amount of money equal to that which he gained as a mendicant. The lad accepted and proved to be an excellent pupil. Haüy's success was so remarkable that in a short time he was invited to read a paper on the education of the blind before the Royal Academy of Science and exhibit the attainments of his pupil. The members were enthusiastic over what they heard and saw and a commission was appointed to examine more fully into the matter, with the result that an association was formed to further the education of the blind and soon twelve sightless children were placed under instruction. The school became one of the lions of Paris, and Haüy became a great favorite of Louis XVI and for a time acted as his secretary. The school increased in numbers and its success was phenomenal. Unfortunately the dark period of the revolution was now at hand and many of the school's donors were either imprisoned or guillotined. The State now took it under its care, but a bankrupt treasury could not provide very well

for its needs. Haüy remained with the school all through the dark period and just as things began to brighten, an unwise step in the management of the school by the Consular Government caused Haüy to resign, and for many years after this the school was in a precarious condition. Haüy was in the meantime invited by the Czar of Russia to start a school for the blind in St. Petersburg. He accepted this invitation and presided over the school with success, until old age compelled him to resign.

In the meanwhile schools had been established in Great Britain and other portions of Europe, but in our own country nothing had yet been done. In 1829 Dr. John Fisher, of Boston, who had studied medicine in Paris, and had seen the success of the school at that place, felt that something should be done for the blind in New England. He called a meeting of the prominent men of Boston and a committee was formed which had for its object the education of the blind. This committee applied to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation which was immediately granted, and a small fund for starting the work was provided by the Legislature in 1830. In the following year the Trustees engaged the services of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the famous Greek patriot, and in 1831 he left for Europe to study the methods used in the principal schools for the blind there, returning in 1832 to start what is now known as the Perkins Institution for the Blind. The same year a similar institution was started in New York, and the following year the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind came into existence. Ohio, Virginia, and Kentucky followed in rapid succession the example of the three older States. The work has now grown so that there are 50 schools for the blind in this country where the young blind are given a thorough English education, the course being similar to that of the public schools. In most of the schools there is a High School department where those who wish may have a High School course. In addition to this, an excellent musical training is given, and some occupation, profession, or trade taught that insures a livelihood for every boy and girl if given a square deal after leaving school. Last, but not least, is the physical development of the blind child. From the day he enters until the time he graduates he is given systematic physical training in the gymnasium, and on the athletic field. He is brought into competition with seeing boys and is able to give a good account of himself. He thus gains confidence, independence, and ability to do things for himself, and to appear normal in all he does. He is taught that he has his sphere in the world and that the loss of one sense does not deprive him of his manhood nor does it take away his responsibilities as a man.

It may be of interest to you, as citizens of Pennsylvania, to know that the two schools for the blind in this State, the one at Overbrook, and the other at Pittsburg, are recognized as leading the profession and in no other State in the Union have blind boys and girls as excellent an opportunity for all round development as they have in this State.

As to the future of the blind, the outlook is very hopeful. There are now associations in a large number of the States that assist in securing employment for the blind that have never attended a special school and also for those who have graduated from such schools. In this State we have the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind with headquarters at Pittsburg, which is reaching out and helping by advice and encouragement the blind throughout the State. It has since our last meeting at Williamsport started a workshop for the blind in Pittsburg, which is at present giving employment to forty-four blinded persons. The money for starting the workshop was obtained from the City of Pittsburg.

Upon you rests a grave responsibility in the future of the blind of this State. In your capacity as citizens of the State and in your official capacity in the various counties from where you come, it is your duty to see that all the young blind in your districts are sent to a special school for the blind, where they will be given an opportunity to become intelligent, self-supporting citizens. If you fail to do this these unfortunate children are doomed to pass through life, ignorant, unhappy and practically useless, and in most cases they become a burden upon the taxpayers of the county. The future of these is in a measure in your hands. Again the future of the adult blind of your districts is dependent to a large extent upon you. When a person in adult life loses his sight don't feel that you have done your full duty when you admit him to the Almshouse or give his family a small sum weekly for his support. Do not doom that poor man to a life of idleness and unhappiness because he has lost his vision. Find some employment for him and make him feel that he is not altogether useless. Of course, if it is an aged person very little can be done for him, but a man or woman in the prime of life should not be consigned, as it were, to the ash heap because one sense is gone. Suppose you or I lost our sight tomorrow, would we feel that our usefulness was ended? No, decidedly not.

Some one may ask, "What can a blind man do and how can I help him?" Over a year ago a young married man in Erie, not quite thirty, lost his sight. He was too independent to beg or become a burden upon the taxpayers of his county. He wanted work. A few of the good people of Erie, together with the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, sent him away to learn chair caning, paid his board while he was learning, and the last I heard of him he was at home contributing to the support of his family.

Another married man, a photographer, who suddenly lost his eyesight, started the dyeing of broom handles, on a small scale, and now he has a lucrative business. Another man lost his sight in a mine explosion. His friends, after consulting with the association, started him to raise chickens and he is doing well. Another young man received aid to start a news stand and he has made a comfortable living from it.

About three years ago our field officer found a young man eighteen years old in one of the Almshouses in the western part of the State. This young man was an adopted son, and when he lost his sight the family who had adopted him felt that he was only a burden upon them and placed him in the Almshouse. When he reached our school he appeared to be sixty years of age. He walked with a cane and all hope in life seemed to have left him. In one year with careful training in the gymnasium and on the athletic field he was transformed into a good looking well built young chap. All the old look had disappeared. He graduated from the Industrial Department of our school last June, and he left full of confidence that with a little financial assistance he could start a broom shop, make a comfortable living, and relieve the county of the burden of his support.

A little over a year ago a young man was sent from the country to a Philadelphia hospital in the vain hope of recovering his eyesight. He had no near relatives and he was to be sent from the hospital to the Almshouse in the county from which he came. Our field officer went to the hospital, talked with him, found him willing to work, but no prospect of employment. The field officer then went to one of the tobacco factories near where the boy formerly lived and the Superintendent promised, after some persuasion, to let him try tobacco stripping. Within six months this boy had a heavier pay envelope than any other stripper in the factory, and all were paid by piece work.

If there is a blind man in your district or County Almshouse go back with the determination that you will give him a chance to do something useful. You can, at least, give him words of encouragement and good cheer, and bring light and happiness into his life. I cannot do better than to close this paper with a quotation from Helen Keller, that wonderful young lady who is deprived of both sight and hearing:

"There is no law in the statute books compelling people to move up closer on the bench of life to make room for a blind brother; but there is a divine law written on the hearts of men constraining them to make a place for him, not only because he is unfortunate, but also because it is his right as a human being to share God's greatest gift, the privilege of man to go forth unto his work."

J. M. Norris, Superintendent of the Boys' Industrial Home, Warrendale, Pa., here read a paper on "The Juvenile Court for the Wayward Boys." It follows:

PAPER BY MR. J. M. NORRIS.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

In 1909 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act to establish and maintain schools for the care and education of male children that may come under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, conferring the powers and regulating the proceedings for the establishment, maintenance, and management thereof.

The act provides that this school, so established, shall be supplementary to the school system of the Commonwealth, and shall be kept open during the entire year, and shall be established on the home-cottage plan.

The act also provides that adequate provisions shall be made for playgrounds, instruction in the common branches, manual and moral training, and further provides that the school shall be established upon farms, located either within or without the limits of Allegheny County.

In pursuance of this act Allegheny County purchased 1,053 acres of land, situated 20 miles north of Pittsburgh. Over one-half of this land is located in Butler County. As to the selection of this tract, it took the Board of Managers considerably over a year to finally settle upon the tract secured. This time was well spent, as the Board of Managers who selected it certainly had an inspiration. The farm lies about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is high and dry, and healthy, and is just hilly enough to furnish sufficient drainage. The Board of Managers visited every section in Allegheny County in search of a suitable farm, and this was the only one that came up to the high standard set, in the selection of a site. The school and the farm is managed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Judges of the court, and are all men of the highest character and intelligence. The present Board consists of the following: James R. Mellon, President; David B. Oliver, Vice President; E. Z. Smith, Secretary; T. D. Davis, James L. Stuart, I. K. Campbell, George L. Walter, R. M. Little, Charles A. Fagan, J. Denny O'Neil, A. J. Kelly, Jr., and S. J. Toole.

It has been decided to erect about thirty cottages with a capacity of twenty boys each, or a sufficient number of cottages to take care of the delinquent boys that may come through the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County. We have decided to build these cottages in three groups; an inner group located near the administration building, where the boys will be kept who have not sufficient intelligence to do the skilled work on the farm. In addition to this group and located near it there will be an industrial group, where manual training and the elementary training in such trades as carpentry, masonry, blacksmith-

ing, tailoring, laundering, printing, perhaps telegraph operating and typewriting. In addition to this all the boys will receive a certain amount of training in the elementary principles of agriculture.

The boys will be detained in no sort of an enclosure and will be permitted to come and go about the same as if they were in no school of detention. A large number will be housed on small plots of ground, say 20 or 30 acres, where they will be a little community in themselves. They will be made responsible for the care and the keeping of horses, cows, sheep, and chickens, and for the care of the various farm stock. It is hoped that there will be a generous rivalry between the managers of the various farms that their's may be the best.

The old-fashioned institution where boys are detained as prisoners is losing public confidence and there is mistrust of institutions where boys are kept as prisoners.

It is come to be regarded that the strict and the stern discipline of the jail or the penitentiary may make excellent prisoners, but not good citizens.

Public sentiment is demanding that delinquent boys under 16 years of age who have been committed to the care of others than their own fathers and mothers, should be kept under surroundings that approach as nearly as possible the conditions of the first-class home. They are not to be thought of as criminals and are never to be referred to even as bad boys. That part of their career is to be kept dark. They are not criminals, and from my brief experience in handling them, I feel constrained to say that they are not worse than the average American boy, but are much more unfortunate.

It used to be considered, and the cases were argued in court as the Commonwealth against Willie Smith, but now the attitude of the court and the attitude of those who handle these delinquent boys is changed. It is the Commonwealth for Will Smith, and the institution not created to punish Willie Smith for misdoings, but to sympathize with, uplift and help him. The Juvenile Court is a fine example of what all courts ought to be. No court should be a court of law, but all should be courts of justice, where justice can be meted out without so much regard to the red tape of precedent and example. Two or three years ago a conference was called in Washington City by President Roosevelt. At this meeting the dominant note of the discussion was that a middling good home for a boy is far better than a very good institution, and that institution that is to render the greatest help to these boys is the one that is to reproduce as nearly as possible the conditions of the normal home. The boys should not be made to march in groups to and fro, continually in military squads, and to be handled in groups, but should be dealt with as individuals. Broken down homes explains why most of these boys appear before the Juvenile Court. Most of them say when you ask them—"Mother is dead," "father is dead," or "father ran away and never came back." And very frequently, "father drinks, beats and abuses mother and us children." So most of these boys that come to us have really never known what it is to have a home. One of my boys lived for months in a dog kennel. Others slept for weeks in box cars. Though these places did not afford many of the comforts of a home, yet these little fellows are deeply attached to something that to them was a home.

During the first week or two of their stay with us at the farm they have an almost uncontrollable desire to return to their old haunts. I really never knew what it was to see thoroughly homesick boys until I came here. Towards this home, little fellows, will run off in the night, with scarcely any clothing, vainly seeking after what instinct has led them to regard as a home.

I, therefore, think that before a very great success can come to our institution, or to any institution, its officers, somehow must supply that mother love and that tenderness and sympathy that is the keynote that binds together every first-class home.

Where this love and sympathy is supplied these boys respond readily and quickly and are willing to work hard to help you along in your undertakings. I would, therefore, say the thing that is most needed in the regeneration and the training of these unfortunate children is a tender sympathy, a kindly encouragement, and with it all a firm and steadfast discipline.

A second element that I think is essential in the regeneration of these boys is time in which reform may be made. Most of their little lives have been spent in homes that have been broken down and bad habits have been formed that will take time to correct. It is always wise in the doing of any great task to take time enough to do it right, and this work should not be left when the task is half completed. Two boys have been paroled from our school that I know were little better than when they came to us. All the work that had been done for their regeneration will probably have to be done over again. They will go back to the homes that had previously failed to make good with them, and the home that failed before will probably do no better the next time.

That you may have some idea of the boys that come to this school I give you the following statistics: Of 53 boys committed only three have reached the sixth grade; by far the greater number had not attained the fourth year; and a considerable number not able to read or write. Of the 53 one was 8 years old, four were 9, three ten, four 11, and nine 12, six 13, ten 14, nine 15, and five 16, making the average 12 years 11 months. Of these 53 boys there were 21 Americans, 1 Austrian, 1 Canadian, 1 Englishman, 7 Germans, 6 Italians, 3 Poles, 1 Scotchman, 9 Irish, 1 Hungarian, 1 Russian, and 1 Welshman. We have four Jews and by far the larger number Roman Catholic. You will notice the Scotch and the Welsh furnish the few. The Scotch, perhaps, because they are a bit too canny to be caught; the Irish, German, and Italian furnish the large proportion. We would gain from this that the Americans do not fail as often in the successful rearing of their boys as do the foreigners. According to the census of 1910 one-fourth of the population of Allegheny County were foreigners. According to this proportion they should have had thirteen boys here, while they have thirty-two.

By questioning the boys it is soon made apparent that nearly all their fathers are intemperate and very frequently the mothers, also. The boys are physically defective in very many respects; they are pale, anemic, and seem poorly nourished. Their inheritance of weak bodies is the greatest barrier they have to moral, physical, and intellectual progress. I can perhaps best explain heredity by saying that all of us began existence in the form of a single cell and our heredity or inheritance depends entirely upon the quality of that single cell with which we started this life. If our ancestors were weak, emaciated and unhealthy, it then follows that the cells that went to make up their organisms, were correspondingly weak and poor in quality. These cells may be easily studied and their qualities determined by a microscopical examination. If the nucleus is large and the surrounding parts full the cell is healthy and normal. If an individual starts his life with a weakened cell, this parent cell begets all succeeding cells of the same quality and kind. It does not follow that the physical state of health may never be improved, but it does follow that a handicap of a weak parent cell that is poor in quality and low in tone, will be a handicap

upon the individual as long as he lives, and to a very large extent will determine his measure of success in this life. Even the temporary condition of the cells at the time of conception, effects the whole life of the individual. It is generally conceded that the exciting cause of epilepsy is the intoxication of one or both of the parents at the time of conception. From this it will be seen that a temporary affection of the cells of the parent, causes a permanent one in the offspring.

It is of prime importance in any plan for the regeneration of unfortunate boys to first improve their physical condition. Let me illustrate how essential it is. In the Munsterburg Reform School, in a group of 200 boys considered, 161 were deficient. There were 85 cases of slight epileptic disturbances, 24 were insane, 26 cases of well established epilepsy, and 26 cases suffering from other nervous diseases. Children are especially liable to inherit any nerve weakness possessed by the parent. Is not the cause of the wrong doing of these children that they are not strong enough to successfully combat temptation, having weak bodies they have weak wills and little powers of resistance, and hence are easily led into the ways of wickedness. Ought not then the first step towards their moral regeneration be their physical improvement. That this thing might be achieved our Board of Managers held a joint meeting with the faculty of the medical, dental, and physiological departments of the University of Pittsburg, and enlisted their sympathy and co-operation, and better still their enthusiastic help, and I cannot pay too great a tribute to Chancellor McCormick for his very energetic and very thorough plans by which he made the resources of the great University of Pittsburg to articulate with the work we are to do at our school.

The medical inspection came directly under the supervision of Dr. Arbuthnot, Dean of the Department of Medicine of the university. As soon as the school was opened we sent groups of boys to the university for their medical inspection. Since the university closed in July we have not taken up the medical inspection, as the university has not been in operation very long. To illustrate how thorough and efficient this help is Samuel Livingston, one of our boys, had his arm broken one Sunday afternoon. The broken bone was set by Dr. Langham, who happened to be a visitor at the farm. The next day, however, the boy was sent to the University of Pittsburg, and two of their best men were detailed to make an examination of the broken bone; to make sure that the bones had been properly adjusted an X-ray was taken and no king's son could have had better attention than had this unfortunate boy. Too much praise cannot be given the University of Pittsburg for the help it is giving us. Since the opening of the university in September we have had squads of from eight to ten boys down to the university twice a week; here the teeth were thoroughly cleaned of all tartar, diseased gums treated and cavities filled. We were all astonished at the great improvement that is made in the appearance of the boys.

Good teeth immediately affects nutrition and I count the work the dentists are doing as by far the most valuable done by the University of Pittsburg for our boys. A boy that is building a body that is to last him for threescore and ten years should have the most efficient tools that it is possible for him to have in the construction of this body. No more can a carpenter build a good building with poor implements than can a boy build a body with poor teeth. The quality of the body as to strength, endurance, and efficiency, depends to a great extent upon the condition of the teeth. It is highly important that both the temporary and the permanent teeth be kept in the best possible condition. It is a sad mistake to neglect the child's teeth because they are the tem-

porary ones, not realizing that the quality of the permanent teeth will depend upon the condition of the temporary ones. The most common of all diseases that affect humanity is dental caries. About 95 per cent of our people suffer from this disease, which strikes directly at nutrition and deranges that fine adjustment of the body it should have. I sent one boy, a very disagreeable fellow, indeed, to Dr. Friesell; the dentist discovered that he was suffering from three large abscesses and two exposed nerves; these he treated. About the same time the boy's housefather punished him for disobedience, the boy is now a splendid, obedient fellow and we hardly know which medicine wrought the cure.

We have touched rather lightly upon the matter of nutrition. Here is fallow ground for the regeneration of delinquent boys, most of whom have never had sufficient nutritious food.

Grown people may neglect the matter of food with less evil consequences than children, because their bodies are already built, while the child's body is just in the process of construction. You can no more get a good body from poor food than you can get a good house from poor lumber. This brings us face to face with the problem of the future treatment of these boys. I am constrained to say that it will be a better investment for the Commonwealth of Allegheny County to buy wholesome, nutritious food for these boys than to spend large amounts in building handsome and elaborate cottages in which to house them.

Boys should have a varied diet that will supply all the needs of the growing body. The food does not need to be expensive, but sufficient variety is demanded to supply all the chemical elements that go to build the organism. There are not many kinds of food. There are the Carbo-hydrates, or starches; the foods that furnish the energy for the body; they are the steam to the boiler. The fats and oils and some essential salts, and protein. These proteins are very important in the building of the body of growing boys, for they furnish the material from which all growth must come. Protein should, therefore, be furnished in abundance. Peas, beans, lentils, meat, are the foods that furnish it. Perhaps the most digestible form of protein is milk and the milk of the Holstein cow is the richest of all milks in this substance. This explains why this cow is used to supply the milk for nearly every up-to-date institution in America. We supply each boy about a quart of milk a day.

Perhaps the most important habit that a boy can acquire is the habit of industry. No boy is of much account who either cannot or does not learn to work. If his bodily machine is in good working order and is being supplied with a well balanced diet containing just the amount of protein, carbo-hydrates, fats and oils and salts that are needed to nourish his body, he will be full of energy and willing to work. More than that he will take a joy in working. Lazziness indicates that there is something wrong with his bodily machine that it does not supply him with sufficient energy, or this boy is wasting his energy in secret vices or in some way. Taking it for granted that he is well nourished, every boy rich or poor, bad or good, should be trained to do some kind of useful work; nothing is better than work to strengthen and train the will, especially if this work is congenial to the boy and is done under proper leadership. No richer joy comes to a lad than that which comes when he knows he does a great thing and does it well. If a boy has someone to encourage him and help him in his work he will take a joy in the work he does. Work uses up the surplus energy of the body and prevents a boy from indulging in secret vices that sap his energy and ruin his life.

Work should be systematic and continuous and should be work that is worth while. Work that will bring a blessing to some one, such as the growing and harvesting of crops, the building of roads, etc. We make the boys to feel that the boy most to be desired by society is the one that is willing to work and to work hard. The hard worker gets great credit here. One family group of 20 boys in a day and a half picked 185 bushels of apples. We have a care all times that we do not exploit the child for his labor. Our Board of Managers is not concerned and not edified by the amount of work the boys get done, but are pleased at the thought that habits of industry are being formed. We try to give each just the amount of work that is needed to train him in habits of industry. Many of the boys who are not strong are not asked to do anything until they have accumulated a sufficient stock of strength so that they may work with some pleasure to themselves. We try never to call upon any boy to do a task that he is unable to do or to work when he is too tired. Weariness indicates that labor should cease and we try to have our boys quit work before extreme weariness comes on. Our boys rise at 6 o'clock in the morning, go to work at 7:30, are called off for rest and refreshment at 11, from 11 to 1:30 they have for play, Saturday afternoon is a half holiday. Much of their time is not taken up by any active work on the farm. All this spare time is reserved for play.

We are trying to use up this time spent in play in well organized games, where sides are chosen and competition is keen. An hour spent in competitive games where the competition is keen and excitement runs high is infinitely better than dull and listless games where there is little excitement. We have baseball, will have basketball, and perhaps tennis. It is easy to get them to play competitive games with great energy and enthusiasm. They attack the game with the energy of an army advancing to battle. These games give them the training they need for life. It makes them aggressive and progressive. Here they are learning habits that will help them to attack the real problems of life and spare them the sad fate of the mollycoddle.

Physical culture as supplied in the schools is a good thing in its way, but the physical culture a child gets in the playing of games on the playground out in the open air is the kind that God intended he should get, and the kind that brings him the richest reward in health, strength, and enthusiasm.

Teachers are most interested in what will be done for these boys in the way of educational training. These boys have wasted their years and have little time left to gain the lost ground. It would seem, therefore, the right thing to make their education as efficient as possible by eliminating everything that is not absolutely necessary; give them a good training in the fundamental principles of arithmetic, and a training in those parts of arithmetic that they will most need in their life work. In language emphasis should be put upon composition, letter writing, and business forms. All this they will need in after life. A very brief course in geography. History should be briefly taught and the biographies of great men should be carefully studied. We all should be deeply interested in the life of every great man and try if possible to learn the characteristics that enabled him to succeed; that we may know his plans and follow them. It is planned to give the boys one-half day's work on the farm during the summer, as far as possible out in the fields, and one-half day in the school. We will have school open during the entire year.

All boys will be taught how to use tools, not to make mechanics out of them, but to make men. We want them to learn how to do things for themselves. The world needs men who can decide what is to be

done, who can take the initiative and who will do things in new and original ways. The manual training ought to be varied, so each lad will have opportunity to express his individuality, to formulate his ideas in the making of some project. To take the initiative and work out his plans in his own way. We believe in this training because it helps to form habits of industry. More boys go wrong through laziness and the desire to get things without paying the price in labor for them than in any other way. Too much emphasis cannot be put upon the value of hard, intelligent, consecutive and continuous labor in the formation of a boy's character. About two years ago I visited Industry New York, near Rochester, where 600 delinquent boys cultivate a large farm. I was there in November when they were hauling in the husked corn to the graneries. These boys had planted this corn, cultivated it, cut and husked it. When I was there they were hauling home the yellow corn and their happy faces showed the triumph that comes with the bringing in of the sheaves.

Last Sunday at the Sunday School I read to our boys the part of Hiawatha telling of the legends concerning mondamín or Indian corn. It related that when the Indian maid found the blood red ear when husking she called out "Nuska, Nuska, I shall have a sweetheart." Our cornfield is situated on the site of an old Indian village. Everywhere you see signs of the departed Red Men. The stones are reddened by camp fires, Indian arrow heads, spalls of flint are picked up in great abundance. After this brief talk our boys were keen to go to the cornfield and in two days and half they cut our 25-acre field of corn. In the cutting of this corn and in the doing of the various tasks that are performed on the farm they daily solve dozens of problems that require intelligence, initiative and will power in their solution. The solution of these problems supplies valuable education to our boys and explains in a general way why farmers' sons like Abou Ben Addan lead all the rest.

A word or two about the quality of teachers that we hope to get. We hope to obtain for our school the very best teachers obtainable. No teacher is worthy to come to our farm to teach who is unwilling to give up the ordinary enjoyments of life. She must concentrate her life to the great work and take a large share of her recompense in the assurance that she is rendering to society the richest and rarest service that it is possible for any human being to give. She must expect that a large part of the compensation she will receive is the knowledge that she is helping unfortunate boys and doing a kind of work that God somewhere, somehow abundantly bless all those who concentrate their lives to so holy a task. Most of these boys are misfits in the public schools, are misunderstood, can't get along with the teacher, and are out of harmony with the social order of things. Our teacher must have a sublime faith in the possibility of such boys, must be able to gain the complete confidence of him and trust and believe in him. Women are perhaps better fitted to perform this holy task. Their motherly instincts are warm and their sympathetic natures are tender; characteristics that these boys need and crave. They long for some one who understands them and can sympathize with them. Last July we purchased 600 white leghorn chicks, one day old, that had never known the loving cluck of a mother hen; when darkness settled down the instinct to crawl under the protecting wings of a mother hen was so strong that they would all huddle up in a corner, sometimes twenty deep, and in five minutes thirty of them were smothered to death in the coop, and nearly all would have perished had they not been watched. They went down to death in a vain search for something that would take the place of a mother's protecting wing. This same in-

stinct is strong in the boy and the teacher and the housefather and housemother and Superintendent and everybody on the farm who deals with these boys must be of those who have a strong and abiding sympathy in the welfare of boys and believes to the uttermost in their possibilities to achieve great things in this world.

Mr. Norris' paper was received with applause.

Mrs. A. P. Bowie, of Uniontown, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Fayette County, read the following paper on "Public Care of Children," which was received with applause:

PAPER BY MRS. A. P. BOWIE.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

"The Public Care of Children" was the subject assigned to me, and I am a little uncertain how to treat it. If it means their care in orphanages and similar institutions we members of the Children's Aid Society must oppose it, except in special cases and for limited periods. Of course I am speaking only of dependent and neglected children, the delinquents are discussed by others. But if the subject refers to the care of children by societies or individuals other than parents the case is different. Of course the father and mother should be the best guardians for their children, but when they fail it is the duty of the public to look after the training of our future citizens. As you know, that is, if you know us at all, the chief object of the Children's Aid Society, not as Dr. Kelsey seems to think, the separating of children from worthy though poor parents, is to give to every childless couple a child to love and care for and to every homeless child the loving care which for any reason he failed to receive in the home into which he was born. The Psalmist says that children are "like arrows in the hand of a mighty man"—but arrows must be of good, straight material, carefully fashioned as to weight and balance if they are to hit the mark; a crooked arrow, whether the crook is in the grain of the wood or from being warped in the quiver is a very dangerous thing to the bystanders; so a child that has inherited evil tendencies must receive special attention else he becomes a menace to society—therefore some of our wards, after all attempts on our part to straighten the crook have failed, are finally placed with Dr. Murdock at Polk or Mr. Penn at Morganza. But in most cases the fault has been in the quiver and when the children are removed from bad surroundings and placed in homes under wise foster parents they grow into straight and true men and women and strike the very center of the target of success.

We feel that our Children's Aid Industrial School for Girls located here in Indiana has been most successful in this straightening process—very few, indeed, have been the girls who have failed to respond to the care and training received from our teachers and matron, under the loving supervision of the Superintendent, Mrs. Williard, that veteran of good works—many will there be at the end to rise up and call her blessed. We are really very proud of our school, which is our own from top to bottom, not a dollar of State money in it; and we want you all to give it a thorough inspection and then I am sure that when some county Children's Aid Society appeals to its Poor Directors to send one of its wards there he will say, "Yes, indeed, that's the very thing to do."

If we only had something equally as good for our boys we would be very glad, but we are too poor to do anything more. We sometimes send them to the Boys' Industrial Home at Oakdale, where Mr. Cleland does the best he can, hampered as he is by lack of means—but he can give them no training except in farm work. Allegheny County

has an industrial school for Juvenile Court boys, but has probably no room for outsiders. In some of the public schools industrial training is given, but people who ought to know say that it is money wasted—that the courses are not thorough enough to accomplish anything. If this is true, why not improve them—economize in the classical and scientific courses, which young people who need them can get later, and make a thorough industrial training a part of the curriculum of every public school—graduate a lot of first-class cooks, housekeepers, carpenters, plumbers, etc., and see if in the course of a few years some of our reform schools wouldn't have to close their doors for lack of inmates. The old saying is surely true that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do;" and when we see the crowds of boys and girls sauntering along the streets or crowding in and out of the picture shows and cheap theaters we wonder what the result will be. As I said in the beginning, the chief aim of our society is the placing of homeless children in homes, but there are other classes which appeal to us; let me speak of one case of which I know personally. The father was sent to the penitentiary, leaving five children to the care of a mother who didn't bear a very good name before and who since has become a thoroughly bad woman, on the streets night after night, possibly driven to this by poverty, but presumably not, as she receives some outdoor relief. The oldest child, a girl of 14, is said by the neighbors to be following in the footsteps of the mother. The woman resents any interference—"the children are mine and it's nobody's business how I bring them up." But is it not the business of the public? Should there not be some way to save these children from the criminal life which now seems inevitable? If not for the sake of morality, then from an economic standpoint, for looking forward a few years see what a broad stream of evil may flow from this fountain head.

Still another class there is—a mother, widowed, or worse still, deserted, is left with one, two, or half a dozen children—she doesn't want to lose them. She hopes the husband may come back, or perhaps some of the children will soon be old enough to help earn a living; but she cannot at present earn enough to pay her rent and living expenses—how shall we best help her? We feel that in most cases it is much better to put these children into good boarding homes where they will be well fed, sent to school if old enough, have manners and morals looked after, thus allowing the mother to visit and keep in touch with them and yet to go out to service and pay what she can towards their board, rather than to give her just enough outdoor relief to keep the 'wolf at the door' from getting his whole body inside the house—or forcing the mother to work so hard and so steadily that she is too weary in mind and body to look after her children and they practically "bring themselves up," and often alas! make a mighty poor job of it.

One more case and I am done—this also from personal knowledge. Some years ago a colored man was sent to the penitentiary, leaving a wife and two boys, the youngest about three years old. He wanted her to take the children and go to his mother, some place in the East, but she did not do so. Tried to get along for a time, but about four years ago had the children committed to the county and disappeared. The father finally found out where the children were (they had been placed in the care of our Children's Aid Society by the Directors) and ever since has used the one sheet of paper a month, which is all that is allowed him, in writing to ask about his children. He is so grateful for all that we have done for them and his only pleasure seems to be the prospect of soon being with them and making a home for them. He has begged that they may not know where he is, and says that he will live in the future so that his boys need not be ashamed of him.

Now, doesn't it seem poor economy that a big strong man, able and willing to work (a model prisoner, the Chaplain says), whose deprivation of liberty would seem sufficient expiation for crime committed, couldn't have supported his own children and not have the public supporting all three. Of course, we might have found homes for these little fellows, but we feel that the inspiration towards good living which the prospect of having his boys again has been to the man, has been worth all it has cost us to keep them, but the waste is there all the same, which will help us in future work. We lay our problems before you hoping for suggestions. We greatly appreciate the way in which this Association has always treated the Children's Aid Society and we are sorry that more of our county societies are not represented here, for those of us who have attended the meetings year after year find them increasingly interesting and instructive.

Prof. J. W. Cleland, of Oakdale, Pa., Superintendent of the Boys' Industrial School, here addressed the convention on "The Boy Problem." He said:

ADDRESS OF PROF. CLELAND.

I have been too busy to prepare a paper. The problem of the boy is too big a subject for me to settle in the time allotted to me, or for any one to settle in any length of time. I was brought up in a large family of boys. There were seven of us, and we were not brought up in the best environments, either. We grew up in the world, and I may say that not one of them ever used liquor or tobacco, and I don't know that any of them were ever inside of a theater until they were grown up. I was never in a traveling circus; I guess I was too busy. I think most of us made a success in life. And the reason, I believe, was that we had good, sensible, Christian parents; I think that is the solution of the boy problem—and the girl problem, too.

I have a letter here which reads:

"Dear Sir: I have two boys, aged five years, which I wish to place in your home, as I am unable to manage them. They simply are beyond my control."

Isn't that a wonderful confession for a mother. I wrote back that they were too young for us, and that I thought she ought to control them. I get all out of patience with people wanting to turn their incorrigible children on to us for us to train them.

I will tell you something of our work. I became interested in the work in the City of Chicago. My attention was called to the necessity for the work in this State, through a visit to the Morganza Reform School. The Superintendent had the boys coralled in the schoolroom and he pointed to several boys and said, "Those boys haven't any business here." I asked him why, and why they were there, and he said, "Don't you know there is no place in the State where they can be sent, except around Philadelphia, and for that reason they are committed to us as orphan and homeless boys, and are obliged to serve out a sentence."

I commenced to think about it and told a number of people of what I saw at Morganza, and told them we needed an Industrial School for boys. That the Catholics had them, but the Protestants did not. I went to see the President of our Board, and a number of prominent men got together and we organized the Boys' Industrial Home. That soon filled up, and this place at Oakdale was offered us and we didn't have a cent to pay for it, but we trusted to getting the money, and I went after it and we soon got it. We paid for the property in three or four weeks; then we thought we needed some land and we bought 160 acres a mile away, and soon paid for that. Then we enlarged the Oakdale

property and paid for that, and then we bought 260 acres from the Oakdale Coal Company and paid for that.

So we now have 365 acres of land, all out of debt and a valuable property at Oakdale, and we are caring for homeless and neglected boys.

We had in the Home October 1, 1910, 144. We received through the Juvenile Court of Allegheny, 37; through the Juvenile Courts of other counties, 21; from friends, 18; church and charity workers, 24, making a total of 244 handled during the year, as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 54; Presbyterian, 34; Catholic, 29; Lutheran, 27; Jewish, 13; Baptist, 9; Episcopal, 9; United Presbyterian, 9; United Brethren, 6; other denominations, 21; no denomination, 33; total, 244.

I asked one boy what his religion was and he didn't seem to know. I asked whether Protestant or Catholic and he didn't know that. I said where do your folks go to church and he said, "We never go anywhere; we are Democrats." (Laughter).

We have the larger boys out on the farm, and the smaller boys we keep at Oakdale. The larger boys are all Juvenile Court boys. (I think we never had any from Indiana County). The father of some of the boys is dead, and the mothers of some are dead, and in some cases both the father and mother are dead, and in many cases they are both living—and in many such cases the boy is as friendless and homeless as though they were both dead. Many times we can do better for boys where they are wholly orphan.

Mrs. Bowie spoke of industrial training. I will say that we have that. We have farm work, and at present we are preparing for a shop on the farm. Our manual training teacher was taken away from us through sickness.

I believe I can say, as Prof. Norris said, that our boys are turning out quite well. We have cared for 1,210 boys in the time we have been running, in the eleven years, but we have never had a death in the family.

Our expenses last year were \$27,000 for running expenses and for permanent improvements between \$7,000 and \$8,000.

In the handling of the 244 boys in the last twelve months our bill for drugs and medicines wasn't more than \$22 or \$23. Not more than many small families spend; so it looks as though the boys were well fed and cared for.

I might say this, in closing: We have taken nearly 300 boys from the Juvenile Courts, but we decided it would be better to continue the line of work we first mapped out and not make it a reformatory or a home so much for delinquents as for dependents and neglected children; so we were very glad that Allegheny County established their own Home. It will relieve us very largely of the worst class. I hope they will send them all to Prof. Norris. He has broad shoulders and I think he can handle them. It will give us room to handle more of the neglected and dependent children.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Mackin submitted the following report of the Committee on Resolutions. Upon motion, the report was adopted:

The Committee on Resolutions respectfully submits the following:

We desire to express our hearty appreciation to the good people of Indiana for their very cordial welcome and hospitable entertainment.

Our sincere thanks are also due to the Indiana State Normal Orchestra and Girls' Glee Club and Prof. J. R. King, who so delightfully entertained us with music.

We are thankful for the publicity which the press has given to our proceedings.

That our thanks be extended to the Commissioners of Indiana County for the use of the courthouse for our meeting.

We recommend that at the next session of the Legislature we endeavor to have some action taken that will bring about a codification and revision of the poor laws of the State.

That a special committee of three be appointed by the chair for the purpose of preparing an act of Assembly to regulate desertion and non-support and submit the same for adoption at our next convention.

That we, as members of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, most urgently recommend that the Conference of Charities and Corrections Convention be invited to join with us in our next annual meeting, and that each association preserve its individuality.

We recommend that in order to make the moneys appropriated by the State to our charities have the greatest possible purchasing power, that a law be enacted requiring all organizations and institutions receiving State aid to show that in the conduct of their affairs there has been no waste and improvidence in the methods of purchasing supplies before they shall be entitled to a subsequent installment of such appropriated moneys.

We are especially pleased to record our thanks to Prof. James E. Ament and his co-workers of the Indiana State Normal School for their courtesy in showing us their most excellent institution and entertaining us in their beautiful dining room; also to the Hon. John P. Elkin and Mrs. Elkin for their kind invitation to the members and their friends to attend a reception at their palatial home.

D. A. MACKIN, Chairman,
DR. J. LEWIS SRODES,
H. FRANK ESHELMAN,
P. H. BRIDENBAUGH,
E. D. SÖLENBERGER,
MRS. LYDIA WALTON,
J. M. MARSHALL,

Committee on Resolutions.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Yost, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, submitted the following report which, upon motion, was adopted:

L. C. Colborn, Treasurer, in account with the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, for the year ending October 9, 911:

The Treasurer charges himself with the balance in his hands at last settlement for the year ending October 5, 1910, as per the Auditors' Report, and approved by the Association\$244.62

The Treasurer charges himself with assessments received during the year from various sources, viz:

1910.

By cash received from C. A. S. of Chester County	\$ 5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor, Oxford P. D.	10.00
By cash received from County Commissioners of Indiana.....	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Tioga County	15.00
By cash received from C. A. S. Clearfield County	5.00
By cash received from C. A. S. Armstrong County	5.00
By cash received from C. A. S. Fayette County	5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Somerset County ...	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Washington County...	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Middle Coal Field...	10.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Germantown.....	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Chester County,.....	15.00

By cash received from Trustees of F. M. S. of Elwyn	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Scranton	15.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Somerset County	5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Westmoreland County	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Mercer County	15.00
By cash received from Trustees of Bethesda Home of Pittsburg ..	5.00
By cash received from C. A. S. Western Pennsylvania Society...	15.00
By cash received from Trustees of D. & D. School of Edgewood..	10.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Butler County	5.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Allegheny County	5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Allegheny County ...	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Central Luzerne	15.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Green County	5.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Warren County	5.00
By cash received from County Commissioners of Elk County	10.00
By cash received from Trustees of Reform School, Morganza ..	15.00
By cash received from Trustees of Blind School, Pittsburg	10.00
By cash received from C. A. S. Jefferson County	5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Mifflin County	5.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Crawford County	5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Potter County.....	10.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Greene County.....	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Delaware County....	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Fayette County.....	15.00
By cash received from Trustees State Hospital, Harrisburg	15.00
By cash received from Trustees F. M. School, Polk County.....	15.00
1911.	
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Montgomery County ..	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Franklin County	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Huntingdon County..	15.00
By cash received from C. A. S. Bradford County	5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Blair County.....	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Bedford County.....	10.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Philadelphia, Pa.....	15.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Clarion County	5.00
By cash received from Department of Charities of Philadelphia..	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Central P. D.	5.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Venango County	5.00
By cash received from Trustees of State Hospital, Warren	15.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Indiana County	5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Lancaster County...	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Cambria County.....	15.00
By cash received from Directors of the Poor of Erie County.....	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Carbondale	10.00
Total amount on hand, and received by Treasurer	\$849.62

The Treasurer claims credit for the following payments and disbursements, viz:

1910.

To cash paid Hon. A. W. Butler, expenses at Williamsport.....	\$ 45.00
To cash paid Dr. Carl Kelsey, expenses	10.00
To cash paid Park Hotel, bill Butler and Kelsey, etc.	14.50
To cash paid F. J. Hoffman, P. M., postage circulars, assessments, and letters	17.80
To cash paid Johnstown Tribune, printing 850 reports	131.10
To cash paid expenses to Johnstown, three trips, etc.	15.00
To cash paid express on reports, Adams Express	22.10
To cash paid postage sending 109 reports, at 5 cents	5.45

To cash paid Ira E. Briggs, reporting proceedings and expenses..	122.00
To cash paid Mr. Turner for photograph.....	1.00
To cash paid Pittsburg Photo & Engraving Company	7.45
To cash paid Misses Slick and Chicobe, wrapping and tying re- ports at Johnstown, twine and paper	2.00
To cash paid A. P. Childs, expenses to Harrisburg	21.00
To cash paid George H. Butler expenses to Harrisburg	20.40
To cash paid E. P. Gould, Esq., expenses to Harrisburg	25.00
To cash paid N. B. Wilson, on programs	25.00
To cash paid Misses Glessner and Walker, stenography, type- writing, etc.	27.50
To cash paid Somerset "Standard," printing circular letters on legislation and to pay assessments, billheads, and postals	9.65
To cash paid National Conference dues	2.50
To cash paid Local and Bell 'phones and telegrams.....	9.18
To cash paid expenses of Delegate to National Conference at Boston	85.00
To cash paid Somerset "Standard," announcement circular, letter of greeting, and reports	19.00
To cash paid expenses of Program Committee	27.50
To cash paid Secretary expenses to Indiana to get details of convention	7.50
To cash paid Somerset "Democrat," printing programs, envelopes, etc.	27.00
To cash paid C. H. Fisher & Son, stationery, envelopes, paper, pencils, etc	4.75
To cash paid J. A. Lambert, postmaster, on circulars, letters, and programs	10.25
To cash paid Secretary for expenses, as per resolution	50.00
To cash paid Treasurer Colborn, salary	25.00
To cash paid express on reports, register, and other articles to Indiana and return	2.95
To cash paid typewriting this report and help sending out pro- grams, etc.	5.00
Total amount paid out by Treasurer	\$797.58
Total amount of Credits	\$849.62
Total amount paid out by Treasurer	797.58

Balance in hands of Treasurer, October 10, 1911\$ 52.04

We, the undersigned committee, appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer for the year ending October 9, 1911, respectfully report that we have performed that duty and find the same to be correct and true as stated. Balance in Treasurer's hands at last meeting, \$244.62; that the Treasurer has collected during the year the sum of \$605, making a total received by the Treasurer of \$849.62; that the Treasurer has expended and paid out as per his receipts the sum of \$797.58, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$52.04.

The expenses of the association have been larger this year than many former years owing to the effort to secure certain legislation which was recommended by the Association, but we can congratulate ourselves on the good financial standing of the Association. Thanks are due to the Treasurer for his financiering the Association so well.

We further recommend that the same assessments be levied as were levied the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. F. YOST,

J. A. GRAY,

CHARLES S. SNYDER,

Auditing Committee.

President Ochse read the report of the Committee on Officers for the year 1912, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS.

To the President, Officers, and Members of the Association:

Your Committee on Officers for 1912 would recommend the following as officers for the next year:

For President—The Hon. H. Frank Eshelman, Lancaster.

First Vice President—Vance McCormick, Harrisburg.

Vice Presidents—George W. Beemer, Lackawanna; Mr. I. N. Dixon, Westmoreland; Mrs. E. G. Lindsey, Warren; Dr. Martin W. Barr, Elwyn; Mrs. Emma Speer, Washington; Allen Burns, Pittsburg; John McDowell, Montgomery; Bromley Wharton, Secretary State Board of Charities; Mrs. Lydia Walton, Chester; Mrs. J. H. Evans, Oil City; Dr. Carl Kelsey, Philadelphia.

Secretary and Treasurer—L. C. Colborn, Esq., Somerset.

Honorary Secretary—Hon. E. P. Gould, Erie.

Assistant Secretary—P. H. Bridenbaugh, Hollidaysburg.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK FULLER,

Chairman Committee.

October 11, 1911.

Upon motion of E. D. Solenberger, of Philadelphia, the report of the Committee on Officers was adopted as read.

The convention here adjourned until 2 p. m. at this hall, the delegates to meet at a quarter before 2, at the Presbyterian Church, for a picture.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCTOBER 11, 1911.

The convention was called to order, as per adjournment, at 2 p. m. by President Ochse, Mrs. Mary E. Bowie, of Uniontown, taking the chair.

Dr. Martin P. Barr, Superintendent of the Feeble-Minded Institute at Elwyn, read the following very interesting and instructive paper, which was received with applause:

PAPER BY DR. MARTIN P. BARR.

Marriage—Results and Effects of Heredity, Consanguinity and Environment.

Marriage, in its highest conception, has two prototypes. That of the Garden of Eden, where is found the blending of two natures into a perfection best fitted to maintain and carry forward the purposes of the Eternal Good; and later that of the Divine with humanity to redeem the great family over which evil had triumphed, and to send forth laborers to tend and dress the fair Garden of Life.

Throughout the ages in many lands many happy homes attest the recognition of these high ideals as their one foundation.

With peasantry, yeomanry and burghers, gentry and nobles alike may be traced, however adverse the times, the one idea for the defence from evil and the maintenance of good conceptions within the home and naturally, the community life. Love being the fulfilling of the Law, he who loves God must love his fellow man.

Crime and vice might be rampant, but ever the surest protest against evil and safe-guarding from ill was found in the simple home life alike of poor and rich; and that community esteemed most fortunate, that Government most stable, where such homes abounded.

Each of you doubtless can recall more than one of such, where parents truly one in association of similar tastes, sentiments and beliefs, find the truest enjoyment of life in a cheerful discharge of its duties and obligations to children and to neighbors.

As good comrades and associates in the office of guides and leaders, these heads maintain a dignity and authority commanding respect for themselves and self-respect in those for whom they are responsible; creating an atmosphere of cheerful industry, of quiet refinement, cordiality and good-will which cannot fail to prove favorable to a healthful procreation and development of children thus foreordained to emulate such examples. To such the home-building is paramount, money-getting and amusement a secondary consideration, and in communities where such homes are the rule, divorce is not practiced nor even accepted as a subject of conversation. But again there are others, you must acknowledge and, that with the new age, creeps in the all-dominating ill, demanding, if not expulsion or flood to change the current, certainly a reincarnation of good, and the hand of law to arrest and forbid.

Marriage has fallen from its high estate of a union only of congenial mates for the furtherance of the Eternal Good, and is dominated by any and every motive, sordid or unclean, sentimental or evanescent. The selfish securing of ease, money, position, or mere emotional indulgence is the motive of many in selection, while excessive excitement in the eager pursuit of either business or diversion has produced in these a neurotic condition not favorable to the production of healthy off-spring. Absorbed in the mazes of finance, of fashion, or of ignoble pursuits, married not mated, these fail to maintain a true nobility of character or position, as heads of families. The home missing the dignity of true social life with freedom under law, becomes the abiding places of tyranny or license; the children too often left lonely or neglected, or else consigned to the care of subordinates, or to the overstimulation of the school.

From either condition, naturally, the undeveloped, too often misunderstood, youth seeks escape, either in the excitement of the street or in ill-assorted unions which but emulate what they have known, with a further evolution of degeneracy, the natural result of such heredity and environment.

One may think my pictures of the day overdrawn, but, while opinions may differ, facts do not lie. For verification I need but call attention to the deserted farms, the overcrowded cities, the establishment of Juvenile Courts—a thing unknown in the past; to the startling increase in the estimated numbers of defectives, and of degenerates on many lines, and to the estimated number of divorces within 20 years, attaining the million mark.

That heredity must prove a blessing or a blight cannot be too strongly insisted upon; nor can there be greater incentive to the cultivation of perfection—moral, mental, and physical—than the assurance of the power of procreation and certain transmission of noble qualities, attained through persistent self-control. Race culture, once the dominant thought, defect and disease will find natural sequestration, and need no law to forbid participation of such in marital relations.

In many degenerate cases the sexual emotions are exaggerated, passion taking the place of that pure sentiment of which they are incapable; indeed, many fairly normal but backward are unable to discriminate between lust and love, nor can they realize that a moment of passion may jeopardize the welfare of hundreds of homes. Ignorance is responsible for much, and, unfortunately, those who should teach continue to speak with bated breath instead of exercising the truest wisdom and refinement in advising young men and young women, as a

charity worker once urged upon me, "in language that he who runs might read," of the dangers of the social evil, of venereal disease and safeguarding the innocent by advice and warning. Sexual matters should be discussed with discretion surely, but as intelligently as any other subjects relating to race or communal welfare.

The effect upon the world at large of the rapid increase of degeneracy is fast becoming evident. For as soon as that stage is reached where there is a preponderance of diminished vigor of any sort, be it mental or moral or physical, that community or society is surely doomed. Then, if ever, has it need to claim the protection of law, and this is verified by the history of the past. Certainly Noah and the Ark is a good object lesson to the student of eugenics.

In marriage, as in the breeding of stock, care should be taken in selection, and great care. We are all cognizant of marriages which never should have been. The forbears may not be actually defective, but if there is neuropathic or otherwise diseased stock, imbecility, either mental or moral, or both, is sure to follow in one generation or another; and, acknowledging that we owe something to unborn generations, no one can question the advisability of restricting marriage or preventing propagation by such. Slowly the public is awakening to the call of urgent needs, and the movement is already made in some States which have instituted legal restrictions. But they do not yet go deep enough into cause and effect, and, either not recognizing or not accepting the certainty of imbecilic transmission, there is as yet no concerted action restricting the marriage of epileptics, imbeciles, and insane.

Not only does a Commonwealth fail to forbid, but it practically encourages such cohabitation, for just so long as it raises the burden from incapable shoulders and is willing to feed, clothe, and house the offspring of degenerates, just so long will there be a steady increase of its defective population. Furthermore, it provides not only support but training for these—a training that if it is to accomplish anything in self-support often so effectually conceals defect that recognition of it by the casual observer is impossible, and marriage or enslavement by the vicious and consequent reproduction is too often the natural sequence. And so the work goes on, placing literally a premium on retrogression by freeing the ignorant and indolent from the consequence of folly.

To this a halt must sooner or later be called, and in appealing to workers for the common weal one cannot urge too strongly such united action regarding this matter which ultimately may forbid the marriage or the cohabitation of the unfit.

First, by the separation, asexualization, and sequestration of recognized defectives; second, by the requirement of a certificate from parties seeking marriage license, showing a clean bill of health for at least a generation back, as a matter of simple justice to the coming generation. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways, and those ancestor worshippers so eager to vaunt the excellencies of their forbears should be impelled to such legislation preserving purity of the race by a mere sense of noblesse oblige.

The generally accepted belief that consanguineous marriages are attended with disastrous results—mental and physical—to offspring is founded upon an entire misconception of cause and effect; a misconception surely not aided by the observation of the union of bodies, organic and inorganic. Here experience dictates alike to the simple and to the scientific; alike in the arts and crafts, as in the experiments of the laboratory, that the union of strength with strength gives added power, as does a commingling of strength with finer, more delicate material the proportionate modification sought; a fact with which all stock breeders are familiar.

The natural inference, therefore, would be that if the life of a race or a family be simple and strong, free from nervous excesses and consequent excitations, the intermingling of its members would conduce to progress rather than to deterioration.

Examples are not wanting in proof of this. Witness the Jews, where intermarriage was for years the rule rather than the exception; and, while certain characteristics are accentuated, degeneracy up to this day is the exception rather than the rule.

A study of conditions in the Commune of Batz, a peninsula of the Loire Inferieure, France, shows a community of some 3,000 inhabitants leading clean, simple lives, among whom crime and intemperance are unknown. For many generations they have intermarried, yet no cases of degeneration—mental, moral, or physical—have occurred, and the number of children is above the average.

A slight taint may by a suitable marriage be diminished, and with further admixture of pure stock be finally eradicated. Although the offspring may appear to resemble one parent, it is in reality a mixture of both; and this is one of Nature's means for bringing about modifications of the race.

Indeed, Langdon Down goes so far as to say, "I am by no means sure that by the judicious selection of cousins, the race might not be improved."

A judicious selection! Ay, there is the crux of the whole matter. Let us but exercise the same care in the selection and mating of human beings that we do with beast and fowl, and degeneracy and crime not only might fast disappear from our midst, but strength and beauty—physical, mental, and moral—might have opportunity to surpass all preconceived ideals.

It cannot be denied that the offspring of consanguineous marriages have been found defective, but where the blood is pure and uncontaminated, this is the exception and not the rule. Students of the subject agree that such connections are not harmful unless there be distinct neurosis in the families, when intermarriage will but quadruple and intensify a fateful heredity.

Howe, in his investigations, notes 44 idiots, the result of 17 consanguineous marriages; but the parents were intemperate and scrofulous, each constituting a cause in itself.

Beach and Shuttleworth, who have studied the cause of mental defect in 2,380 cases, find consanguinity accountable for only 4.20 per cent; Down, in 2,000 cases, seven per cent, and my own study of 4,050 cases but 1.21 per cent, and in the majority of these there was bad heredity.

I know of one instance where for seven generations, covering a period of over 100 years, a family has married and intermarried, over 80 idiots and imbeciles being the result; but this also proves only a concentration of neurosis, as disease was rampant in the family.

A short time since I was called in consultation to give an opinion regarding the marriage of two members of a cadet branch of a noble English family, who, first cousins, resembled each other in every respect—coloring, hair, eyes, disposition, temperament, and tastes. Unhesitatingly, I advised against it; the family history showing a pronounced neurosis which, undefended by the intermixture of purer blood, would most likely reappear in a later generation.

Like should never mate with like unless there be strongly counterbalancing qualities.

Bemiss, in an exhaustive study of 833 consanguineous marriages, finds 3,943 children. Of these, 1,034 were defective—308 idiots, 145 deaf and dumb, 300 scrofulous, 85 blind, 38 insane, 60 epileptic, and 98 deformed, while 883 died in early infancy.

These statistics appear appalling at first view of what an intensified current may achieve in carrying forward defect, latent thought it may be for generations; but, although interesting, the statement does not prove a malign law in consanguinity alone, since it goes on to show that the majority were the offspring of either intemperance, defect, disease, or gross immorality.

A consideration of data and argument on both sides finds as a truism that a baneful heredity is the source of ill, while consanguinity is but heredity intensified. Hence there appears a consensus of opinion, which my own personal observations confirm, that consanguinity is simply a question of morbid heredity, and in few cases is responsible for defect per se.

Environment as effecting marriage and its resulting offspring should be considered first in its possible influence upon mothers during the period of gestation. To this condition I, in a study of some 4,050 cases, attribute 352 or 8.69 per cent. Again poverty, loneliness, overfatigue, worry, and lack of excitement on the one hand, as excess, unrest, and over-stimulation on the other would induce a condition of malnutrition, apathy, or nerve tension conducive, among those with no inherent stamina or resistance, to either defect or insanity.

While records of extrinsic or environmental influences in the actual production of defect, such as that of the Wild Boy of Aveyron and Casper Houser, are rare, there can be no doubt that the many adverse factors—improper feeding, malnutrition, overcrowding or isolation, poor ventilation, ill-treatment, over-excitement, or general neglect—must undoubtedly hinder the awakening of mental and moral faculties, while contributing largely to the development of any latent inherited neurosis.

Contrarywise, a favorable environment is esteemed indispensable to the awakening of dulled faculties, and it is to this that Guggenbuhl ascribes much of the success of the Abendberg.

Certain races, not always the most intellectual—indeed, some uncivilized there are, in both past and present, who, regarding environment of great importance, surround their women anticipating motherhood with all that is most beautiful, believing, and truly, that such natural impressions cannot fail to influence the child.

May not we then, who claim the highest intellectual status, follow where these lead, and, using heredity, consanguinity, and environment as aids, not foes, to a noble end, come at last to regard marriage as a means of securing and maintaining true race ideals?

Miss McLaughlin here extended to the ladies of the convention an invitation to visit the Public Library of Indiana.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Committee on Lunacy, read the following interesting paper, which was received with applause:

PAPER BY DR. FRANK WOODBURY.

"County Care of the Insane Under Present Law—Observation and the Results."

The problem of public provision for the insane in Pennsylvania is not a new one. A full century before the Revolution we find recorded in the archives of the Delaware County Court this concise but effective petition:

"Proceedings of Upland Court, Delaware County, A. D. 1676.

"Jan Cornelissen, of Amesland, complainyn to ye Court that his son Erick is bereft of his natural senses and is turned quyt madd and yt; he being a poore man is not able to maintaine him.

"Order that three or four persons be hired to build a little block house at Amesland for to put in ye said madd man, and at the next Court, order will be taken yt; a small levy be laid for to pay for ye building of ye house and ye maintaining of ye said madd man according to the laws of ye Government."

Please notice that this first hospital for the insane on record in Pennsylvania was erected by order of a County Court, and the expense of its erection and entire cost of maintenance of this indigent lunatic was placed upon the local poor authorities. The first public hospital for the indigent insane in Pennsylvania, therefore, was a county care institution. In the course of time similar hospitals sprang up as demand was created for them in a number of counties and poor districts of the State. At the beginning they were entirely custodial in their character, and naturally, but as it turned out unfortunately for the inmates, the accommodations for the insane were of the same class as for the usual almshouse population, and in fact the insane patients in these County Hospitals, or more properly asylums, were closely associated with the poor and were generally confined in certain rooms or cells in the poorhouse.

In 1752, the Pennsylvania Hospital opened its doors to the insane and inaugurated in this State the system of treating insanity as a disease, a reform which had been already introduced in France and England. Not much improvement, however, in the treatment of the poor insane in the almshouses throughout the State was made until nearly a century later, when Miss Dorothea L. Dix, of New York, aroused public opinion by her historic memorial, which she submitted to the State Legislature of Pennsylvania on February 3, 1845. In this appeal for better treatment of the indigent insane, Miss Dix exposed many evidences of neglect and inhumanity, which she personally observed in her self-imposed task of visiting the poorhouses and jails of Pennsylvania.

It is true that the Legislature had previously heard appeals on behalf of the pauper and indigent insane, and a committee of the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Konigsmacher, of Ephrata, was Chairman, was appointed to report on the subject. This report can be found in the proceedings of the House of Representatives for March 11, 1839. The bill introduced by this committee, however, failed to become a law, and it was not until the session of 1841, that a commission was appointed and a small appropriation made to purchase ground for the erection of an institution to be known as the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, which was at first intended to be located at Philadelphia, but was subsequently erected at Harrisburg. Very little was done, however, towards carrying out this much needed improvement, until after the appearance of Miss Dix before the Legislature with her heart stirring appeal, in February, 1845. In response thereto, a committee was appointed to confer with Miss Dix. Col. Alexander J. McClure, who I believe was Chairman of that committee, became an enthusiastic advocate of the measures proposed by Miss Dix, and as a result, a bill was introduced soon afterward, which appointed a commission to purchase land at Harrisburg and erect buildings for the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital and Union Asylum for the Insane, and the same act authorized the Governor to appoint Trustees for the new institution. (1845 P. L., p. 440). The first patients were received October 1, 1851.

It is to be noted that in this act creating the first State hospital there is a clause which gives to the counties and local poor boards the right to have their insane patients admitted by Court order, "and the expenses of said persons if in indigent circumstances shall be paid by

the county to which he or she may belong by residence." By a subsequent act (P. L. 1854, p. 85) the county is made chargeable for maintenance and other expenses of patients so committed, who have no legal residence in the poor district, as well as all other insane paupers that they may deem proper subjects for removal to the asylum. Similar provisions were introduced into the acts which organize the other State hospital for the insane erected since 1851.

I have mentioned these historical details in order to establish my first point, which is that the local poor districts are primarily, and under the law, responsible for the proper care of their indigent insane. And this was the practice in Pennsylvania for more than two hundred years. The passage of time and increasing experience, however, demonstrated that the county authorities had not successfully solved this problem. There are many reasons why this should be so. The advancement of medical science and psychiatry, for one thing showed that many cases of insanity were amenable to proper hospital treatment, and therefore, for this class of patients merely custodial care was insufficient and reprehensible. In the second instance, the standard of care in the almshouses was entirely too low and verged on inhumanity and cruelty. Finally, the task was constantly increasing, until the burden became too great for the local authorities to cope with.

The Committee on Lunacy, soon after its organization in 1883, set to work to alleviate the condition of the indigent insane by transferring many of them to the State hospitals, and to improve the condition of those remaining in the local institutions. It was found, however, that the increased cost of maintaining the indigent insane under the new requirements was proving to be too great a burden for the poor districts to bear. Two ways only presented themselves of meeting this emergency. The first was for the State to assume the entire burden of caring for the indigent insane, and care for all of them in State hospitals, as is done in New York State, or for the State to come to the financial assistance of the counties and encourage them to erect comparatively small local hospitals, so that patients could be kept in their own neighborhood, where they could be under the supervision of their friends and relatives. The latter method was adopted in Wisconsin about twenty-five years ago, and has given satisfactory results.

The Board of Public Charities and its Committee on Lunacy approved the adoption of the so-called county care system, and succeeded in 1895 and 1897 in having laws passed by our Legislature to introduce this State-aided and State-supervised method of caring for the insane in local hospitals erected by the counties or poor districts.

Please notice the change recently made in the conditions: Formerly, when the pauper insane were placed in the State hospitals, the entire cost was charged to the counties. Under the existing arrangements for those so transferred, the counties now only pay \$1.75 per week to the State hospitals, the State making up the deficit of \$2 per week or more; and the State pays the counties \$2 per week toward the maintenance of the indigent insane in the local hospitals for the insane, which have accepted the provisions of the so-called county care acts, which were re-enacted in 1909.

In a former communication to this organization, I reviewed the advantages of the County Care acts, and need not repeat them here. I will merely say that when the system which places the working insane on farms in practically self-supporting colonies is compared with the plan which maintains five or six thousand patients in large State hospitals, the balance is immensely in favor of the former method. This is true from the medical standpoint because modern authorities are agreed that hospitals for the insane should not be larger than 1,500 or

1,800 beds for efficient and successful management. From an economic standpoint, also, it has been shown that large hospitals are more extravagant, the per capita cost of maintenance increasing as we get above 1,500 to 1,800 beds.

In conclusion, I will acknowledge frankly that we have not followed the Wisconsin plan as closely as we might have done if there had been more time to study it and apply it. The urgency was so great, owing to the overcrowding in the existing hospitals, that the Committee on Lunacy found that it could not enforce its requirements too rigidly. In consequence, a few licenses were granted to some county hospitals, which were not as well equipped and organized as an ideal application of the method would demand. But there can be no question that the standard of treatment of the insane in local institutions throughout the State has been decidedly advanced, since the County Care acts first went into operation fourteen years ago. There are more than 6,000 indigent insane in Pennsylvania now provided for in county hospitals for the insane under the supervision of the Committee on Lunacy, and it is not too much to say that nowhere in the world are a similar number of the same class of dependent insane better housed, better clad, or better treated than these indigent insane in county hospitals for the insane in Pennsylvania, under the provisions of the present County Care acts.

Discussion was asked for on this paper.

Mr. J. C. Stewart: I was very much interested in this paper. Having already addressed this convention on two previous occasions on the question of county care of the insane, it is like threshing old straw to discuss this paper that has been so ably handled by Dr. Woodbury.

There is one proposition from which there is hardly any dissenting opinion, and that is that the indigent insane must have care; but how and where they should be cared for is a question. We have at the present time two systems, the State and the county care. The Act of 1897 which gave the Poor Boards the privilege of caring for their own insane in local institutions did not limit the class or classes for which they could make provision, but states that proper care and treatment should be provided. The real intent of that act was the care of the chronic cases. It was expected that the acute cases would be sent to the State hospitals, but many of our institutions have gone beyond the original intent of the act and are caring for the acute cases, in a manner that in many cases measures up to the care in the State institutions.

In the county care of the insane touched upon by Dr. Woodbury we have the advantage of the parol of the chronic cases and of the cases that have recovered—giving them the advantage of the home surroundings. This we do not have in the State institutions. Closer talk can be kept on them in the small institutions. And the return of the patients, if necessary to return them to the institutions, can be done in an easier manner and with greater safety to the patients.

It has been argued from time to time as to the expense of the treatment of the insane in our county and State institutions. When we consider the care of the chronic cases, they can unquestionably be cared

for in the county institutions at a less cost than in the State institutions. But those institutions that are going to care for their acute cases must of necessity have a better-equipped force; in fact it must be a hospital in itself.

The acute cases must have hospital treatment, and that can only be had by the proper equipment and a sufficient nursing force. The public do not look upon the treatment of the insane from a parsimonious point of view. If we do not have sufficient funds for the proper care of the acute cases, to my mind we will retrograde to the position in which the insane were a hundred years ago. (Applause.)

Dr. A. J. Somer, Superintendent Blair County Hospital: I don't know that I can say much on this subject. I would like to say something as to the mistake made in Pennsylvania in hitching your county hospitals on to your poor farm. The poor farm has been bought only large enough for your poorhouse, and you try to put up an extensive hospital alongside of the poorhouse; they never mix, and never can mix, as long as men are built as they are, mentally and physically. Financially it is a mistake. A county hospital ought, under the present law, to return money to that County Treasury, but as they are run in most of the counties they do not. I will admit they save money, in the long run.

I will outline our county hospital, where I have been for three years. We have to pay the market rate for milk and such things. Most county officials forget that probably 35 per cent of the people who bring patients to such an institution can afford to pay some money toward their support. But for various reasons a large number of such slip in without paying a cent. Many who are able to pay argue that because they are taxpayers they should bring their afflicted ones into the institution without cost to themselves.

Last year Blair Hospital took in about \$10,000 from the class that could pay towards the patients' support. If it had not have been for that we would have been short about \$8,000. But as it was we showed a profit of \$2,600 for the year's work. The money that was expended and earned in that year, we had to write off the item of \$8,400 of extra cash that we had to charge to 1909 and 1911.

I see no reason why the county hospitals should not get upon a higher plane than they are. There is no reason why the counties should not buy a farm some other place and put up their hospitals there.

Mrs. Sue Williard came forward and extended an invitation to the men delegates to visit the Girls' Industrial School in Indiana at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Committee on Place of Meeting of the Association for next year here reported that they were unable to agree upon a place. Some friendly argument occurred, after which Mr. L. C. Colborn moved that the convention go to Erie for the next meeting.

The motion of Mr. Colborn was carried by a rising vote.

ADDRESS OF DR. B. A. BLACK.

"Feeble-Mindedness and Idiocy."

In the absence of Dr. J. M. Murdoch, who was on the program for a paper on the above subject, Dr. B. A. Black, of Polk, addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

The terms idiocy, imbecility, and feeble-mindedness are all generically used to cover the whole range of arrested mental development. More specifically each term applies to a particular class.

Dr. Kelsey, in the course of his address last evening, clearly outlined the classification which has been at least tentatively adopted in this country, so I wish to quote the English classification, as formulated by the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded, in which the idiot is defined as "A person so defective in mind from birth, or from an early age, that he is unable to guard himself against common physical dangers."

The imbecile is defined as "One who, by reason of mental defect, existing from birth or from an early age, is incapable of earning his living, but is capable of guarding himself against common physical dangers."

Feeble-mindedness, in the mildest degree of mental defect, and the feeble-minded person is "One who is capable of earning a living under favorable circumstances, but is incapable, from mental defect existing from birth, or from an early age, (1) of competing on equal terms with his normal fellows, or (2) of managing himself or his affairs with ordinary prudence." This group corresponds to the moron, referred to by Dr. Kelsey.

In addition to this we have the moral imbecile, or one who displays from an early age, and in spite of careful upbringing, strong vicious and criminal propensities, on which punishment has little or no deterrent effect.

There is no sharp and distinct line of separation between these groups. The lower members of the class closely approach the imbecile; the higher members, on the other hand, are but little removed from the merely dull and backward of the normal population.

No general description can be given which would be applicable to every mentally defective child. A small percentage of these children would pass muster as normal if the diagnosis rested upon inspection alone. These, however, are the exception. The majority present numerous anomalies of bodily structure—the so called stigmata of degeneration—as well as of mental development.

Among the common anomalies are irregularities in the size and shape of the cranium and palate, malformations of the external ear and the eye and its appendages, and various deformities of body and limb. Inquiry will frequently show that there has been a marked delay in dentition, walking and talking. Marked irregularities in the appearance of the teeth are quite common, and often the child will not speak a word until five or six years of age.

Without going into detail I wish to speak briefly of some of the principal causes. It is agreed by all who have studied this question that morbid heredity is one of the most frequent causes of mental defect, and the commonest form of morbid heredity is disease or defect of the nervous system; as insanity, epilepsy or feeble mindedness.

Alcoholism is the hereditary factor next in importance, and the history of a large percentage of these cases shows alcoholic excesses in one or both parents. There can be little doubt that the long continued excessive use of alcohol has a deleterious effect upon the germ and

sperm cell, which results in impairment of the nervous system of the offspring. There is also another mode of action to be considered, and that is the direct effect of alcohol upon the embryo. When alcohol is taken into the stomach some of it is speedily absorbed into the blood; and, therefore, alcohol taken during pregnancy very soon comes in contact with the tissues of the embryo. It has been shown by numerous experiments that alcohol exerts a marked baneful influence upon growing protoplasm; and, consequently, the excessive use of alcohol during gestation is liable to be followed by decidedly injurious consequences to the offspring. In this connection the experiments of Fere of injecting a few drops of alcoholic solution beneath the shell of embryo chicks, or subjecting incubating eggs to alcoholic vapors are of interest. By these means he was able to produce a great variety of monstrosities, or chicks of the idiotic and imbecile type.

Chronic exhausting disease, as tuberculosis, seems to have at least an indirect and contributory influence, as attested by the number of feeble-minded who come of tuberculous stock, and also by the large percentage of deaths among this class from tuberculosis.

The advanced age of the parents, consanguinity—the marriage of near relatives—and syphilis are all causes to be considered, but in the fifteen hundred cases which I myself have examined I have found the percentage attributable to these causes to be very small.

An abnormal condition of the mother during pregnancy, as worry, sudden shock or fright, or general ill health which reduces her vitality and interferes with the proper nourishment of the child in utero may result in its imperfect mental development. Although in many such cases a morbid heredity may be the real underlying cause.

During birth, a long difficult labor causing pressure, and especially if attended with asphyxia, is certainly responsible for many of the gross brain lesions, with their resulting paralyses and convulsions. With regard to instrumental delivery, which is frequently given as a cause, I do not believe the proper use of the forceps when indicated is attended with as much harm as the prolonged pressure and asphyxia resulting from a natural delivery in very difficult cases.

Injuries to the head after birth, as from a fall, is given by many people as the cause of their child's condition. If the injury is a severe one, such as to cause unconsciousness or the rupture of some of the cerebral or meningeal vessels, leading to the destruction of a local area in the brain, it indeed is a cause; but such cases are of rather infrequent occurrence; and how many normal children are there who have not had a number of falls of some kind before they see many years of life. However, the parents will often find more comfort in attributing the child's condition to an injury than to any hereditary mental taint.

In the acute diseases of childhood, as scarlet fever, measles or whooping cough, either through an accompanying meningitis, or from the severity of the toxæmia acting as a direct poison to the brain cells; or rarely through sense deprivation, as in the loss of sight and hearing, there results an arrest of mental development.

Epilepsy is frequently the cause of mental defect. While in many of these cases it is difficult to distinguish cause from effect, it is evident that frequent and severe convulsions while the brain is rapidly growing do interfere with its development; yet in many cases both the epilepsy and the mental condition are due to the same underlying cause—an unstable nervous heredity.

With regard to the number of this class of mental defectives, a conservative estimate is one to about five hundred of the normal population. Placing the population of the State of Pennsylvania at seven millions, we find this gives us in the neighborhood of fourteen

thousand. The question then arises, both from a humane and an economic standpoint, what are we going to do for them?

The modern solution of the problem is to provide institutions and training schools; and we are now caring for a little more than three thousand in the three institutions of the State—Elwyn, Spring City and Polk—which are especially equipped for this purpose; but the institution accommodations of the State are entirely inadequate to accommodate all who need such care. Quite a number are housed in the various County Homes; some are serving terms in the reformatory and penal institutions, and many more are at large, and being deficient in moral control, they are unable to conduct themselves properly, and are likely to develop into criminals or become victims of the designing.

The institution then performs a twofold duty: (1) to safeguard the interests of society against the special peculiarities of the defective; whether they be active or passive. (2) To protect the defective against the evil suggestions and pernicious influence of certain elements of society; and at the same time develop him to the fullest possible extent, in order that his life may be made happy, and, in many cases, useful.

With regard to the training of this class of individuals, the idea has been advanced that, since we cannot cure them or qualify them to make their own way in the world—the idea of which has been abandoned—it is useless to spend time and money upon them. This is a great mistake. Quite a number of these persons possess habits and propensities which make them a decided menace to society. Part of these are inborn, but many of them are the result of neglect and abuse; and there can be no doubt that judicious and systematic training will do much to prevent their development.

Training not only results in a lessening of evil; it is attended with positive good. While with the idiot about all that can be expected is some improvement in their personal habits and cleanliness, or possibly the doing of some minor errands, in the milder degrees of defect many of them become capable of useful and remunerative work.

When the condition is once diagnosed the question should be met fairly and squarely, and the parents informed that the child should be placed in a suitable training school before he reaches the age when the possibility of training shall have gone by forever.

Parents, as a rule, are slow to notice defect in their children, and often take offense if acquainted of the fact by the conscientious physician. Too often they are relieved by the assurance of the physician or friends that the child is simply backward and will yet come out all right.

Contrary to the general impression, mentally defective children do much better when placed with children of their own mental capacity than when placed with normal children. They meet each other and can associate on a more equal basis. They play and work together and are stimulated by the spirit of rivalry. Tasks and lessons can be assigned them which are within their grasp, and they can feel that they are accomplishing something, and so take pride in their work. Simple amusements can be provided for them, and, on the whole, they live happy and contented lives, providing they are placed in an institution before they have become accustomed to roaming the streets and living lives of idleness. If they are cut off from the allurements of the world after they have once had a taste of them, they are restless and uneasy and are more difficult to deal with.

By caring for this class of people apart from the world, much can be done toward lessening the propagation of their species. The two chief obstacles to this at present are that we have no way of holding them in the institution if their friends cannot be persuaded of the dan-

ger of taking them out into the world; and, secondly, the lack of room in the institutions for all requiring such care.

We must not become too enthusiastic, however, along this line, and think we can entirely prevent the birth of feeble-minded children, either by isolation, the prevention of their marriage, or by sterilization by operation; for as long as the human race lasts we shall have the feeble-minded with us in goodly numbers.

President Ochse here introduced Dr. R. M. Little, President of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, who was received with applause and said:

ADDRESS OF DR. R. M. LITTLE.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Coming into your conference at this hour, I hardly know what to say to you other than to speak briefly about the Executive Committee that has been in session at the hotel for the State Conference of Charities and Corrections which will meet in Pittsburg November 14th, 15th, and 16th. The Executive Committee has been going over the program as it is being arranged and perfected. The preceding conference appoints the officers for the next year and they arrange the place of meeting and the topics, assigning it in sections with certain persons as chairman of each section.

The conference will be held in Carnegie Institute Lecture Hall. It is a delightful place to meet, and all who can come are welcome, and most especially do we invite you who are here to-day—the members of the Association of the Directors of the Poor. Those who have been concerned in starting the State Conference of Charities and Corrections are deeply concerned that we might come into hearty co-operation with this old conference of the Directors of the Poor, hoping that at an early time we might find ourselves meeting at the same time and in the same city, and probably holding together some joint conference.

I regret not being here earlier to have enjoyed your proceedings and to have placed this subject before you at an earlier hour. For the problems we all have to deal with, whether from the point of view of the public official or as citizens of the Commonwealth, are the same, and we need to bring to bear upon their solution all the resources of the State and all the experience of those who are qualified to teach us, and we can help one another. A common floor of discussion of methods and of institutions and of principles and ideals and of causes and effects are of fundamental importance, not only to us, but to the Commonwealth, and to the structure of society, which we are endeavoring to serve.

I would plead, therefore, this afternoon that if it be possible—and of course this may be intruding something into your deliberations, which will not be proper—but I desire to throw out the suggestion that, while you have decided to go to Erie next year, that if it be possible to have a reconsideration of that and leave it with your Executive Committee to meet with our Executive Committee to try to arrange to meet in some other city. We are due east of the Alleghenies next Oc-

tober. We ought to go to Wilkes-Barre or Scranton or some other place, for it is necessary for us to go back and forth across the State, and if your association could arrange to go east of the Alleghenies I can assure you that the State Conference of Charities and Corrections would find it possible to meet at the same time and in the same place and to work out some partial program that would be mutually acceptable. It would be greatly to our advantage to meet where you meet and enjoy your proceedings, and I might express the hope that our conference would be of advantage to you, and that we would find it mutually advantageous to have the evening meetings together.

I thank you for your kindness. (Applause.)

Mr. Weller is called for. He said: It occurred to me that one short story might be of interest. So far as I know it is the first case of extradicting a wife deserter, in the city of Pittsburg. This man has a very good wife and a number of children. He had a quarrel with his wife, and left. He went to Superior, Wis., and we found he had a good position there. We have in the Associated Charities a Committee on Desertion and Compulsory Support, and we put them to work to see if we could compel this man to support his wife. We got the District Attorney to ask for extradition. The Governor granted the request, and the Governor of Wisconsin co-operated, and it was up to the Associated Charities of Pittsburg to send a Deputy to Superior and we paid the fare and brought the man back. The extradition worked, under the present law. The man was taken before the Judge and he issued an order on him of \$6 a week; a bond was given and the man has a job and has been working a number of months and paying \$6 a week regularly to his wife. We figured it out that our \$80 that this cost us, if expended in relief to this woman, would have been exhausted very soon, but in spending it to bring the man back to his responsibility we secured the payment of the \$6 a week to the wife for an indefinite number of weeks.

I only cite this story as an illustration. We are deeply interested in this matter.

I offer it as a demonstration of the fact that the present law in Pennsylvania will work. That all you need is that the District Attorney of your district shall ask for extradition and back you up in it. In Pittsburg we have almost reached the point where the District Attorney will pay the expenses of the extradition; and recently he has given us encouragement that in the next case he will deem it possible to pay the expense himself.

This story gives briefly the key-note to what I am to say about Associated Charities. In Pittsburg we try to bring to the families two forces—competent personal service and co-operation; and we spent this money, not for relief of food or fuel or shelter or clothing, but for the forces upon which practically all effort depends for success—competent personal service and co-operation. In this case co-operation meant bringing into actually working together the Governors of two States,

and the police authorities of two cities, and a resourceful person who furnished the money. Eight or ten different organizations of individuals co-operated—co-operation in the sense of definite, united, team-playing.

Competent personal service in the sense that this work was worked out—the man was traced to Superior, and the District Attorney was interested, in Pittsburg, and all the steps were followed out by a worker who was paid \$50 a month. If preventive and constructive work is to grow up in our community must it not come as it has in the medical profession?

Within the last forty or fifty years the whole modern development of medicine and surgery has come about with its training schools and its scientific knowledge.

I look and hope for the time to come when philanthropy shall be so organized and systematized and strengthened that charity will come into its own, because it is scientific as well as sympathetic. A better condition of life will be brought about. (Applause.)

President Ochse here read the following telegram of congratulation and wishes of success to the convention from Mrs. H. L. Rankin:

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11, 1911.

Henry W. Ochse, President Association of Charities.

Congratulations and best success to you and members of convention.

MRS. HUGH L. RANKIN.

The Rev. W. Henry Thompson, President of the Children's Home Society of Pittsburg, was here introduced and read an interesting paper on "Environment versus Heredity."

PAPER BY THE REV. THOMPSON.

"Environment Versus Heredity."

Improvement by environment is better than correction by law, regulation by penalty, or restriction by force. Law erects the penitentiary, puts limitations upon actions, and restrictions upon conduct. All theories which are founded in mere law are necessarily restrictive rather than constructive. They find their inspiration in suspicion and distrust, and are predicated upon belief in the eternal baseness of the individual. Heredity assumes in its last analysis that child nature is the battleground upon which certain parental traits must fight it out for an uncertain victory.

We do not deny the fact of heredity. Living beings doubtless transmit to their offspring a portion of those traits peculiar to themselves, and in saying that we are going much further than merely affirming that "like begets like." To say "like begets like" is merely to say that a tree begets a tree and animals beget animals. Heredity refers to the transmission of traits of one class or species to the same class or species, as color of hair or eyes, and in the human species, of feature and dispositions.

In general there are two theories of heredity. One the mechanical, the other the psychological. The most recent conclusions of research are that the further you get from the physiological, and the further you go into the higher nature, the more complex becomes the study and the more uncertain the results. In fact, the true field of heredity is in the subordinate sphere. Its manifestations are only certain in the lower planes of life.

Environment is the sum of those influences which serve to mold the individual. The sum of all that modifies the mental and social character of the individual. It has been said that heredity and environment are the master influences of the organic world. We affirm that heredity takes second, and not first, place in the intellectual and also in the moral realm. It does not control the psychical being. To the mighty and constant power of environment must be given the supreme place in the economy of man. It is the architect of heredity.

Heredity touches the individual only at one point. Environment touches him at every point and at every moment. Heredity is a straight line. Environment is an all-circling sphere. Heredity is only a memory—it refers to the past; environment is a constant hope—it reaches out into the future and molds destinies. Heredity is of the earth earthy; it is limited to the little area of the physical being. Environment treats man as the center of the universe and makes all forces, all oceans and continents, all constellations and stars serve him. Heredity is the fatalism of sociology; it leaves no place for the operation of the will, but forces the individual blindly and irresistibly on by the grim law of necessity. It is the paralysis of the moral nature, deadening all sense of accountability, and if the conscience awakens out of some nightmare of guilt, it salves itself with the cowardly wail, "It could not be helped."

We cannot select our parents or elect our ancestors, but we can select our environment. All true charity work aims to improve and adjust the environment of others. In such efforts the inspiration of a hopeful faith is essential.

Just to the extent to which the mind is imbued with mechanical theories of heredity will there be a paralysis of sympathy and effort. It is the death of the sublime optimism so essential to helpful work for others. Tell us they are in the coils of an irreversible law and the most enthusiastic will cool off and give up effort. It is only the irresistible conviction that there is a possible otherwise for each case that justifies and inspires effort. Faith in moral freedom and human improvable only will nerve the will and confer ability to labor for the uplifting of others.

Heredity has about it no inherent remedy for decay. It has no antidote for degeneracy. The plant and the animal alike will, if left to themselves, return to primitive wildness. The only remedy is in the controlling processes of an imposed and helpful environment.

Now this has a practical bearing upon every form of sociological work. Environment is the potent factor in the care of the poor in or outside of the poorhouse. It furnishes the key by which Commissioners and Overseers of the Poor may find access to the highest and the best for their wards. It also offers to reformatory and correction workers ideals to aim at and methods to pursue. It is the remedy for the cure of crimes, and the tonic atmosphere in which the moral convalescents will find recovery.

The power of environment is especially available in dealing with the child. It is in the bud the wind most surely blights. It is in the sapling the twist is received which results in the knarl and knot.

The knowledge of fundamental child nature is necessary in selecting a suitable corrective environment. It will be particularly helpful if it can be ascertained what particular function may have been limited by heredity or vitiated by an unwholesome early environment. Whether the will has been undeveloped or overdeveloped; whether the imagination has been abnormally wrought upon so that it creates morbid pictures and invents fictitious standards of conduct, or whether the emotions have been enervated through unreal fears or superficial pleasures, or whether the sentiments of respect and reverence have been

deadened. A skillful physician will be qualified to prescribe in proportion as he can first accurately diagnose the case. A selected environment should be justified by experience under like circumstances. All true remedial measures are the result of experimentation. Theories are well, but alike in the schools and professions fail in actual operation. It is not every student at the normal that is a normal student.

Now, if you look at the practical bearing of environment upon work for children, it will be well to remember:

1. It begins to operate very early. Earlier perhaps than we think. There is a purely physical environment prior to birth. Sensation is then the sole agency. Of this we may not speak further than to say: Purity of thought, hopefulness of spirit, serenity of temper are calculated to affect the texture and nature of the child more advantageously than a corrupt, sullen, or querulous spirit.

By obtaining correct knowledge of parentage one will know what needs to be neutralized and what developed. A knowledge of child antecedents as well as child nature will be an aid in adjusting it to more suitable environment.

2. It should be adapted to the stage of the child's development.

This will involve a knowledge of the processes by which child nature unfolds, for instance:

At the age of one month the child is largely a mere bundle of immature instinct. It sees objects, becomes amenable instinctively to pain and pleasure. Mental action is only in the dim dawn.

At the age of three months there begins to follow in orderly succession:

- (a) The dawning of consciousness. The child by its steady gaze at you seems to say, "I know I am here. I don't know who I am, but who are you?" You leave the room and return, the child seems to remember you were there once before and are there again. Its little optics follow your movements. There is the beginning of the recognition of persons, things, and places.

- (b) Then there is the awakening of the emotions. The crying for your presence. Fear when you are absent. Glad at your return. The automatic reaching out for playthings. If a boy, a horse; if a girl, for a doll. Though so early it is the mother or nurse that usually determines the kind of toy, unconsciously perhaps, but through their knowledge of the sex. The child is too young to discriminate.

- (c) It is time now for the assertive faculty to operate. The will commences its insipient manifestations. It shows displeasure with something and resents your right to impose some dose or dope. If it does not show pugnacity, it does display tenacity, and often a vigorous insistence.

- (d) About this time the imagination takes on activity, showing itself in definite joy, grief, emulation, or being pleased when you are pleased, and contrariwise.

At five or six months the intellect defines itself, words are caught, and their meanings learned—monosyllables, of course.

At seven months the reasoning powers begin—showing pride, shame, passion, and a sense of the incongruous which is an appreciation of the ludicrous. These all arise from inferences.

Gradually an indefinite sense of morality will appear, which is usually accompanied with the articulation of sounds. At twenty months the moral sense becomes definite. Judgment, recollection, and self-control become definite and manifest.

At the age of three years the intellect and heart, the mind and emotions, unite in the manifestation of superstitious fears. Afraid of the dark and of ghosts. They are no longer fearful of "big black bears" since the "Teddy Bear" has robbed it of harm and filled it with charm. At four years the child becomes initiative.

Soon avarice dawns in the form of selfishness, envy in the guise of spitefulness, vanity in the appreciation of and love of beauty. All this is crowned with awe in the presence of religion. It is now that the child may experience remorse and can be taught courtesies and civilities.

It has been said that at the age of ten years child life is either a state of melancholia or of ecstasy.

Now at some point in the unfolding of this strange thing, which we call a child, you find it wilting under neglect, crushed by cruelty, enervated by disease, vitiated by vice. The duty is imposed upon you, imposed by your calling to charity work, or by your official position. So diverse are conditions that no mechanical or routine arrangements will avail. You cannot throw them into your charity hopper and grind them through. They are as clay in the hands of the potter, but it is not your business to turn them into bricks. If you line them up in institutions you may compress them into similars, but it will be at the expense of individually. You cannot throw them into the poorhouse. To do so is to treat them as refuse. They are plants, and more. They are animals, and more. They need soil and freedom, a place and an area, and more. They are possible geniuses, possible angels, possible gods. That is the same as saying they have in them, if neglected, the possibility of intellectual dullards and social devils.

Whatever it is proposed to do by environment, it must be remembered that heredity in each case has left the child with a certain in-nateness, which is its very own—a tendency, a bias, a bent. Circumstances may have strengthened that inclination, which may be up or down. It must not be overlooked that what we call heredity is a constant and heavy pressure in that direction, be it up or down. There is no change inherent in it. Gravity cannot reverse itself to save a man who has slipped over the brink of the precipice. It should be equally born in mind that while heredity moves in a straight line, environment is an all-enveloping sphere pressing in from every side. Environment is a sphere filled, an atmosphere with pressure, and electrical. It is the home, the street, the school, the social circle. It is breathed, it appeals to eye, ear, touch, and stirs emotion by its vivid appeals to the mind and imagination. The eye should not see the immodest or nude in picture or on billboard, the ear should not hear the lewd, and whatever may taint the imagination should be most scrupulously guarded against. It should be the aim to make the child's realm like the "Holy Jerusalem descending out of heaven"—it should be "clear as crystal." It is possible by our crude and coarse methods of attempted remedy to defeat our own purpose by inadvertently teaching what had better be unnamed. Solon refused to enact a law in Athens against a crime not yet committed, lest the law suggest the crime, and some one straight-way go and commit it.

In selecting an environment, it is only going back to Nature and first principles in securing for the child home life. Its own home, of course, but a home with all that signifies the place in which to derive results from a true atmosphere.

If the child must have another home than its own, and that must be selected for it, the following general and tentative principles suggest themselves:

AGE.

1. Infants should not be placed with couples who are well past the age of childbearing. Husband not over forty-five, wife forty.
2. The ideal is to place an infant with a young childless couple married three years. Disappointed maternity prepares the way.
3. Boys aged twelve or over are better not placed with farmers over fifty years, unless they may have a son of mature age and positively clean and steady habits.

4. Boys under nine with younger people, who have no children.
5. Girls of twelve or over with farmers not over forty and who have no boys of similar age.
6. Children of intermediate age are better with young people who have not gotten altogether away from the memory of their youth

TEMPERAMENT.

7. Not place a child whose record and manner indicate distinct physiological limitations with people of high social ideals and educational expectations. There can be no congeniality established.

8. The child of active nervous temperament should not be placed with people of vociferous speech on either side of the house. It is the child of vociferous parents that acquires the habit of answering back.

9. No boy or girl is born gentle, obedient, or truthful; therefore, each must acquire these traits. Gentleness is not induced by stormy expostulations or rebukes, but by example. The moral quality of actions and the moral meaning of words also are more quickly and permanently learned through example than precept.

10. It should be impressed upon foster-parents that they will be imitated in eating, drinking, speech, gait, table mannerisms, and especially in their hypocrisies.

MORALITIES.

11. Wrongdoing in the child is relative. Every child is subjected to a double standard of ethics. One the father's, the other the mother's. This fact is too often lost sight of in our judgments, and may, by confusing the child, have much to do with producing its so-called obliquities of conduct.

12 There is a normal naughtiness as well as an abnormal. One the outflowing of the undirected child nature, the other the expression of its perverted nature. But the perversions may arise wholly from a bad environment, just as health may be lost through exposure to a malarial atmosphere.

DISCIPLINE.

13. Rigid exactness is better than neglectful laxness. But tidiness in the home, orderliness without and in the business, with wise and firm discipline in school, will induce obedience in the life of the boy or girl. The child takes its most effective corrections by indirectness, rather than by absorption than infliction.

14. It is better not to see half a child does. This will save parents from much unnecessary annoyance and prevent them from the crime of nagging the child into willfulness.

15. Two things may well be held in mind:

First. Each several and separate child needs as the complement of its life the care of a woman with the true mother sense and instinct.

Second. Each several and separate child has a place in the world; that place is not so far away but you can reach it. It is for you to find that place for that child, get the child into it, and see that it becomes permanently fitted into that place.

Prof. P. H. Bridenbaugh, of Blair, presented the following resolutions, which, upon motion, were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ON STRICT MARRIAGE LAW.

Resolved, That some legal provision should be made to enable the authorities to restrain women who are defective mentally and morally during the child-bearing age.

Resolved, That we should have a strict marriage-license law, prohibiting the marriage of persons mentally defective and having transmittable diseases.

H. FRANK ESHELMAN,
P. H. BRIDENBAUGH.

President Ochse: Our business is concluded. Before laying down the gavel I wish to say to my successor that in my nineteen years' connection with this Association I have made many new friends and associates that I prize highly. This will probably be the end of my work as a Director of the Poor, as, unfortunately, I fell "in between," at the last primaries. Nevertheless, I cannot forget the many pleasant associations I have had among the members of this Association. And if possible I will be with you hereafter, at least at some of your meetings—if not in person, I certainly will be in spirit.

I again thank you for the honor you conferred upon me in electing me as your President. (Applause.)

Mr. Colborn at this point requested Judge Telford, of the Courts of Indiana County, to make a few remarks.

Judge Telford said: I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a word to this convention. After all the instructive addresses we have listened to during the sessions of the convention I would not propose to say anything that would be instructive, but I desire to say a word in appreciation. We have looked forward to the meetings of this convention with great expectations and we have not been disappointed.

It is pleasant to us to see the faces of those whose names have been familiar to us as leaders in the lines of work they represent, and I think all who have attended this convention must have profited by the information they have received. I trust that it may be a pleasure to the Association at some time to meet with us again. I am sure it will be our pleasure to receive you. (Applause.)

Mr. Smith (Chester): I would like to say a word on the resolutions just adopted. I am impressed with their importance to a greater extent than almost anything else that has come before us. They are the foundation of preventative legislation. Those who have been closely identified with the work of caring for our unfortunates realize that much of the pauper element comes from the two sources here referred to.

Do not go home and forget about these resolutions, but if successful legislation is to come from it, we must agitate the public mind. The public, as a mass, know very little about this and you should talk it up; educate your legislators and your people.

President Ochse: I have the great pleasure of introducing to you my successor, whom you have elected as your President for the ensuing year, the Hon. H. Frank Eshelman, of Lancaster.

Mr. Eshelman was received with applause and said:
Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

I want to thank you for the compliment you have paid me in electing me to this office. Since I have been apprised of the election, I have been thinking very hard. While my interest was alive in the Association before it is tenfold more so now.

I would say that all parties who wish to have any sort of information whatever that I can give, please consider yourselves entirely free

to write me upon any subject. If I cannot answer it I will see that information is forwarded to you.

I would ask every member to store up ideas between now and the next meeting on all subjects with reference to this great work, and be loaded full of information for the next meeting. Don't wait until a week or two before the next meeting, but begin now, and be ready.

I hope I can grasp the main and important elements of the great questions before us, to make this work of the Association effective. We have a place of meeting selected; it doesn't suit all members, perhaps, but we must be loyal. Let us work harmoniously and try and have a large and successful convention.

We are certain of two lines of work that must be looked after. The preventive end of the evils we are battling and trying to do all we can along that line (and that is a hint to the Program Committee). Now try to do all we can in stopping the flood of evils, rather than in correcting the evils that have been made. Also the productive end—that is, we must have money. We get part of it from appropriations, but which will be the easier; to constantly ask that they be enlarged and enlarged, or to try to produce in our institutions as much as we can to help ourselves? We may find that the producing of money to help ourselves will be easier than to constantly enlarge appropriations.

I promise you I shall do my duty, to the very last dot, and I again thank you, and hope for the co-operation of all. (Applause.)

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie): I wish to offer a resolution: "That the officers elected and the Locale Committee be authorized to fix the time of holding the next meeting."

The motion was carried.

Mrs. E. S. Lindsey (Warren): I have been exceedingly silent at this convention, and the principal reason is that I brought my better half.

I am reminded of the Yankee lady who went through the Museum of the Vatican and saw a fine statue of Apollo, and next to the statue of Apollo the statue of a very meek-faced, brow-beaten woman, and she exclaimed, "Here is Apollo, and this must be Apollinaris, his wife." (Laughter.)

You have always had Apollinaris, but this time you had Apollo. I wanted to say one word of thanks to dear Mrs. Williard, who has made this such a charming occasion, and I could not leave without offering my personal thanks and the loving appreciation of the members of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, who are Mrs. Williard's stalwart supporters and intense admirers, and I would move that we give a standing vote of thanks to Mrs. Williard for the part she has taken in making this convention the great success it has been.

Mrs. Lindsey's motion was unanimously carried.

Mrs. Williard (Indiana): The pleasure is not all on the part of the delegates to this convention. It has been a great pleasure to me, to meet these people in my own home town. I have been attending these conventions for many years, and I consider it one of the most pleasant spots in my life.

The convention here adjourned sine die.



MRS. SUE WILLIARD

**A Pioneer in the Children's Aid Society and This
Association, to Whose Activity and Interest
the Association Is Indebted for the
Splendid Convention at Indiana.**

RECEPTION

Wednesday, October 11, 1911.

Hon. John P. Elkin, through the officers of the Association, tendered a reception to the members, visitors, and citizens of the community to meet at his home this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Judge Elkin has one of the most beautiful homes in Western Pennsylvania. It was most beautifully decorated with choice cut flowers and vines, making it a bower of beauty. Judge and Mrs. Elkin and their very charming daughter, together with Judge and Mrs. Telford, Mrs. Williard, and Prof. James E. Ament most cordially and graciously received and welcomed the members to his palatial home, at once making everybody feel pleased to be there. An orchestra dispensed beautiful music during the evening. After greeting one another, the guests were escorted to the gymnasium, which was tastefully decorated with bunting, flags, etc., and where dainty and delightful refreshments were served by Miss Elkin, and a number of her very charming young lady associates in Indiana. After refreshments, all gathered into the spacious halls and parlors, where the President called upon Judge Elkin for a few remarks. He responded in a very pleasing address. He spoke of his appreciation of having this Association meet at his house and assured all of his sympathy and approval of their work. He gave a short history of the founding of Indiana, its progress, and its outlook. He paid a fine tribute to the Indiana State Normal School, its equipment, and to the great number of men and women, who have gone out from this school as graduates and who are now occupying positions of honor and trust throughout Pennsylvania, as well as the Nation.

The Judge made a comparison between country and city: he humorously said he was in politics a while, and gave a detailed description of his touring the State, "in the interest of certain candidates," and in going through "the northern tier of counties, I was impressed with the beautiful scenery, the magnificent timber then growing, as well as the beautiful farms dotted here and there through these counties."

Continuing, Judge Elkin said: "I landed at Coudersport at 3 o'clock and I am sure there were 500 people there—the streets were lined with carriages—the finest turnout of carriages that I had seen in Pennsylvania. That night the meetings were so large we had to hold them in the Courthouse, and it was lighted with electricity, and I saw as many handsome women and young girls there as I had seen in any place in the State. We met splendid people there. I expected it would be a primitive community. I tell you you will find such people all over Pennsylvania. It is a surprise to go about the State and see the sturdy and refined people you will meet in all parts of the State. If I were choosing a city to live in in America I would choose Philadelphia. But

sometimes our Philadelphia friends get the notion that all the cultured people are there. Don't you believe it. We have as capable lawyers in the country as in the city. It is true some city lawyers develop a vast capacity for work. John G. Johnson is a wonderful man and Mr. Watson, of Pittsburg, is another one. But for capable work the country lawyer need not take a back seat for anybody. You have them in Allegheny and in Somerset County (Applause).

In my judgment no better people live anywhere than right here in Indiana. The Scotch-Irish wandered over the mountains from the Cumberland Valley 125 years ago. They came with the Bible, and they have held up the morals of the people and have developed good men and women. I don't think a better Judge ever sat on the Supreme Bench than the late Silas Strong. In Greensburg they had Henry B. Foster, and in Jefferson County George A. Jenks, who back in the 70's was Solicitor-General, and he argued some cases that have gone into the legal literature of the country, and he was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the State.

I say this as a word of encouragement to those who live in the country districts. For myself I like to live in the country. I think it is good to get your feet close to the ground. It is a good thing to live in a community where you know your neighbor's names, and who gossip and talk about you. In the city the man at No. 900 may not know the man who lives at No. 910. It is a good thing to be in touch with your neighbors.

I am delighted as I can be that you thought proper to come here and pay your respects to us. We will always have the right hand of fellowship for you. Come as often as you desire to come. We will entertain you the best we know how. (Applause).

On motion of Col. Gould, of Erie, a vote of thanks was tendered Judge and Mrs. Elkin for their entertainment of the delegates.

APPENDIX

Reports of Societies Presented During the Sessions to Be Published in These Proceedings

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Report of Allegheny County Home, for the Poor District of Allegheny County, for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	361
Number admitted during year	522
Total number in Home and received during year	883
Number died, discharged and eloped	525
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1910	358
Average number in Almshouse during year	348¾

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 56,890.76
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$13,618.98
Cost of out-door relief	38,348.11
Cost of other outside expenses	9,725.99— 61,693.08
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	118,583.84
Average weekly cost per capita	3.128
Total Almshouse expenses	118,583.84
Total receipts other than county	7,578.43
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse	111,005.41

Improvements—Dairyman's house, wagonshed, tunnel extension, silo, bakeoven.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address—H. W. Ochse, President, Etna, Pa.; J. McB. Robb, Secretary, Oakdale, Pa.; William Bennett, Braddock, Pa.; S. W. Lea, Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Location—Collier Township, Allegheny County. Postoffice, Woodville, Pa.

Number of acres, 271; value of buildings, \$599,748.23; value of acres, \$103,723.13.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Remarks—A separate report is rendered by the Insane Department, the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane, Woodville, Pa. New buildings for the Department for the Poor were completed during the year 1911, the total improvements amounting to \$533,563.30; of this sum \$400,000 was realized by the sale of 4 per cent bonds.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Report of the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane for the year ending December 31, 1910:

	Males	Females	Total
Number in hospital December 31, 1909	395	277	672
Number admitted during the year	184	106	290
Total number in and admitted during year	579	383	962
Number died, discharged and eloped during year..	161	89	250
Number remaining in hospital Dec. 31, 1910.....	418	294	712

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$117,560.51
Expended for permanent improvements	902.21
Expended for other outside expenses	2,758.98
Expended for the maintenance of hospital proper	113,899.32

RECEIPTS.

*Received from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the support of insane patients	\$78,443.99
Received from the board and maintenance of patients	13,268.98
Net cost to county for maintenance of hospital	25,847.54
Average per capita per week	3.59

*Note—\$15,071.71 is for the quarter ending November 30, 1909.

Board of Directors—H. W. Ochse, President, Etna, Pa.; J. McB. Robb, Secretary, Oakdale, Pa.; William Bennett, Braddock, Pa.; J. Lewis Srodes, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Report of Blair County Hospital for Insane, Hollidaysburg, Pa., for the year ending December 31, 1910:

The net cost for operating the hospital for the year 1910 was \$28,-463.23. The net earnings were \$31,079.70 leaving a net profit (on all cost charges except interest on investment) of \$2,616.47.

Comparisons between years 1908-09-10.

	1908	1909	1910
Net cost for year.....	\$21,425.35	\$27,280.46	\$28,463.23
Cash earnings	15,143.73	23,552.16	31,079.70
Cost to county	6,281.60	3,728.30	2,616.47 profit
Average number patients	146	186	208
Gross average cost.....	2.82 2/10	2.82 3/10	2.66 1/100
Net average cost to Co....	.95 9/10	.38 53/100	No Cost

The above figures for the years 1908-9-10 include not only maintenance and ordinary repairs, but also permanent improvements and furniture. The cost to the county to operate, repair, and improve the institution was reduced by about 40 per cent in 1909, as compared with 1908, and further reduced in 1910 to such an extent that we show earnings for the year totalling \$2,616.47.

For the first time in the history of hospitals for the insane in Pennsylvania has any such institution been able to show any profit on its maintenance account. If Blair County were still keeping her insane in State hospitals, the cost to the county would have been approximately \$18,000. The actual cost to the county, if the interest charges is counted for 1910, is \$3,383.59, as against \$9,728.30 in 1909, and \$12,281.60 in 1908. The extra earnings are made in the large increase in the private patient account, in the extra allowance from the State and in the earnings from the truck patch, chicken yard, etc.

The number of patients in the house January 1, 1910, was 207, with 20 on parole. During the year we admitted 94, discharged 65, and 32 died. On December 31, 1910, we had remaining in the house 209 and 15 on parole.

Of the 65 patients discharged, 35 left the house restored, 21 convalescent or improved, and 9 unimproved; of the 21 patients discharged convalescent or improved, 11 have fully recovered; the balance either belonged to incurable disorders or were not heard from.

The following are some of the improvements made during the year: A pool and billiard room was furnished and equipped for the male de-

partment. A temporary greenhouse was built. About 12,000 cubic yards of earth were moved, continuing the system of grading and filling laid out in 1909. This year was started a new vegetable garden, part of which was furnished with the Skinner irrigating system, making it possible to have lettuce, radishes, etc., earlier in the season and also in August and September, which heretofore was practically impossible. A poultry house to accommodate 900 fowls was built and is occupied.

H. J. SOMMER, M. D., Supt.

October 1, 1911.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Report of Directors of the Poor for Chester County Almshouse of the Chester County Poor District for the year ending September 30, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	180
Number admitted during year	291
Total number in home and received during year	471
Number died, discharged, and eloped	288
Number remaining at close of year, September 30, 1911	183
Average number in Almshouse during the year	199

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$41,976.85
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$10,278.61
Cost of outdoor relief	115.00
Cost of other outside expenses	6,310.00— 16,703.61
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	25,273.24
Average weekly cost per capita.....	1.05
Total Almshouse expenses and Hospital for Insane	75,874.71
Total receipts other than county (County Home and Hospital for Insane)	33,897.86
Total cost to county for maintenance of County Home and Hospital for Insane	41,976.85

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses: John L. Smith, Chester Springs, Pa.; Levi P. Thomas, Malvern, Pa.; Charles L. Huston, Coatesville, Pa., Directors. Davis Garrett, Superintendent of Home, Embreeville, Pa.; Dr. Jane Baker, Superintendent of Hospital, resigned January 1, 1910, on account of poor health and was succeeded by Dr. Ralph C. Kell.

Location—West Bradford, Chester County, Pa. Postoffice, Embreeville, Pa.

Number of acres, 604; value of buildings, \$311,756.25; value of farm, \$33,220.

We are caring for 277 of our insane under the County Care Act. Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 5; total, 5. Total number in County Home and Hospital 464.

Improvements—New pumping station and water main. New fire protection throughout the institution. Two new double houses.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Report of Delaware County Almshouse, for the Lima Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	143
Number admitted during year	101
Total number in Home and received during year	244
Number died, discharged and eloped	88
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1910	156
Average number in Almshouse	145

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$52,144.34
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$2,763.73
Cost of out-door relief	3,002.83
Cost of other outside expenses	2,527.40— 8,293.96
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	14,904.28
Average weekly cost per capita	2.77
Total Almshouse Expenses	18,443.02
Total receipts other than county	3,869.02
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse	50,000.00

IMPROVEMENTS.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors of the Poor, Samuel Evans, Media, R. F. D. No. 3; William H. Jones, Upper Darby, Pa.; Arthur Martin, Chester, Pa.; Steward, John H. Kerlin, Lima, Pa.

Location—Lima, Postoffice, Lima, Delaware County, Pa.

Number of acres, 96; value of buildings, \$60,000; value of acres, \$200 per acre.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act. Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 133; females, 117; total, 250. Total number of patients in Almshouse, 147.

ERIE COUNTY.

Report of Erie County Almshouse, for the Poor District of Erie County for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	189
Number admitted during year	116
Total number in Home and received during year	305
Number died, discharged and eloped	105
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1910	200
Average number in Almshouse during year	182

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$59,324.45
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 1,370.92
Cost of out-door relief	5,809.20
Cost of other outside expenses	25,523.53— 32,703.65
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	26,620.80
Average weekly cost per capita	2.95
Total Almshouse expenses	27,991.72
Total receipts other than county	4,479.97
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse	23,511.75

Improvements—New boiler installed during the year.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Charles F. Loesel, President; J. O. Smith, North Girard, Pa.; Clark McAllister, Union City, Pa.; J. E. Leslie, Secretary; M. R. Nason, Solicitor; Charles P. Riley, Treasurer; James A. Henry, Steward; Charles B. Grant, Clerk; J. H. Lloyd, M. D., House Physician.

Location—West Millcreek, Erie County, Pa. Postoffice, Erie, Pa.

Number of acres—136½; value of buildings, \$110,000; value of acres, \$40,000.

We are partly caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 101; females, 88; total, 189. Total number of patients in Almshouse, 200. Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, \$2,607.14.

Remarks—Thirty-five children of feeble mind at the Pork Hospital; seven children in homes,

GREENE COUNTY

Report of Green County Almshouse for the Poor District of Greene County for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	53
Number admitted during year	8
Total number in Home and received during year	61
No died, discharged, and eloped	25
No remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910	50
Average number in Almshouse during year	102

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$15,490.50
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 701.30
Cost of outdoor relief	3,495.18
Cost of other outside expenses	424.98— 4,621.46
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	10,869.04
Average weekly cost per capita	2.35
Total Almshouse expenses	10,869.04
Total receipts other than county	2,209.82
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse	13,280.68

Improvements—Shed over reservoir and flour house.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—G. F. Grove, Waynesburg, Pa.; G. W. Chapman, Waynesburg, Pa.; J. E. Patterson, Waynesburg, Pa.; S. N. Kughn, Charles King, Attorney, Waynesburg, Pa.

Location—Three miles east of Waynesburg. Postoffice, Waynesburg, Pa.

Number of acres 147½; value of buildings, \$55,000; value of acres, \$60,000.

We are not caring for our insane under County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 17; females, 15; total,

32. Total number of patients in Almshouse, 103.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Report of the Huntingdon County Almshouse, of the Poor District of Huntingdon County for the year ending 30th December 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	34
Number admitted during year	29
Total number in Home and received during year	63
Number died, discharged and eloped	35
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1910	28
Average number in Almshouse during year	44

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$13,760.26
Cost of out-door relief	\$2,693.42
Cost of other outside expenses	5,733.08— 8,426.50
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	\$ 5,334.76
Average weekly cost per capita	1.80
Total Almshouse expenses	5,334.76
Total receipts other than county	744.95
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse	4,589.81

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors—J. Z. Dell, Mapleton Depot, Pa.; J. H. Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa.; John C. Bare, Shade Gap, Pa. Steward, W. W. Wilson, Shirleysburg, Pa. Clerk, R. P. Smith, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Location, Shirleysburg. Postoffice, Shirleysburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 200; value of buildings, \$15,000; value of acres, \$10,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 19; females, 16; total,

35. Total number of patients in Almshouse, 63.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report of the Blakely Poor District for the indigent adults and indigent insane for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number inmates admitted during year	14
Total number in Home and received during year	49
Number died, discharged, and eloped	10
Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910	39
Average number in Almshouse during year	44

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$66,944.02
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$43,526.96
Cost of outdoor relief	6,725.99
Cost of other outside expenses	7,872.01— 58,124.96
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper.....	8,819.06
Average weekly cost per capita	2.43
Total Almshouse expenses	8,819.06
Total receipts other than taxes	37,280.18
Total cost to Poor District for maintenance of Poorhouse.....	29,663.84

Improvements—New insane ward completed for care and treatment of insane; capacity, 80; building contract, \$40,000; furnishings, \$10,000. Total cost to date \$50,000. Cost of electric light and power line and electric pump, \$3,188.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses—President, Jas. W. O'Brien, Olyphant, Pa.; Treasurer, Thos. Grier, Dickson City, Pa.; Secretary, Jas. W. Smith, Box 195, Peckville, Pa.; Superintendent and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ackley; Resident Physician, C. L. Young, Olyphant, Pa., R. F. D.

Location—Scott. Postoffice, Peckville, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Number of acres, 183 $\frac{1}{2}$; value of buildings, \$74,000; value of farm, \$17,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 48; females, 28; total, 76.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 120.

Amount of aid received from State, \$974.30.

Remarks—All our buildings lighted by electricity, our water for use in buildings is pumped by electricity from a new reservoir, 1,200 foot line and all improvements cost \$4,259.18. Our power is taken from the lines of the Scranton Light & Power Company, four miles from the Home.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Report of the Lebanon County Almshouse, for the Lebanon Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	94
Number admitted during year	76
Total number in Home and received during year	170
Number died, discharged and eloped	79
Average number in Almshouse during year	95

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$26,175.23
Cost of out-door relief	\$9,856.45
Cost of other outside expenses	2,471.50— 12,327.95
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	13,837.28
Average weekly cost per capita	1.39+
Total receipts other than county	1,913.34

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors, Philip Houser, Lebanon, R. F. D. No. 4; John M. Himmelberger, 746 Lehman street, Lebanon; Abram Swanger, 417 Canal street, Lebanon. Secretary, Dr. A. J. Riegel, 368 North Eighth street, Lebanon. Solicitor, G. W. Nitrauer, 837 Cumberland street, Lebanon; John C. Borgner, Treasurer, 526 North Eighth street, Lebanon.

Location—South Lebanon Township. Postoffice, Lebanon R. F. D. No. 5.

Number of acres, 200.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 9; females, 9; total, 18.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, not any.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Report of the Cetral Poor District of Luzerne County Almshouse, and Hospital for Insane, for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

	Almshouse	Hospital
Number of inmates at close of last year	291	601
Number admitted during year	376	123
Total Number in Home and received during year	677	724
Number died, discharged, eloped, and cured.....	368	122
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1910	309	602
Average number in Almshouse and Hospital during year	269 5/12	607 51/100
Total amount expended for all purposes	\$206,851.15	
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 3,370.50	5,960.33
Cost of out-door relief	32,950.97	
Cost of other outside expenses	18,501.04	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital	26,955.81	103,245.33
Average weekly cost per capita	1.849—	3.33
Total receipts other than county		81,096.03
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse and Hospital	25,917.64 —	23,921.84

IMPROVEMENTS.

New male Almshouse addition cost	\$110,000
New Babcock Wilcox boilers cost	16,000
Bore hole water supply cost	3,500

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors, Abram Nesbitt, President, Kingston; S. W. Davenport, Treasurer, Plymouth; James L. Reilly, Secretary, Ashly; George H. Butler, Dorrance-ton; George M. Wall, Plains, Maurice Gaerbier, Wilkes-Barre; Peter Forow, Wilkes-Barre; A. P. Childs, Alden Station.

Location, North Franklin street. Postoffice, Wilkes-Barre.

Number of acres 142.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 1; females, 3; total, 4.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, \$58,936.29.

Remarks—Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Dr. C. B. Mayberry. Superintendent Almshouse, D. A. Mackin,

MERCER COUNTY.

Report of the Mercer County Home and Hospital for the Insane, for the Mercer County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number of Inmates at close of last year	171
Number admitted during year	142
Total number in Home and received during year	313
Number died, discharged, and eloped	125
Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910—Insane, 90; Paupers, 98; total	188
Average number in Almshouse and hospital during year	174

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$39,283.93
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 1,519.59
Cost of outdoor relief	12,653.85
Cost of other outside expenses	5,982.05— 20,155.49
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and hospital	19,128.44
Average weekly cost per capita	2.79—
Total Almshouse and hospital expenses and buildings and improvements	20,648.33
Total receipts other than county	13,441.72
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse	7,206.61

Improvements—Erection of tramphouse, painting of insane wards, and papering and decorating of center part of main building.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses—G. W. Crawford, President, Grove City, Pa.; W. E. McIntire, Secretary, Greenville, Pa.; A. I. Baker, Sharon, Pa.; T. C. White, Superintendent, Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. T. C. White, Matron, Mercer, Pa.; T. C. Cochran, Attorney, Mercer, Pa., and M. G. Yeager, M. D., House Physician, Mercer, Pa.

Location—One and one-half miles north of Mercer. Postoffice, Mercer, Pa.

Number of acres, 208; value of buildings, \$135,000; values of acres, \$18,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 11; females, 21; total, 32. Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 188.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, \$10,242.03.

Remarks—Number of children in Polk: Boys, 28; girls, 23; total, 51.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Report of the Danville and Mahoning Almshouse for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	19
Number admitted during year	15
Total number in Home and received during year	32
Number died, discharged, and eloped	13
Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910	19

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$10,344.43
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 804.92
Cost of outdoor relief	5,035.90
Cost of other outside expenses	1,547.76
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	2,955.85
Average weekly cost per capita	3.17
Total receipts other than county	1,621.73
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse.....	8,807.95

Board of Directors and Officers—Joseph M. Ritter, Seth C. Lormer, Samuel Mills, Directors; David Krum, Steward; W. K. West, Attorney; Adam W. Mayan, Secretary and Treasurer.

Improvements—New pigpen and the painting of buildings.

Location—Danville, Pa.

Number of acres, 132; value of buildings, \$23,438.85.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 19; females, 27; total, 46. Total number of patients in Almshouse 65.

PERRY COUNTY.

Report of the Perry County Almshouse for the year ending December 1, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	65
Number admitted during year	6
Total number in Home and received during year	69
Number died, discharged, and eloped	7
Number remaining at close of year, December 1, 1910	62
Average number in Almshouse during year	63

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$8,202.82
Cost of improvements	\$ 150.00
Cost of outdoor relief	2,189.55
Cost of other outside expenses and salaries	1,479.40— 3,818.95
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	4,383.87
Average weekly cost per capita	1.35
Total Almshouse (Outdoor expenses \$38.18 not including out-door)	4,481.82
Total receipts other than county	234.84
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse	7,962.98

Improvements—There were no improvements except a few slight repairs and some fencing on corn field.

Board of Directors and Postoffice Addresses—James A. Wright, Liverpool, Perry County, Pa.; William A. Lightner, Landisburg, Perry County, Pa.; Samuel M. Rice, Landisburg, Perry County, Pa.; Irwin H. Rice, Steward; Samuel Ebert, Clerk, Lloydsville, Perry County, Pa.

Location—Adjoining Loysville. Postoffice, Loysville, Pa.

Number of acres, 170; value of buildings, \$60,000; value of acres, \$55 per acre.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 1; females, 5; total, 6.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

Remarks—This report includes cost of maintaining inmates, including farm products, expense of Steward, Matron, and farmer.

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

Report of the Germantown Almshouse for the Township of Germantown, Philadelphia Poor District, for the year ending December 30 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	67
Number admitted during year	61
Total number in Home and received during year	128
Number died, discharged, and eloped	56
Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910	72
Average number in Almshouse during year	65

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$39,861.45
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 2,339.04
Cost of outdoor relief	8,138.90
Cost of other outside expenses.....	16,082.53— 26,560.47
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	13,300.98
Average weekly cost per capita	3.12
Total Almshouse expenses	39,861.45
Total receipts other than township	3,457.86
Total cost to township for maintenance of Almshouse	36,403.59

Improvements—Repairing barn, rebuilding stalls, cementing floors, cementing walks, new door in dining room, and painting.

Board of Directors and Officers—William Wilkie, President; William E. Murphy, Vice President; James J. Finn, Secretary; Walter Bowditch, Treasurer.

Location—West Rittenhouse and Pulaski avenues. Postoffice, Germantown, Pa.

Number of acres, 11; value of buildings, \$50,000; value of acres, \$100,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 53; females, 77; total, 130.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

BUREAU OF CHARITIES, PHILADELPHIA.

Report of the Almshouse and Hospital for the Philadelphia Poor District for the year ending 31st December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	5,594
Number admitted during year	14,853
Total number in Home and received during year	20,447
Number died, discharged, eloped and deported	14,731
Number remaining at close of year, 31st December, 1910	5,716
Average number in institution during year	5,281

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$1,248,960.99
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$118,499.00
Cost of outside expenses	57,378.29—
Total cost of maintaining institution	1,073,082.70
Average weekly cost per capita	3.89
Total institution expenses	1,073,082.70
Total receipts other than county	269,091.72
Total cost to county for maintenance of institution	803,990.98

Improvements—Double-decked fireproof bridges connecting buildings; three-storied wing extension to nurses home, giving larger class rooms, and 16 bedrooms furnished; incinerating plant installed.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address—Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director, Room 584, City Hall; Joseph L. Baldwin, Assistant Director, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel Laughlin, Superintendent Bureau of Charities; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent.

Location—Thirty-fourth and Pine streets, Philadelphia. Postoffice, Philadelphia, Pa.

Number of acres, about 22.

We are caring for a number of our insane under the County Care Act, as follows: number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 1,001; females, 996; total, 1997. Total number of patients in institution, 5,716—Hospital, 1,851; Almshouse, 1,473; Insane Department, 2,392; total, 5,716.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, not any.

Remarks—On our Byberry farms we have at present 267 insane patients, 39 consumptives, and 18 all others, making a total of 324. The erection of an insane asylum of large capacity is contemplated on this tract, where it is intended to house all of our insane patients.

ROXBOROUGH, PHILADELPHIA.

Report of the Roxborough Poor House for the Philadelphia Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	32
Number admitted during year	12
Total number in Home and received during year	40
Number died, discharged, and eloped	8
Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910	32
Average number in institution during year	30

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$6,051.66
Cost of outdoor relief	\$915.20
Cost of other outside expenses	653.75— 1,568.95
Total cost of maintaining institution	4,482.71
Average weekly cost per capita	2.15
Total institution expenses	6,051.66
Total receipts other than county	890.64
Total cost to county for maintenance of institution	5,167.02

Board of Directors and Officers—President, N. S. Jones; Treasurer, Harry A. Markley; Secretary, William W. Umsted; Steward, John Brookley.

Location—Roxborough. Postoffice, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.

Number of acres, 40; value of buildings, \$14,000; values of acres, \$32,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 4; females, 7; total, 11.

Total number of patients in institution, 32.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of the Somerset County Almshouse and Hospital for the Insane for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	147
Number admitted during year	109
Total number in Home and received during year	256
Number died, discharged, and eloped	105
Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910	151
Average number in Almshouse and Hospital during year	150

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$29,800.42
Cost of outdoor relief	\$5,065.84
Cost of other outside expenses	742.24— 5,808.08
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital	23,992.34
Average weekly cost per capita	3.02
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses	29,800.42
Total receipts other than county	10,775.39
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse and Hospital	13,216.95

Improvements—The County Commissioners are now erecting a \$60,000 addition to the Insane Hospital and also will erect a \$15,000 power house in the near future.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses—J. C. Dietz, Listie, Pa.; Chauncey Dickey, Somerset, Pa. Two Directors only on account of contest between O. P. Shaver and J. B. Mosholder on account of constitutional amendment, 1909. Harvey Schrock, Steward; H. F. Yost, Attorney.

Location—Somerset, Pa. Postoffice, Somerset, Pa.

Number of acres, 347; value of buildings, \$45,000; value of acres, \$35,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in our Hospital—Males, 61; females, 40; total, 101.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 150.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, \$9,072.86.

SCRANTON, LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report of the Scranton Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	625
Number admitted during year	323
Total Number in Home and received during year	948
Number died, discharged and eloped	284
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1910	664
Average Number in Almshouse and Hospital during year	639

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$172,769
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$20,369
Cost of outdoor relief	22,727
Cost of other outside expenses, including pay of bond and interest	20,228—
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital	101,223
Average weekly cost per capita	3.20
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses	101,223
Total receipts, including state	199,679
Total cost to district for maintenance of Almshouse and Hos- pital	101,223

Improvements—No general improvements outside of ordinary repairs.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Willard Matthews, President; Timothy Burke, W. A. Paine, F. J. Dickert, T. Owen Charles, T. J. Kelly, Frederick Fuller, Directors; address, Scranton, Pa.

Location of farm and all buildings, nine miles from Scranton City. Postoffice, Clark's Summit, Pa.

Number of acres 500. Value of buildings, \$761,950, including farm. Values of acres, \$50,000. Value of personal property, \$108,172.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 1; females, 1; total, 2. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 664.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, \$44,964.

Remarks—The district officials have adopted plans for a model dairy barn with capacity for 100 cows and will at once commence its construction.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Report of the Schuylkill County Almshouse for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	550
Number admitted during year	436
Number died, discharged, and eloped	463
Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910	541
Average number in Almshouse during year	512

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$105,145.84
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 346.97
Cost of outdoor relief	18,396.34
Cost of other outside expenses	20,938.42— 39,681.73
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	65,811.08
Average weekly cost per capita	1.65
Total receipts other than county	3,488.94

Board of Directors and Officers—Directors, Charles H. Heine, H. H. Brownmiller, and Amos Spancake; Steward, M. S. Albright; Physician, C. W. Gillette; Clerk Thomas Peel.

Location—Schuylkillhaven. Postoffice, Schuylkillhaven.

Number of acres, 289.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 137; females, 142; total, 279.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 517.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

Remarks—Along with these figures I have enclosed a yearly report of the Almshouse, you will note the section marked with red ink.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Report of the Westmoreland County Home and Hospital for the Insane for Westmoreland County for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	250
Number admitted during year	343
Total number in Home and received during year	593
Number died, discharged and eloped	323
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1910	270
Average number in Almshouse and Hospital during year	257

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$69,117.26
Cost of outdoor relief	\$34,071.81
Cost of other outside expenses	3,971.38— 38,043.19
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital	31,074.07
Average weekly cost per capita	2.42
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses	31,074.07
Total receipts other than county	10,203.98
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse and	

Hospital

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—I. N. Dixon, President, Latrobe, Pa.; R. D. Wolff, Secretary, Greensburg, Pa.; J. M. Kennel, Scottdale, Pa.; A. P. Darr, Superintendent, Greensburg, Pa.

Location, near Greensburg, Pa. Postoffice, Greensburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 183; value of buildings, \$120,000. Value of acres, \$75,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 140; females, 66; total, 206.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, \$7,648.28.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME, OAKDALE.

Report of the Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale, Pa., for the year ending September 30, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	144
Number admitted during year	100
Total number in Home and received during the year	244
Number discharged for reason	125
Number remaining at close of year, October 1, 1911	119
Average number in institution during year	132

EXPENSES.

Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 7,208.31
Total cost of maintaining institution	26,506.57
Average weekly cost per capita	3.50
Total receipts other than county	9,997.35

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses—J. G. McCrory, D. D., President, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. W. Nesbit, Secretary, Oakdale, Pa.; J. W. Cleland, Superintendent, Oakdale, Pa.

Location—Oakdale, Pa. Postoffice, Oakdale, Pa.

Number of acres, 365; value of buildings, \$30,000; values of acres, \$200.

Total number of boys in institution 120.

Amount of appropriation received from State, \$18,000 for years 1911-1912.

CHILDREN'S INDUSTRIAL HOME, HARRISBURG.

Report of the Children's Industrial Home, for the care of poor and needy children, for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	79
Number admitted during year	37
Total number in Home and received during year	116
Number discharged	45
Number remaining at close of year	71
Average number in institution during year	74

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$7,692.59
Total cost of maintaining institution	7,692.59
Average weekly cost per capita	1.25
Total receipts other than county	1,399.62
Total cost of maintenance of institution	1,681.50

Improvements—A laundry, costing \$1,000, has been placed in the home, being paid for by contributions throughout the city.

Board of Directors and Officers—The board consists of 30 ladies from different churches. Mrs. Charles Rettew, President; Miss A. Felix, Treasurer; address, Nineteenth and Swatara streets, Harrisburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 1; value of buildings, \$28,000.

Total number in institution, 79.

Amount appropriation received from State \$5,000.

Remarks—Our appropriation for the next two years will be \$5,500.

MRS. MARTIN W. FAGER,

133 W. State Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

CHILDREN'S HOME, WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Report of the Children's Home for Dependent, Neglected, and Poor Children of Washington County, Pa., for the year ending September 30, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	56
Number admitted during year, ...	110
Total number in home and received during year	166
Returned to Parents, 64; placed in homes, 30.....	94
Number died, 1; placed in other institutions, 11	12
Number remaining at close of year, September 30, 1911	60
Average number in institution during year	58

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$11,871.69
Cost of improvements	\$150.00
Cost of outdoor relief	125.00
Cost of other outside expenses	25.00— 300.00
Total cost of maintaining institution	11,571.69
Average weekly cost per capita	3.88
Total institution expenses	11,721.69
Total receipts other than county	624.99
Total cost for maintenance of institution	11,246.70

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses—William Courson, President, Washington, Pa., R. D. No. 7; J. A. Emery, Eighty-four, Pa., R. D. No. 2; R. C. Buchanan, Washington, Pa., Secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Rockey, Superintendent and Treasurer.

Location—Three miles east of Washington. Postoffice, Washington, Pa., R. D. No. 10.

Number of acres, 22; value of buildings, \$72,500; value of acres, \$3,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 12; females, 10; total, 22.

No appropriation received from State.

MARY A. ROCKEY, Superintendent.

CHESTER COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Summarizing the present conditions of our Aid Society, we find the year's work closes with renewed hope, inspired by the constant faithfulness and well-equipped effort—manifested by our earnest workers.

The work of finding good homes and fitting children into them, then the quiet tilling and seed-planting have been persistently performed.

During the year 32 children have been added to our number. At this date there are under our care 180 county wards, 139 in free homes, and 41 in boarding homes. The ever-willing, cordial, active support of our Directors of the Poor and officials of the County Home, with their assistance in the way of finances, has been truly helpful and we owe them our gratefulness.

Thus we continue to labor, trusting under the protection of a home with all that it implies, we will save if possible our helpless, hapless boys and girls, giving to them a new-found joy and life be made worth the living.

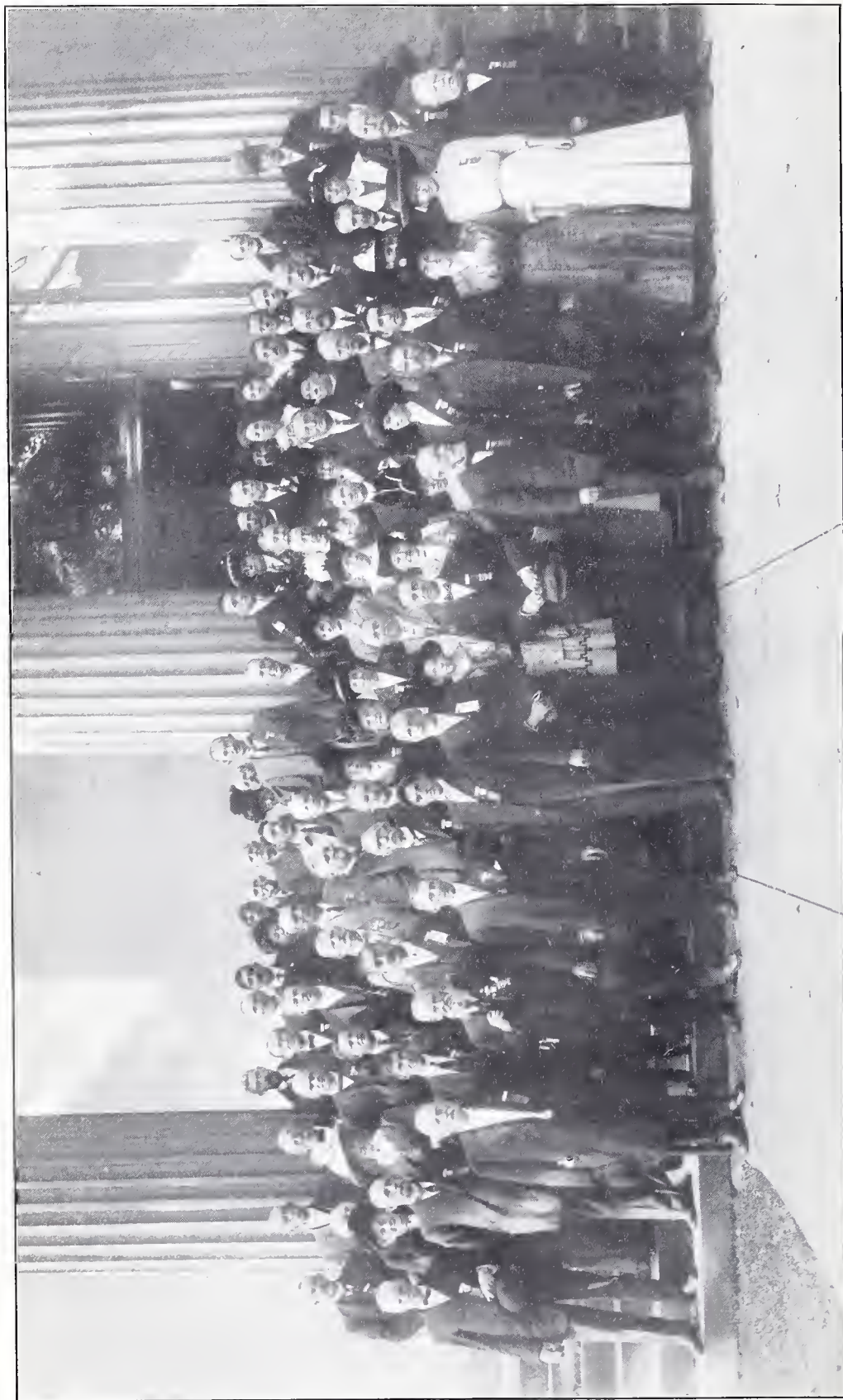
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Thirty-eighth Annual Convention
OF THE
ASSOCIATION
OF
Directors of the Poor
AND CHARITIES
OF
THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

HELD AT ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA
OCTOBER 15, 16 AND 17, 1912

The Leader Press, Johnstown, Pa.
1912

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A Group of the Members of the Convention at Erie, Pa., Taken in front of the Court House, October 16, 1912

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ORGANIZATION

For 1913

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DR. J. M. MURDOCH,
Superintendent of the Feeble-Minded Institute at Polk, Pa.
President of the Association.

Thirty-eighth Annual Convention
OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF
Directors of the Poor and Charities
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Held at Erie, Pennsylvania
OCTOBER 15, 16 AND 17, 1912

The Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania convened in the Court House at Erie, Pa., on Tuesday morning, October 15th, 1912, at 9:30 a. m., and after half an hour spent in registering and forming acquaintances, etc., the Convention was called to order by Hon. H. Frank Eshelman, President of the Association.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Clyde Wright of the Simpson Methodist church, of Erie:

Heavenly Father, we come this morning seeking Thy guidance, and we thank Thee for the power that has brought us together, for the gift of mind and the strength of body and the inclination of heart that has brought us to acknowledge Thee. We thank Thee for Thy love to us; for the multitude of blessings Thou hast bestowed upon us. We ask Thy special blessing upon this gathering. We ask Thy guidance for these men and women facing great problems of adversity and of need, of selfishness and wrong, which are always calling for sympathy, and for compassion. May the spirit of Christ lead them in their deliberations and guide them in the great work to which Thou hast called them. We ask it in the name of Thy Son our Savior, Amen.

President Eshelman: We shall be favored by two songs, rendered by Mrs. C. W. McKean of this City, "Joy of the Morning" and "A Proposal." Mrs. McKean will be accompanied by Mrs. A. A. Colby.

The singing of Mrs. McKean was greatly appreciated and enjoyed by the delegates.

Hon. William J. Stern, Mayor of Erie, extended the Greetings and Freedom of the City in the following address:

Mayor Stern was received with applause.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: If I needed an inspiration in choosing words to welcome you that beautiful couplet of Burns', printed on the front of your programme—

"Affliction's sons are brothers in distress,

A brother to relieve, how exquisite the bliss," would be a sufficient inspiration.

Mr. President, there have been many Conventions held in the City of Erie, but I consider this one of the most important ever held here, for the reason that you are gathered here in the interests of humanity, and there is no work so ennobling as the work of Charity. As Time goes on the people are coming closer together. They have broader sympathies for one another. You who are gathered here are the men and women who represent the charitable institutions of the great State

of Pennsylvania, not only officially, but you are the men and women who give your time and your money for the help of others.

It is my duty, and my pleasure, to extend to you the greetings of the City of Erie. The work of the institutions to which you belong makes it possible that charity may be distributed in a practical manner. You have erected appropriate buildings for the care of the insane and of the afflicted, throughout the State, and you are giving your time to the study of the problems that confront us in the amelioration of the sufferings of the poor and unfortunate.

We want you to take some time, while you are present with us, to see industrial Erie, to see beautiful Erie, and to enjoy the hospitality of our people. We are glad to entertain you and will be glad to show you our industrial plants throughout the City, in which are employed thousand of men and women. We want you to see our streets, and our homes, and our splendid public buildings. We have a moral and an educated people here. We have splendid churches. There never has been a call for public institutions or for public charities that our people have not responded to. During the last two years we have contributed more than \$400,000 for public and charitable institutions. We have built a new Y. M. C. A. building at a cost of about \$200,000 that is a credit to the City, and have built additions to our Hospitals and other institutions for the care of the suffering and the needy. We have a splendidly-organized Bureau of Charities in the City.

I note that the programme takes you on a trip to the Soldiers & Sailors' Home, and also to our Poor Farm, institutions which you will find are splendidly managed. Our County Home reflects much credit upon our Directors of the Poor and our County Commissioners. Upon these men is imposed a great responsibility, and I am sure that the papers and discussions during this Convention will be of much assistance to our Directors and County Commissioners, and I sincerely hope, in which hope I am joined by thousands of our citizens, that the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, will be the greatest in the history of your organization.

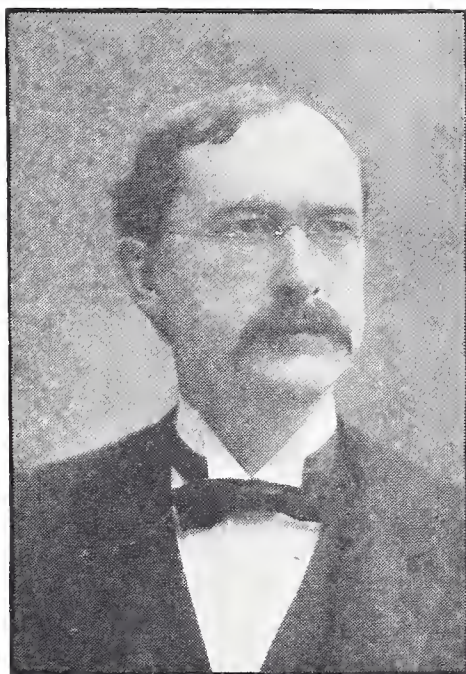
(Applause)

President Eshelman: The address of welcome is by one who always says the right thing: At least the Records of the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania would show that to be true, for he is hardly ever reversed. I introduce to you his Honor, Judge Emory A. Walling, of Erie.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Judge Walling was received with applause, and said:

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: It is a genuine pleasure to me to join with our Mayor in extending to you a word of welcome on this occasion. We have had other Conventions, in the past, but we have had none that we appreciate more than this splendid gathering of American citizenship; these men and women who are devoting the best years of their lives to the work of helping the unfortunate throughout the State. I suppose the reason I was asked to say something to you was that the Mayor's jurisdiction is limited to the City, and your Committee thought you might want to wander through the County and the jurisdiction of the Court extends over the entire County. This is a large County. You won't get beyond the hospitality of the citizens of this County. You can go to the center of the Lake and still be in Erie County; You can go to the State of New York, and also to Ohio, and still be in Erie County. I believe in the people of Erie County: I have a soft spot in my heart for the old County of Erie. Just take a trip down through the grape-belt; help yourselves to all you want—at least you may do so on my farm, and I guess you can anywhere. I think the Mayor has a farm down there, too.



HON. EMORY A. WALLING,

President Judge of the Courts of Erie County, Pennsylvania, who, in a very able and interesting Address, welcomed the Members to Erie, and added so much to the interest of the Convention and Entertainment of the Members.

I think some one ought to get up an automobile excursion and take you down through the grape-belt. I throw out that suggestion.

(Applause)

I want to throw out another suggestion: I am proud of Pennsylvania, and I am proud that so many of you have come here from all parts of the State, to meet with us. This is a wonderful State, with its splendid American citizenship, unsurpassed by any Commonwealth, or by any country in the world; but in all this great Commonwealth we haven't any suitable place for the man who becomes the victim of alcoholism. We had a case in court only yesterday, of a man who normally is as bright as you or I, but there is no place to send him but to the Warren Insane Asylum. We have another case of the same kind, tomorrow. I think that the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ought to establish an Inebriate asylum, where such unfortunate men can receive care and treatment. I throw out this suggestion, and if we give you this ride down into the country in automobiles we shall expect you to take hold and help build such an institution. (Applause)

I believe all that the Mayor has said about Erie, and you will find it out before you have been here a week, and you want to stay here at least a week. We say to you that Erie is the finest city of its size in the world; you don't have to prove it, we all admit it.

We want you to look over our charitable institutions, because you are experts in those lines. We want you to make suggestions that will help us. We want you to go and see our County Home, and tell us how to run it. We want you to see our Orphan Homes and Hospitals. We would like to have you go to Elmwood Home, and other institutions, and then criticise us and tell us what to do. We are public officials; at least those of us who are not are probably sorry for it (Laughter). We must all perform our duties as becomes American citizens of the Twentieth century. We must be earnest and zealous in the public service. The man or woman who holds a public trust for what money he can get out of it is living a low and sordid life. The best we can get out of it is the memory that we have lived an honest life and have been faithful to our trust. A public official should never think that he represents merely a political party, much less a political machine, but he should stand for all that is best and stand on business principles. (Applause)

Say, we want you to have a good time this year, but we want you to all come back next year and help us celebrate Perry's victory. It was the proudest day in the history of old Erie when Commodore Perry came sailing back into our harbor on that quiet September morning.

Next year we want you all to come here; we want the people to come from all parts of the United States, and the President of the United States—I guess I won't tell you who he is to be, now—(laughter.) When you do come back we will show you a better and a greater Erie. The Mayor pointed out to you Industrial Erie, but the proudest possession we have is our citizenship. We want you all to have a good time here, and if you get into any trouble you have the Mayor and the Court on your side. (Applause.)

President Eshelman: There can be nothing more laudable than devoting one's life to service. The next address will be given by one who has devoted her whole life to the service of others, in the most noble way. A remarkable example, that would adorn any home or any life. We will listen to the address of welcome to the Ladies and Children's Aid Society by Miss Sarah Reed of this City.

ADDRESS OF MISS SARAH REED.

Miss Reed was received with applause and spoke as follows:

It is a great pleasure to bid you welcome here. After the addresses

by the Mayor and the Court it remains for me simply to echo that welcome, and especially to the Ladies and Children's Aid Society.

Sometimes pessimists say that the world is not growing any better. But such an Assembly as this is an answer in the negative to that assertion. When men and women will leave their homes and their work, and will give their time and their money and their earnest thought to the question of how to better the condition of those who are less comfortable than ourselves, then we know that the Savior of the world did not come in vain, and that the world is actually growing nearer to that Model that was set before it. One of the encouraging works is the work that the Ladies' Aid Society is engaged in and the work that the societies are doing for saving the children. If we can set the feet of the children in the right paths and make them clean of heart and pure of life we shall have a country that there will be no need to worry over who is to be President, for it will be controlled by a high moral standard and will be safe at all times.

There is a wonderful advance in the care of little children: We shudder when we think that less than a hundred years ago children were hung for crimes which we now protect them for. We have Homes for them, like Elmwood Home: We don't put our little children in jail but we put them where they are taught self-respect, and taught that only that which is earned is of any account to us.

It was my privilege last spring to visit Farm, near Philadelphia, where there were four hundred girls: It was a great delight to see how they were being made to see what life really is and what life is really worth. All these things are being brought about by meetings like this, where men and women gather, whose hearts are in the work.

Take care of the children and all will be well for the future. Your programme, and your President have given me a title I have no right to. I have to tell you I am not President of the Associated Charities of Erie. I am President of an organized charity in Erie, entering this month on its forty-sixth year: The Erie Home for the Friendless.

When that was organized it undertook to do all kinds of charitable work. Happily, as we have grown in knowledge our work has settled down to be simply the caring for two Homes, one for children and one for old ladies. Old gentlemen are not excluded, but they don't seem to knock at our doors. Too many women there, I think. We now have a fine property. We are not able to accommodate anything like the number of children we would like to take care of, and we always have a long waiting-list at our Old Ladies' Home. These institutions we feel are doing a great deal of good. I want you to know more about them than you do, so I will say that tomorrow afternoon from half past four to six o'clock I will be at the Old Ladies' Home, and I hope others of our Members and Officers will be there, and we will be very glad to have you come and see the Home. (Applause)

President Eshelman: We will next have the response from the wheel-horse, the man on whose shoulders the great motive power of this institution rests, Hon. L. C. Colborn.

Mr. Colborn was received with applause and addressed the Convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. L. C. COLBORN.

Mr. President, Mayor Stern, Judge Walling, ladies and gentlemen: It is not of my own accord that I appear before you on a programme of my own making, but in asking the worthy President and the Honorable Secretary Col. Gould and the Assistant Secretary Mr. Bridenbaugh they all replied "You Are It." Therefore I am here on the Programme.

And to this very cordial greeting of the Mayor, and the Welcome

of Judge Walling we most heartily return to you our thanks, and trust that this Meeting may be mutually beneficial to us all.

Mr. President, Mayor Stern, Judge Walling, ladies and gentlemen, and Members of the Association, To this very cordial and interesting Address of Welcome from you and the freedom of your city granted us by the Mayor, on behalf of the Members of the Association and visiting friends, I return our most sincere thanks, and trust that our stay within your gates may be mutually pleasant and profitable.

Your hospitality and welcome have been tested by this Association, this being the fourth time it has held its Convention in your City, and I can truthfully say the interest and members have grown at each succeeding meeting, which is evidence of their appreciation of your people and City.

I am pleased to see so large a number of ladies present at this, an opening meeting, and be welcomed by one of your accomplished daughters. I always feel like taking my hat off to the ladies of Erie on account of a very effective and curt reply of one of them to a young lady residing on the Canadian shore. I believe it is the custom on State and International occasions to fly the flags of both Nations, side by side, when a Canadian lady said, "Look at that old red and white rag along side of our royal flag, it reminds me of an old fashioned red and white striped stick of candy." No sooner had she made this remark until it was taken up by one of the fair ladies of this City and replied, "Yes, the kind that makes you sick every time you attempt to lick it." I honor the loyalty of the ladies of Erie, and am pleased to see so many present with us.

This Association having met in your City so frequently, you will be soon claiming it as an "heirloom," and reminds me of the pride and chagrin I experienced over my first pair of pantaloons. I have no doubt every man here remembers his first pantaloons. After much coaxing and great promises, my dear little sainted mother, long since passed into the great beyond, made me my first pants. She found a discarded pair of my father's, and after much cutting and measuring, she finished them. I shall never forget them, and I think yet you might be able to resurrect them from an old fashioned bureau in the attic of the old home, made wide, with a basement in them. The joy and pride I had when I first wore them shall never be forgotten, and on appearing on the street, the old boys got to saying things I did not understand about my pants, so I went to mother and said, "Mother, what is an heirloom?" and she said, "Something that has been handed down from your father, why do you ask me?" I said I wondered why the boys were calling my pants heirlooms. I hope, however, we may be always a pride and be welcomed to your City.

This is the Thirty-eighth anniversary of this Association. When we look at the condition of our Charitable Institutions and recall the deplorable management of our County Homes, and the still more inhuman treatment of the Insane, Idiotic, and Feeble-Minded throughout the State, you will applaud the movement of the organization of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, and as we recount the many blessings to the afflicted, the direct result of this Association, and sum up the great reforms it has brought about, the almost transfiguration of our Charitable Institutions from what they once were, the wise and wholesome Legislation they advocated and were the means of having enacted, our hearts swell with pride, and sends the blood coursing through our veins mingling with joy and satisfaction over its great achievements, organized on the broad and divine principles of charity or love, and whose object was to carry out the direction of the Savior of mankind when he informed his Disciples, "That inasmuch as you did it unto the least of these,

you did it unto me," gave them to drink, food to eat, and clothing to cover them. And in answering the Lawyer's question, when he said: "Master, what shall I do to inherit Eternal Life?" He said unto him, "What is written in the law? How readest thou?" The Lawyer answering said, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself." The Master said unto him, "Thou hast answered right: This DO and thou shalt live." It is a comfort to those who have been engaged in the work, this Association has been doing, that it has met the Divine approval and the promise of Eternal Life.

Charity or love is the pole-star of life—the bright cynosure of the soul. All hearts to this haven are turned, as the compass hand swings to the pole.

Charity is the secret of winsomeness, and winsomeness is the secret of usefulness. It has therefore been recognized by the State as one of the most useful organizations in directing, advising and controlling its charities, as well as placing Pennsylvania in the foremost rank of any State in the Country for the care of her poor and unfortunate, and afflicted citizens. But I must not dwell on the virtues of the beloved Association, they are too well known to make it necessary for me to extol them.

This Association is Progressive in its work. We hear a great deal about Progression, especially at the present time, indeed it is required in this day of Limited trains that run at the rate of a mile a minute or more, of the telegraph, telephone, wireless telegraph, the aero and biplanes that skim through the air as fast and with the ease of a bird, invading the very precincts of heaven, and with all manners of devices in machinery to cheat labor, the quick and the dead, and if you are not quick you will be dead. We must be progressive. Progress has been defined by one of our known politicians like this, "It is the death of old ideas, and the birth of new ones," so this Association has been keeping in touch with this definition of progress, and I have no doubt that during the Convention many new progressive ideas will be given birth that will give new impetus to the management of our charities, and create a greater reformation and sensation than the "Bull Moosers."

A word to the Members: We have had the reputation of being not only a progressive organization, but a working one as well and as our program covers every phase of Charitable work, and is very full, let us strengthen that reputation for business, and stay until the business is transacted with neatness and dispatch. In this connection I am reminded of two Jews who lived in New York, Isaac Cohen and Benjamin Goldstein. (Relate story.)

So long as we talk business, that settles it, there will be no necessity to shoot or scoot.

I know the allurements of this beautiful City are very great, with her beautiful homes, nicely paved and clean streets, school, municipal and church buildings, as well as your magnificent institutions, which you have so loving and generously provided for the care of your afflicted citizens and orphan children.

But as we have been granted the freedom of the City by his Honor, the Mayor, and a decree made by the Honorable Judge Walling, exempting us from arrest; let us wait until after our program is exhausted and our business transacted, then we will paint the City red, if some one will be generous enough to furnish the paint. I trust, however, there will be no occasion for either and nothing but gratitude on our part for your hospitality extended to us.

I feel much honored by our President, Mr. Eshelman, in inviting me to respond to the Welcome to Erie. It is a great pleasure to come

again to this City, as we remember the extremely pleasant visits we had here on three former occasions. Just twenty years ago today, this Association met in Convention in your City, at which time I had the honor of being its President, and thirty years ago, Somerset, my native home, lured this Association in Convention in your City to hold its next Convention there on the promise of plenty of buckwheat cakes and maple molasses. They got them.

The warmth of your greetings on this and former occasions is evidenced and appreciated by the splendid representation present, and coming as they do from all parts of our Commonwealth is itself luminous proof of the spirit which has animated them in coming. Many of these present I know of a fact, are devoted benefactors of humanity. Some have journeyed a long distance to this Convention, not to seek their own interest, but to promote the up-lifting of their fellow-men.

We thank you for this splendid and cordial Welcome you have given us and the splendid representation present. It warms our hearts to look into the faces and grasp the hands of old friends, many of whom we first met and learned to know and love in your City many years ago. I trust our stay with you may be mutually pleasant and profitable.

Again in behalf of the members of this Convention I thank you.

President Eshelman: The Response on the part of the Ladies and Children's Aid Societies is by one who is well known throughout the State, in this work, and whose advice is often sought in the work, Mrs. Abbie Wilder, of Kennett Square, Pa.

ADDRESS OF MRS. ABBIE WILDER.

Mrs. Wilder was received with applause and addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. President, Members of the Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a sincere pleasure to meet and greet you all and I deem it an honor—yes, a true privilege to represent that useful, efficient organization "Children's Aid Society," and on the behalf of the Society accept the most cordial, kindly greeting extended.

This gracious welcome is but a token of the well known hospitality of this beautiful City and friendly people. These occasions teach new duties, infuse new life, an intellectual stimulus, a moral inspiration, a strengthening of character. Trust our presence may prove inspiring and be some assistance in solving the problems confronting this "Convention." We have one great theme "Charity." Encouragement along various lines will be the keynote of the meeting. There is no greater, grander, loftier work than helping poor, unfortunates to help themselves—stimulate their imagination, awaken and broaden their intelligence.

We have found Aid Society work—not a summer holiday or personally conducted tour through joyland—but work. In this effort for community uplift, there must be unity of purpose and co-operation in the building of these truer, nobler phases of life and success is assured. Then—"give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you."

The President's Address was as follows, President Eshelman being received with applause as he rose to deliver it.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

H. Frank Eshelman, Esq., of the Lancaster Bar, President.

The jail and the penitentiary are marks of an advanced civilization. The poor house and the asylum come among us hand in hand with schools and colleges.

The moil of humanity, like a hurricane—a tornado—leaves ruin and wreckage on every hand. They break down under burdens—they

fall into pits—they become lost along the way-sides—they are smitten by plagues. But mankind, in its rapid flight across life's little valley, stoops to pick up, and stops to carry those who fail and fall in the race. Thus are we here today.

The American people, in their Federal Constitution, have ordained a government to "promote the general welfare" of themselves and their posterity. The States also, in their constitutions and laws, acknowledge and aim at the same purposes. The "original compact of society" includes an agreement that, each person by giving up his unlimited liberty and license and by yielding to the will of the whole, shall have in return such comfort and protection—such guaranties and assurances—such help and amelioration—such support against the shocks and accidents of life, as the whole, practically, guarantee and give.

It is not a matter of sentiment; but a matter of contract. Sentiment, frequently, spoils the plan of charities and reform work and of discipline and punishment. Our Supreme Court has said that, in its strictly legal status our public charities are more completely devoid of sentiment than almost any other of our public activities.

The phases of the general subject of public charities and corrections that require most attention are the prevention and restraint of the curse and the burden—the self help and contribution by the unfortunates, toward their own support—the new elements of the problem brought about by the changed family status resulting from child labor and cheap amusements, etc.—the problems arising from its falling off of marriages, that are permanent, and the rapid decline of the American birth rate in the face of greatly increased foreign immigration gradually changing the complexion and very texture of our people.

Prevention of insanity and pauperism in the most drastic form is urgent now, because of the tremendous proportions to which the problem has grown. At the present rate of increase, the cost will soon be greater than several of the ordinary functions of Government combined. It will soon be beyond the ability of the public to manage. Whatever is necessary to prevent absolutely, the weak-minded from procreating and bearing children, must be done. All curable defects in children, of nose and throat and eyes, and lungs which tend to handicap them as they grow and which medical men tell us tend to make them criminals and deficient, must be rigorously corrected. Perhaps to treat as criminal all pauperism brought on by drink, would be deterrent upon those going into the first stages of such pauperism by their own wilful acts. The first stages of mental conditions that lead to insanity should be corrected at public charge in those who are without means. As drink produces a very great percentage of our pauperism and insanity, it should be made illegal to give or sell any liquor to those whose families are in need or who have an estate less than the statutory \$300; and the poor and penal authorities should be required to prosecute all violations of such law, on information from the wife or children or brothers or sisters or other relative of such families.

In the great growth of child labor—in the world-wide spread of nickel and catch penny entertainments and amusements and in the hundreds of thousands of waifs, in the form of fatherless and motherless young children, resulting from the great increase of the divorce of young people—in all these modern orders of things, a great percentage of the children of our land become less components of families and concerns of parents, and more and more wards of the public. Therefore, a more thorough and effectual patrolling by the Juvenile Court and its officers, is needed, to prevent these "children of the world" in their unguarded condition from going into evil ways.

Since a large percentage of our insanity comes from the outlying

lonely sections, where life is monotonous, there should be some public cognizance of this with the right to order any change for cheerfulness of surroundings, whenever it can be done without burden to such families. That is, in the same way in which families are quarantined to prevent spread of physical disease—families should have public attention to correct those conditions which favor the progression of mental disorder. In families without means, where this condition exists, physicians should be empowered by the State to prescribe walks, and such variety in daily experiences as would reduce brooding to a minimum. The sound members of the family should be required to administer this prescribed treatment. That is the stage at which to take hold of this class of mental breakdown.

This indicates a form of the preventive measures that may be useful.

As to productiveness of our public wards and the contribution they should make to their own support, much is desired. I am convinced that this is a greatly neglected phase of the problem. Such surprising productiveness and such utilizing of by-products have been attained in all lines of creative activity in our modern times, in all cases where thorough study and attention have been given to this point, that, it is reasonably certain similar results would be achieved in our charities if serious thought were given to the case. I know it is like forcing production from worn out and broken and bad machinery. But the case is not the same. Because people are old does not argue they cannot do anything. In the business and professional world, men work till the end and die in the harness.

The thought I emphasize is that, if attention were directed upon this subject of self-support, in a serious way, as if it were the **main object** to be attained, we should be surprised at the results study and ingenuity would produce. I will not undertake to say what that production might be—whether food or clothing or repairs and up-keep of the establishment or articles to sell. I am simply making prominent the point that, serious study and experiment would show surprising results.

While these are two special phases of the problem which seem to the president to demand special attention, the program which we are about to carry out is so varied as to bring before this body all sides of the subject. The arrangement of a program so as to suit the entire convention and at the same time, give due prominence to the most serious demands of the public and of the wards of the state, is a tedious matter. Providing in a program for light and discussion upon new problems which arise very rapidly in our times; and securing persons (who are known authorities on these new problems) to discuss them, suggest remedies, etc., is a task requiring great ingenuity. For the able way in which these requirements of our association have been met in our program we all owe unstinted thanks to our efficient and urbane secretary. Our organization is very fortunate in having such an energetic motor to keep driving all its machinery in season and out of season, as he does.

We are now ready for the main business of this convention. Supplementing all the other addresses of welcome, I now welcome all to the proceedings upon which we are about to enter.

The Address of the President was received with applause.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary Committee on Lunacy was here introduced by President Eshelman, and addressed the Convention as follows, on the subject "State Control Over the Indigent Insane."

ADDRESS BY DR. FRANK WOODBURY.

Mr. President, Members of the Association, ladies and gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to note, by the programme, that you

have given the greater portion of the time of the present meeting to the consideration of the cause of the insane.

It is a great problem, and those who are engaged in trying to solve it need strong public opinion to support them in their work. There are some 17,000 known to be insane in the public institutions of Pennsylvania. There are nearly 2,000 feeble-minded and epileptic. These people are feeble in mind and not in condition to enjoy the blessings of life. The human machine is very complex, and it is not surprising that many are born into the world, defective. We approach this human scrap-heap of twenty thousand individuals to see if by any means we can restore some of that material to usefulness and to the enjoyment of life. During the revolutionary period and during the time of development and organization that followed, up to about the year, 1840, this State had not concerned itself with the insane. About that time rumors were circulated that this problem demanded a solution. A commission was appointed in the Legislature to examine into the problem, and they proposed building a hospital for the insane, by the State, to accommodate about 300 patients, and they selected a location in Philadelphia. That proposition dragged along for some time, and it was not until Miss Dorothy Dix came into Pennsylvania and made a tour through the alms houses and county jails, where the insane were kept, and with the data that she collected went to the Legislature, and they were so impressed by the data that she placed before them that they decided at once to build a hospital, and the first State lunatic hospital was ordered to be built, and opened its doors in 1851.

I will not dwell on the development of the different institutions that we now have, but merely state that since 1851 we have opened eight Hospitals for the care of the insane, and we have one for the criminal-insane that will be opened very soon. In those Hospitals, at the present time there are about 9,000 insane.

How are the rest of the insane cared for? This problem became acute about the year 1895, and the project was laid before the State Legislature to assist the Counties in bearing this burden. That law, on account of the provisions, (which practically required that the Hospitals to be built should have skilled superintendents and trained nurses, etc.) did not become operative, because no one accepted its provisions; but in 1897 another law, with less stringent regulations, was passed, which was practically the adoption of the Wisconsin system of caring for the insane, by which the State should pay \$1.50 a week for the care of each indigent insane person, and the County should bear the rest of the expense. That was afterward increased to \$2 a week, and there are twenty-one Hospitals now operating under that system, in the various counties. The State cares for about 9,000 in the State hospitals, except that the Counties pay \$1.75 a week for their indigent insane, the State paying whatever there is above that. The State is obliged to pay all above \$1.75 a week, that is received from the Counties. In addition to that there are in the County Hospitals for the insane between seven and eight thousand that are cared for on the plan of the State paying \$2 a week and the County paying whatever there may be over that.

As the President mentioned in his Address, the present methods of doing business throughout the world call for increased efficiency and more attention to detail, and it is well at this time to examine this question and see whether we have the best system that we can have.

The State has invested, in the present State Hospitals, over ten million dollars, in the Real Estate alone. At the last Session of the

Legislature appropriations were made to the amount of \$6,508,907.41, for the insane and feeble minded for the ensuing two years.

The time has come to examine this present system in Pennsylvania, which has grown up, and see how it will correspond with an ideal plan. It is defective in one respect, and that is in its method of supervision, superintendence and direction. The Committee on Lunacy was organized in 1893 by a Special Act passed largely on the English law. It was evident that it was not intended to give it any great amount of authority or power. It existed largely for the collection of statistics from the institutions, and for the purpose of instructing the institutions, and others, in the laws, and by inspection to use its influence to bring the institutions up to as high a standard as possible. The Committee feels satisfied that it has done its work in a manner that has been satisfactory. So it is a question, now, whether it would not be better to give the Committee more authority—with regard for instance, to the removal of patients from one Hospital to another, and in regard to the power to compel institutions to adopt a more uniform standard of treatment for the insane. While in many of the County Hospitals the standard of care is good, and nearly equal to the State Hospitals, yet in some it has been very difficult to bring it to the degree of care and efficiency necessary.

You are all aware that Ohio and Illinois and other States have adopted the entire State control of the insane. The question now is whether Pennsylvania has reached the period when the State should take up this matter entirely, and relieve the Counties of any part of the expense.

I am in favor of the County-care system, that is of having small hospitals distributed throughout the State for the care of the working insane and for those who are not homicidal or dangerous. I think those hospitals have done much good. I think they should be brought into closer relationship, however, with the State Hospitals.

A plan has occurred to me by which those hospitals should be made agricultural colonies or annexes of the State Hospital of their District, having Trustees appointed by the local courts, and on the Boards of their trustees they should have a Member of the State Hospital, from that county; so they could be made almost organically a part of the State Hospital system. That would facilitate the transfer of patients from the State to the County Hospitals, and would relieve the overcrowding in the State Hospitals of the old and the feeble and infirm who would be much better cared for in their own neighborhoods, where they could see their relatives and friends.

If we were to attempt to systematize the treatment in Pennsylvania the ideal plan, I think, would be to establish in the large general Hospitals psychopathic wards for the inspection of all cases that are supposed to be insane, and when they are found to be insane they could be transferred to other institutions. In that way many persons who are suffering from drugs or alcoholism or some nervous strain would receive the first aid that they need and in a short time would be restored to their family, without ever having been committed to a Hospital for the insane. At the present time there is no place they can be transferred, except to hospitals for the insane.

At the last legislature we succeeded in getting a law passed to permit the large hospitals to establish such psychopathic wards, the patients to be treated in those hospitals to pay \$2 per day. Put one Hospital, so far, has adopted that system, and that is the St. Joseph's Hospital in Pittsburg; but I hope as soon as the benefits of this law have become known and appreciated we shall have psychopathic wards in the large Hospitals all over the State.

The next step in a classification would be to have hospitals es-

established for the treatment of insanity, for the restoration of all who are capable of being cured. Those Hospitals should have the acute and the recent cases, to treat. In Wisconsin all cases of insanity are sent to the State Hospitals.

In Pennsylvania a third class of Hospitals has been created which are properly small psychopathic hospitals, in the Counties. These Hospitals are equipped for the treatment of insanity, and should have the same privilege of treating the acute and the recent cases, as the larger Hospitals. Then we need more hospitals of the type of Wernersville, for the treatment of the chronic insane, where the cost for medical treatment would be small, as it is there. I believe in the hospitals that now complain of being so much overcrowded that they are not able to receive any acute cases, they have some 75 per cent of a class of patients who could be just as well treated in hospitals conducted at a lower rate for maintenance.

Then we need Hospitals, such as I have referred to; the small hospitals that are agricultural colonies.

Then we need hospitals for the epileptics. We need a Special Hospital for persons addicted to various drug habits who are now sent to the hospitals for the insane—as Judge Walling referred to this morning.

This would about cover the classification I would propose. We might have training-schools for feeble minded children, such as that at Polk and Spring City, and an Asylum for the old, who, it seems to me, are very improperly made to associate with the insane.

In looking back I can see that in the progress of the work we have been far behind, but I think at the present time we are on the road toward a much better method of classification of these classes of dependants, and a more efficient method of solving the problem.

(Applause)

Mr. Thomas (Erie)

I would like to ask Mr. Woodbury if they did not try the County-care system in New York State, and cease to continue it.

Mr. Woodbury: I think it was in 1907 they abolished the County-care system and the State took over all the Hospitals and put them under the care of the State.

Mr. Thomas: Are they not doing the same thing in Wisconsin?

Mr. Woodbury: By no means. That is quite different.

Mr. Thomas: Do you think it would be any saving? The State don't make any money in maintaining the insane at \$2.75, does it?

Mr. Woodbury: It costs more than that.

Mr. Thomas: Do you think the County could care for those patients and give them proper care, at \$1.25?

Mr. Woodbury: The experience in Wisconsin, for twenty-five years, is that the class of patients they send to the County Homes can be cared for at about one-half the expense, in the State Hospitals.

Mr. Thomas: It would be necessary that it should be under the supervision of some person who was well acquainted with insanity problems.

Mr. Woodbury: That was mentioned in my remarks.

Mr. Thomas: Do you think it is better for the insane to be near their relatives, where they can be visited once or twice a week?

Mr. Woodbury: In many cases it is. They get very lonely, some of them. One advantage of that is that the patient doesn't lose his individuality, as he does in a large hospital for the insane.

Mr. Thomas: We have been informed that frequent visitations make them worse.

Mr. Woodbury: That is entirely under the control of the Super-

intendent of the hospital. If he sees that it is doing a patient harm he naturally would restrict the number of visits; on the other hand there are many cases that are much benefitted by the visits.

Mr. L. C. Colborn moves that the President be authorized to make up the Committees, during the noon recess, and announce them at the opening of the afternoon Session.

The motion of Mr. Colborn is agreed to.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until two p. m.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES.

Names of Delegates in attendance at the Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, at Erie, Pa., October 15, 16, and 17, 1912.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Allegheny County Home—James McB Robb, Director, Oakdale, Pa.; William Bennett, Director, Braddock, Pa.; Andrew S. Miller, Director, Bellevue, Pa.; Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane—Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Superintendent, Woodville, Pa. Department of Charities—John R. Brooks, Pittsburg, Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY—S. F. Brumbaugh, Director, Saxton, Pa.; G. A. Hillegass, Director, Buffalo Mills; S. S. Baker, Director, Everett, Pa.; Mrs. G. A. Hillegass, Buffalo Mills, Visitor; Miss S. S. Baker, Everett, Visitor; Mrs. S. F. Brumbaugh, Visitor, Saxton, Pa.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—Sherwood Bently, Steward, Seagerstown, Pa.; Lillian Bently, Matron, Seagerstown, Pa.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—John H. Westfall, Steward, Carlisle, Pa.; Mrs. Clara B. Westfall, Matron, Carlisle, Pa.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Phillip Hertzog, Director, Carrolltown, Pa.; Conrad Bader, Director, Johnstown, Pa.; J. A. Gray, Steward of Home, Ebensburg, Pa.; Mrs. J. A. Gray, Matron; Elizabeth Bader, Mrs. Phillip Hertzog, Visitors.

CHESTER COUNTY—John L. Smith, Director, Chester Springs, Pa.; Davis Garrett, Steward, Embreesville, Pa.; Mrs. Davis Garrett, Matron; Levi S. Thomas, Director, Malvern, Pa.; Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Secretary Chester County Childrens' Aid Society, Kennett Square, Pa.; Mrs. Abbie W. Wilder, Assistant Secretary, Kennett Square, Pa.; Mrs. Willie W. Marshall, Kennett Square, Pa.

ERIE COUNTY—J. B. Cassna, Attorney at Law, Erie, Pa.; John B. Brooks, Erie, Pa.; Chas. E. Strick, Register and Recorder, Erie, Pa.; Rev. J. P. Irwin, Erie, Pa.; Dr. R. W. Battler, Erie, Pa.; Col. E. P. Gould, Solicitor and Honorary Secretary of the Association, Erie, Pa.; John Z. Miller, Mrs. John Z. Miller, Erie, Pa.; Miller Sisters, Musicians, Erie, Pa.; Rt. Rev. Rodgers Israel, Bishop of the Diocese of Erie, Erie, Pa.; Rev. George Baily, Pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Erie, Pa.; Rhea A. Smith, Erie, Pa.; Charles F. Loesel, Director, Erie, Pa.; J. O. Smith, Director, Erie, Pa.; Millard L. Davis, Director, Erie, Pa.; J. E. Leslie, Secretary, Erie, Pa.; Miles, R. Nason, Solicitor, Erie, Pa.; Chas. P. Reilley, Treasurer, Erie, Pa.; James A. Henry, Steward, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. Leona Henry, Matron, Erie, Pa.; C. B. Grant, Clerk Erie, Pa.; Edith Bell, Assistant Matron, Erie, Pa.; E. E. Bedo, Engineer, Erie, Pa.; Thomas Tudehope, Farmer, Erie, Pa.; Albert Zook, Assistant Engineer, Erie, Pa.; John Stoner, Inmates' Cook, Erie, Pa.; J. C. Wood, Fireman, Erie, Pa.; W. S. McKee, Watchman, Erie, Pa.; F. M. Bell, Male Nurse, Erie, Pa.; Ross Feasler, Assistant Male Nurse, Erie, Pa.; Emma Andrews, Female Nurse, Erie, Pa.; Myrtle Hall, Female Nurse, Erie, Pa.; Louise Geiger, Steward Cook, Erie, Pa.; Dr. J. H. Lloyd, House Physician, Erie, Pa.; Rev. Herbert Hopkins, Chaplin, Erie, Pa.; Roy G. Yarper, Superintendent, Erie, Pa.; Miss Lucy J. Collins, Assistant Superintendent, Erie, Pa.; Rev. Thomas P. Byrne, Erie, Pa.;

Rev. F. W. A. Eierman, Erie, Pa.; Miss Jane Pressley, Erie, Pa.; Miss Jessie, J. Wheeler, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. Myron Palmer, Erie, Pa.; Miss Sarah Reed, Home for the Friendless, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. William Spencer, Home for the Friendless, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. Harry O. Stranahan, Home for the Friendless, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. Carrie T. Watson, Detention Home, Erie, Pa.; H. F. Wilbur, Probation Officer, Erie, Pa.; Hon. Emery A. Walling, President Judge of Erie County, Erie, Pa.; Hon. Paul A. Benson, President Judge of Erie County; Grant J. Smith, County Commissioner; T. W. Waterhouse, County Commissioner; Joseph F. Rogan, County Commissioner; James C. Thomas, County Solicitor, Erie, Pa.

FAYETTE COUNTY—J. J. Barnhart, Director, Dunbar, Pa.; Johnson Himbucker, Director, Uniontown, Pa.; George M. Strickler, Director, Vanderbilt, Pa.; H. Brownmiller, Brownsville, Pa.

GREENE COUNTY—W. D. Buckman, Director, Waynesburg, Pa.; J. E. Patterson, Director, Waynesburg, Pa.; J. W. Patterson, Steward of Children's Home, Waynesburg, Pa.; O. N. Hewitt, Steward County Home, Waynesburg, Pa.; A. L. Patterson, Directors' Clerk, Waynesburg, Pa.; J. P. Allmon, Waynesburg, Pa., Director; Harry Huffman, Attorney, Waynesburg, Pa.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—C. M. Funk, Director, Waynesboro, Pa.; J. L. Brindle, Director, Mercersburg, Pa.; John L. Black, Treasurer, Chambersburg, Pa.; Thos. K. Scheller, Attorney, Chambersburg, Pa.; Philip H. Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg, Pa.; Mrs. Philip H. Hollar, Matron; Mrs. C. M. Funk, Visitor.

INDIANA COUNTY—Mrs. Sue Willard, Superintendent of Girls' Industrial Home, Indiana, Pa.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Blakley Poor District—Dr. C. L. Young, Scott, Pa.; James W. Smith, Director and Secretary, Peckville, Pa.; Thomas Grier, Director, Dixon City, Pa.; Adelbert Reynolds, Superintendent, Scott, Pa.; Mrs. Ella Reynolds, Matron; Mrs. James W. Smith, Visitor; John R. O'Brien, Director, Olyphant.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Carbondale Poor District—Martin H. Morrison, Director Carbondale, Pa.; Isaac P. Bodgers, Director, Carbondale, Pa.; Lafayette Lee, Director, Carbondale, Pa.; Bernard Breman, Director, Carbondale, Pa.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Northern Luzerne Poor District—George H. Rifenbary, Superintendent, Pittston, Pa.; Mrs. George H. Rifenbary, Matron.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Scranton Poor District—Willars Matthew, President, Scranton, Pa.; Timothy Burke, Director, Scranton, Pa.; Dr. W. A. Paine, Scranton, Pa.; T. Owen Charles, Director, Scranton, Pa.; Fred Fuller, Director, Scranton, Pa.; Frank J. Dickett, Director, Scranton, Pa.; T. J. Kelley, Director, Scranton, Pa.

LANCASTER COUNTY—S. H. Boyd, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; M. P. Whitaker, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; W. K. Christ, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; W. C. Grube, Steward, Lancaster, Pa.; Scheaffer Worst, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; A. S. Brubaker, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; Frank Bausman, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; Hon. H. Frank Eshelman, President of Association, Lancaster, Pa.; Mrs. W. C. Grube, Matron; Mrs. Scheaffer Worst, Mrs. A. S. Brubaker, Mrs. Frank Bausman, Visitors.

LUZERNE COUNTY—S. W. Davenport, Treasurer, Plymouth, Pa.; Abram Nesbit, President, Kingston, Pa.; J. L. Reilly, Secretary, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; George H. Butler, Esq., Director, Dorrancetown, Pa.; A. P. Childs, Director, Alden Station, Pa.; Maurice Geartner, Director, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Peter Forve, Director, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; George M. Wall, Director, Plains, Pa.; D. A. Makin, Steward of Alms-

house, Retreat, Pa.; Dr. C. B. Mayberry, Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, Retreat, Pa.

LYCOMING COUNTY—N. B. Wilson, Director, Williamsport, Pa.; E. E. Ohl, Superintendent, Williamsport, Pa.; Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Matron; Mrs. N. B. Wilson, Visitor.

MERCER COUNTY—Walter H. Mallorie, Director, Jamestown, Pa.; Mrs. M. C. Zahnier, Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. T. C. White, Matron of County Home, Mercer, Pa.; T. C. White Supt., Mercer, Pa.; George W. Crawford, Director, Mercer, Pa.; J. L. Merchant, Director, Sharpsville, Pa.

McKEAN COUNTY—William Dobie, Director, Bradford, Pa.; E. A. Boyne, Director, Bradford, Pa.; Mrs. John P. Melvin, Secretary Children's Aid Society, Bradford, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Blakely Almshouse—Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director, Philadelphia, Pa.; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary of State Committee on Lunacy, Philadelphia; Alexander M. Wilson, Superintendent, Philadelphia; Daniel W. Seltzer, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Roxborough Poorhouse—B. W. Hagy, President, Philadelphia, Pa.; N. L. Jones, Secretary, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. A. Markley, Treasurer, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Charles C. Russell, President, Pringle Bortwick, Treasurer; W. H. Coupe, Secretary, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chas. H. Supa, Director, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. P. Benson, Director, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Matthew Adams, Director; Henry P. Benson, Director, Philadelphia; William Wilkie, William E. Murphy, James J. Finn, 348 Armat St.; John F. Rousenberger, Superintendent; Paul Reilley, Solicitor, 1212 Franklin Bldg.

PERRY COUNTY—William A. Lightner, Director, Landisburg, Pa.

SOMERSET COUNTY—Chauncey Dickey, Director, Somerset, Pa.; S. U. Shober, Superintendent, Somerset, Pa.; L. C. Colborn, Attorney-at-Law, Secretary and Treasurer of Association, Somerset, Pa.; J. W. Peck, Director, Meyersdale, Pa.; H. F. Yost, Esq., Solicitor, Somerset, Pa.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—A. P. Darr, Superintendent County Home, Greensburg, Pa.; I. N. Dixon, Director, Latrobe, Pa.; J. M. Kennel, Director, Scottdale, Pa.; Mrs. A. P. Darr, Matron; Mrs. I. N. Dixon, Mrs. J. M. Kennel, Visitors.

WARREN COUNTY—Dr. H. W. Mitchell, Superintendent State Hospital, Warren, Pa.; Edward S. Lindsey, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. Mildred C. Lindsey, President of Children's Aid Society, Warren, Pa.; M. Brady, Superintendent, Youngville, Pa.; Mrs. M. Brady, Matron, Youngville, Pa.; Mrs. F. G. Haines, Warren, Pa.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Mrs. Hettie Porch, Superintendent, Washington, Pa.; R. W. Wolfe, Director, Taylorstown, Pa.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY—H. H. Brownmiller, Director, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Edwin D. Solenberger, General Secretary, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. John P. Melvin, Bradford; Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Warren, Pa., President; Mrs. F. G. Haines, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. Sue Willard, Advisory Board, Indiana, Pa.; Mrs. M. C. Zahnizer, Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy, Meadville, Pa.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, CHESTER COUNTY—Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Treasurer, Kennett Square, Pa.; Mrs. Abbie Wilder, Kennett Square, Pa.; Mrs. Willie W. Marshall, Kennett Square, Pa.; Hon. Francis J. Torrence, President of Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh,

Pa.; Hon. Bromley Wharton, General Agent Board of Public Charities, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary Committee on Lunacy, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. Emery A. Walling, President Judge of Erie, County, Erie, Pa.; Hon. Paul A. Benson, President Judge of Erie County, Erie, Pa.; Dr. H. M. Mitchell, Superintendent of State Hospital for Insane, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. Hettie, Porch, Superintendent of Children's Home, Washington Co.; Prof. Thomas S. McAloney, Superintendent of Blind School, Pittsburg, Pa.; Prof. W. N. Burt, Superintendent Deaf and Dumb School, Edgewood Park, Pa.; Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Superintendent of Feeble Minded Institute, Polk, Pa.; Miss Mary Roerig, Matron of Institute; Mrs. Jessie Baines, Matron of Institute; Miss Bruce, Teacher in Institute; Mrs. J. M. Murdoch, Assistant Superintendent of Institute; John R. Brooks, Department of Charities, Warren, Pa.; E. S. Lindsey, Esq., Vice President of Association, Warren, Pa.

OFFICIATING MINISTERS—Rev. George Baily, Erie, Pa.; Rev. Peter M. Cauley, Erie, Pa.; Rev. Thomas R. Thoburn, Erie, Pa.; Rt. Rev. Rogers Isarel, Bishop of the Diocese of Erie; Ira E. Briggs, Official Stenographer, Erie, Pa.

A DELIGHTFUL AND PLEASANT SURPRISE.

W. H. Luden, Maker of Luden Menthol Cough Drops, Reading, Penn'a., gave to the Members of the Convention through L. C. Colborn the Secretary, a very pleasant surprise, by presenting to each of those present a box of his Menthol Cough Drops. To say they were greatly appreciated is putting it mildly. They were thoroughly enjoyed by all, and from actual observation, many can testify as to the quality and merits of the Cough Drops.

The Convention tendered a vote of thanks to W. H. Luden for the generous supply, and for his very appropriate gift of this occasion. A repetition will more than be accepted and appreciated.

The Secretary was directed to place this resolution in the minutes of the proceedings, and a copy be sent to Mr. W. H. Luden.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Convention was called to order at two P. M. by President Eshelman.

The Chair announced the following Committees:

COMMITTEES.

AUDIT—James McRaub, Allegheny; J. A. Gray, Cambria; Frank A. Bausman, Lancaster.

PLACE OF MEETING—J. L. Brindle, Franklin; S. H. Boyd, Lancaster; W. D. Buchanan, Greene County; Edward D. Solenberger, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. A. Mackin, Luzerne; Chauncey Dickey, Somerset; Geo. H. Rifensbary, Luzerne; Mrs. J. H. McClean, Allegheny.

OFFICERS—Fred Fuller, Lackawanna; John L. Smith, Chester; J. L. Riley, Luzerne; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana; O. P. Babler, Philadelphia; John L. Black, Franklin; Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Warren.

RESOLUTION—A. S. Miller, Pittsburg; J. S. Dugan, Fayette; N. B. Wilson, Lycoming; E. P. Gould, Erie; Dr. J. L. Sordes, Allegheny; A. P. Darr, Westmoreland; Geo. W. Crawford, Mercer; Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy, Meadville.

In the absence of Dr. Barr the topic "County Care of the Insane Under the Act of 1897" was taken up, and Mr. A. S. Miller of Allegheny addressed the Convention as follows:

COUNTY CARE OF THE INSANE.

Under the Act of 1897.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In making my initial bow before you as a member of this splendid

organization, I wish to express the pleasure it gives me to meet so many well known and distinguished workers in the broad field of charities, as well as the great body of humble workers who are quietly doing such splendid work in the highways and byways of this great commonwealth.

I have been in the work only since January 1st last and have not had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of many of you, but I hope to have a much wider acquaintance with the members of this association before the close of this Convention.

I consider myself honored to be a member of an Association such as this, which has for its object the betterment of humanity, the alleviation of human suffering and distress, and the best methods of "ministering to the minds diseased."

We talk about the great problems to be solved in the world today, the best methods of government of great cities, the building of National highways and waterways, the conservation of water and the forces of nature, etc., but let me say that one of the mightiest problems to be faced in the world today is the conservation of human life and comfort, and the care of the mental defectives and indigent.

The subject assigned me is a very broad one and could be treated from so many angles, that it is difficult to know where to begin—or where to end.

The study of insanity and kindred diseases of the mind is one of the most important that can engage the mind of man. So long as there shall be poor and weak minded people to be cared for by public charity, so long will a place of refuge and a home for the worn out and feeble men and women be a necessity; and so long as the mind of man in this world of stress and strain becomes disordered and the sane become insane, and reason vacates the seat of judgment, so long will there be the necessity for an Asylum where the disordered in mind and the unfortunates who have fallen by the wayside in the struggle of life may be sheltered and cared for.

The problem of the Almshouse and the Insane Asylum is not merely one of economical administration, nor of human comfort and happiness; it is a part of the great social problem of poverty and insanity which confronts us, and any and all remedial institutions, organizations or methods which alleviate or prevent unnecessary pauperism or mental defection, should engage the thoughtful and serious attention of every one interested in the welfare of the human race.

The foundation of the laws pertaining to the insane and the first effort to alleviate insanity in a public way in Pennsylvania was created by an Act of Assembly passed in 1750. This Act sets out that "the saving and restoring of useful and laborious members of a Community is a work of public service." The Act then goes on to provide that "as in many parts of Pennsylvania there are languishing poor persons in disorder of mind, who have no skillful surgeons to cure them, that a hospital should be established for the relief of lunatics and other distempered persons."

In pursuance of this Act the Pennsylvania Hospital was established, it being the first of its kind in the State.

To show how the insane population of Pennsylvania has been gradually and steadily increasing, the records disclose the fact that at the end of 78 years from the founding of this Hospital the number of lunatics was only 887, but from that date (1828) to the present time, about 84 years, the number has grown to about 17,000. For the past few years the rate of increase has been an average of about 500 a year.

From the reports of those in charge of Insane Hospitals I gather

that there are about 7,000 indigent insane in Pennsylvania now provided for in County Hospitals for the insane operated under the County Care Acts and under the supervision of the Committee on Lunacy, and I agree with Dr. Woodbury when he stated in an address before this Convention last year that "no where in the world are a similar number of the same class of dependent insane better housed, better clad or better treated, than those indigent insane in the County Hospital for the insane in Pennsylvania under the provisions of the present County Care Acts."

We have at the present time in Pennsylvania two system for the treatment of the insane—the State and the County care.

Prior to 1897 the State Asylums and Hospitals became so over crowded that it was not possible with the funds furnished by the State for those institutions to continue to take care of all the insane, so that in that year there was passed by the Legislature, Acts of Assembly, which are known as the "County Care Acts." There were in fact five separate acts passed by the Legislature in 1897 relating to the care of the insane; two of these acts were approved the same day, to-wit, May 25th, 1897; one of these acts appropriated \$200,000 to provide for the deficiency for the care and treatment of the insane as prescribed by previous Acts, the Acts of 1883, 1891 and 1895; the other Act approved by the Governor on the same day, and under which the Counties are acting, provides that "Any County, Municipality, Borough or Township of this Commonwealth, which now has, or may hereafter supply, erect and equip a suitable institution for the maintenance, care and treatment of the indigent insane, upon plans and specifications approved in writing by the Board of Public Charities, shall receive from the State Treasury the sum of \$1.50 per week (since raised to \$2.00 per week) for every indigent insane person of such County, who has been committed to such institution, etc., Provided, that the Board of Public Charities shall be satisfied that the quality and equipment of such institution and the manner of the care and treatment therein furnished is proper and suitable to the class of the indigent insane so maintained, and shall so certify to the Auditor General before any payment is made." The next Act was approved May 27th, 1889, and provides that upon the removal of indigent insane from their homes or from another hospital to a County Hospital, it shall be the duty of the overseers or Directors of the Poor to provide a female attendant unless the patient is accompanied by some member of her own family, and imposing a penalty of \$250.00 if these provisions are not complied with. The next Act, approved June 22nd, 1897, provides for cases where any indigent insane has been committed to either a State or County Hospital and it afterwards develops that such persons had not a legal residence in Pennsylvania, that the State Board of Charities, upon notice being given them of these facts, should return such person to the State where he belongs. Then the last Act, which was passed in 1897, regarding the insane was approved July 22nd, 1897, and requires the Directors and Managers of Hospitals for the insane to make quarterly reports to the Auditor General of the number of indigent insane maintained, under penalty of forfeiture of the whole amount due for the quarter, and also provides that all insane persons who apply to said Hospitals with proper papers and are willing and able to pay their expenses shall be admitted and provided with accommodations, etc.

It seems that the primary reason for the passage of the County Care Acts was to relieve the State Hospitals, but the further idea that the Legislators had in mind was that the County Hospitals must be manned and equipped to compare favorably with State Hospitals, and hence it follows that:

1st. They must first supply, erect and equip a suitable institution for the treatment of the insane.

2nd. This institution must be erected and equipped upon plans and specifications approved by the Board of public Charities.

3rd. This Hospital should do the same work that the State Hospitals are doing.

4th. The care and treatment of the inmates as well as the furnishing of the building must be subject to the approval of the State Board of Charities.

5th. The foregoing conditions being complied with, these institutions will receive from the State the sum of \$2.00 per week for every indigent insane patient under their care.

6th. The Directors must provide a female attendant to accompany a female patient in transit unless she is accompanied by a member of her own family.

7th. These Acts imply that these institutions must be properly officered by a superintendent, who is a man versed in the treatment of nervous diseases, as well as otherwise fitted to fill the position.

8th. The Directors or officers of these County Hospitals must make quarterly reports to the State Department or forfeit the amount due for the quarter from the State, and also they must provide accommodations for all insane who are provided with proper papers.

I can say for the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane, that it complies with all the conditions prescribed by the County Care Acts. Both the Chronic and the Acute Insane are treated as skillfully and with as large a percentage of success as obtains in any State Hospital in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, possibly because the institution is large enough to have and alienist of high rank as superintendent, with resident physicians and skilled attendants. I speak of the Allegheny County Hospital because it is a model institution and is as well if not better equipped than any County Hospital in the State.

The territory under the care of the Allegheny County Hospital embraces all the boroughs and townships of Allegheny County, including the City of McKeesport (the City of Pittsburg operates her own hospital.) We have now in this Hospital about 800 insane.

We also have a new Almshouse under the supervision of the same superintendent, completed last year at a cost of \$550,000.00, which is one of the finest buildings of its kind in America. There is a population of about 400 inmates in the Almshouse. This, of course, is not operated under County Care Acts.

In conclusion I would sum up briefly what I consider the advantages of a well equipped County Hospital, operating under the County Care Acts, to-wit:

1st. It places the workable insane on farms which are in many cases almost self supporting and in some cases wholly so.

2nd. The largest County Hospitals will have not more than from 800 to 1,200 inmates, and all that are able to work can be given employment, whereas that would not be possible in State Hospitals having three or four times that number of inmates, with proportionately less acreage on which to employ them.

3rd. The County Hospital tends to prevent the overcrowding of State Hospitals by reason of the fact that otherwise thousands of patients would be sent there who are now cared for in local hospitals.

4th. The standard of treatment of the insane in local institutions throughout the State has been very much advanced since the County Care Acts went into operation fifteen years ago.

Since most, if not all, of them are now operating under the supervision of the Committee on Lunacy and the result is that no where in the Country are the dependent insane better cared for than those in

the County Hospitals for the Insane in Pennsylvania acting under the present County Care Acts.

5th. There is a sentimental side to this subject, which to my mind is an argument in favor of County Hospitals for the insane. It is said that the cost of maintenance per capita is greater in State Hospitals than in smaller ones, but whether that be true or not, it should not control the placing of these mental defectives.

We must not look at the mere outlay in dollars and cents of keeping these unfortunates while they stumble along the pathway of their darkened lives to the narrow house appointed for all. Dr. J. Lewis Srodes said in an address delivered before this Association three years ago "The human mind diseased is the human mind still, and the approach of insanity does not mark the appearance of a new entity or new force, the old entity or the old force simply goes astray," and I would add that sometimes not even all of the old entity goes astray. You all, who have made any observation or study of the insane, know that in the case of many who are adjudicated insane, that part of their minds to use the language of a layman, are as normal as ever. They have the same love for the old home, the same affection for wife or husband and children as they ever had, and the visits of these loved ones to them is the one ray of sunshine that gleams into the chaotic chamber of their darkened minds, and it would be impossible for them to receive these visits if they were confined in State Hospitals on account of the expense and distance.

In conclusion, may I say that as friends of the poor and the afflicted, the conservators of society and the guardians of the unfortunate in the uneven battle of life, let us welcome every suggestion and use every method and all the appliances at our command to aid the indigent, soothe the troubled in mind and help them as best we may to "husband out life's taper at the close." And let us thank God and take courage that we live in an age where we can see the transformation which has taken place in the methods of treatment of the insane since the early days in the world's history, when they were regarded as "possessed of devils" and were driven forth from the habitations of men to dwell among the fastnesses of the mountains or in dens and caves of the earth, far from human sympathy or help, until death mercifully came to their relief. It is a far cry from the days of moral darkness and the bigotry of the first century when the demon driven paralytic was cast forth from society and left to die uncared for and alone, to the glorious light of the civilization of the 20th Century where the Christian spirit of charity and altruism permeates every civilized nation of the world.

Bellevue, Pa.

ANDREW S. MILLER.

Mr. Miller's paper was received with applause.

Hon. Francis Torrance, Pres. of Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh, was next introduced by President Eshelman, and was received with applause and addressed the Convention as follows, on the subject. "The original intention of the law creating the County care of the insane."

Paper by HON. FRANCIS TORRANCE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Let me first thank you for the great privilege I feel and the honor it implies to be permitted to again address this Body, and particularly so on a subject which is of such vital import to those engaged in the cause here represented.

This being a representative Body of Directors of the Poor, the majority will be familiar with the causes or necessity that led to the passage of the Act of 1897, commonly called "County Care." The

great Montesquieu in the introduction to his work "The Spirit of Laws" says: "Laws in their most generous signification are the necessary relations arising from the nature of things." Montesquieu gave this expression nearly two and a half centuries ago, and yet how apt it is to the present discussion. This Act, like many others of great moment, was agitated for a good while before it met a successful reception and final passage at the hands of the Legislature of 1907.

To those familiar with the growth of insanity and familiar with the statistics of the insane population, a brief mention of the fact is all that is necessary and so I call your attention to the following interesting, and I hope impressive, figures; which figures, let me say, were compiled and used at the time we were urging the passage of the Act above referred to, and which is the subject before us now for discussion. I call particular attention to the regularity of the increases.

1884, 5,374—an increase of 36 over the previous year.
 1885, 5,640—an increase of 266 over the previous year.
 1886, 5,923—an increase of 283 over the previous year.
 1887, 6,259—an increase of 336 over the previous year.
 1888, 6,510—an increase of 251 over the previous year.
 1889, 6,884—an increase of 374 over the previous year.
 1890, 7,399—an increase of 515 over the previous year.
 1891, 7,649—an increase of 250 over the previous year.
 1892, 7,855—an increase of 206 over the previous year.
 1893, 8,104—an increase of 249 over the previous year.
 1894, 8,616—an increase of 512 over the previous year.
 1895, 8,925—an increase of 309 over the previous year.

The above population covers the insane of all classes and in all places, that is to say, State and Private Hospitals, Alms Houses, Penitentiaries and Jails.

Let us now turn to the housing conditions and population of the insane in State Hospitals for the six years immediately preceding the enactment of the County Care Acts now under discussion. These figures are as follows:

1890, 5,171—an increase of 293 over the previous year.
 1891, 5,367—an increase of 196 over the previous year.
 1892, 5,452—an increase of 85 over the previous year.
 1893, 5,609—an increase of 157 over the previous year.
 1894, 5,797—an increase of 188 over the previous year.
 1895, 6,037—an increase of 290 over the previous year.

By an easy calculation it will be noted that the annual increases of these six years are 1,209, or an average yearly of 201 Insane patients; and at the then rate, it would require the Commonwealth to build and make provision for 604 insane every three years and this we then thought and still think, as above indicated, is as many as should be in any curative Institution under one management.

Bear in mind we do not consider Wernersville as a curative Institution and therefore place no such limit on the population therein.

In 1905, the rated capacity of the five State Hospitals was 4,335 while the population contained in the institutions was 5,323 or practically 1,000 in excess of the rated capacity or, in other words, 25 per cent more. Bear in mind it takes years to build a Hospital of the capacity and equipment necessary for the care and treatment of the class of patients or inmates under discussion. County Homes can be erected in a much shorter time. Another of our arguments for "County Care."

The first State Hospital, that located at Harrisburg, was finished in 1851 and opened for the reception of patients. Ten years later, or 1861, Dixmont; eleven years after this, Danville, although unfinished, received part of its population in 1872. Eight years later the two

Hospitals at Norristown and Warren were opened at their original capacity, since largely increased. Fourteen years elapsed after the building of these last two named Institutions and an urgent demand for a new classification and new provision for the insane was apparent and under a special Act, Wernersville, for the reception of chronic insane was provided for by special enactment and subsequently built and to which eight hundred (800) of the chronic insane by draft, as provided for under the Law, were taken from the five Hospitals in the several Hospital Districts and even with this relief, there was in 1895, still almost 1,000 patients above the rated capacity of the Hospitals. A quick calculation shows an average of ten years to build and complete a Hospital.

As I am addressing a Body all or nearly all of whom have had experience in trying to get patients into State Hospitals, I shall not dwell on this subject other than to give figures which are, after all, the most impressive form in which to make an argument.

The ratio of recovery in State Hospitals at the inception of "County Care" was only about half the ratio of mortality. Take for instance, the bi-ennial period of 1894-5 as an average showed the ratio of recovery to be four per cent of the whole number treated, while the death ratio reached eight per cent. The ratio of increase in insanity to our population in Pennsylvania has been a theme on which much has been said and written. My own belief is that it is largely traceable to the large increase in foreign population and this deduction I make from my own observation in visiting the Institutions in the past seventeen years.

"County Care" did not meet with a favorable consideration at its inception, largely due, I am sure, to the fact that its object was not thoroughly understood or its possibilities fairly considered. Indeed the Board, that I am now addressing, as an organization, condemned the Law through a misunderstanding on the belief that the Law was only applicable to four Counties in the State, whereas all those conversant with the Law know the intent and meaning of the same is to provide that the Board of Charities shall be satisfied that the quality and equipment of the County Institution, the manner of treatment therein furnished are all proper and suitable to the class or classes of indigent insane so maintained and shall so certify to the Auditor General. One of the objects of the Law from a business point of view was to make it worth the while of the County to provide satisfactory care and treatment of the inmates by providing them such care and treatment as that afforded in a State Hospital. This is the Law and purpose of the Law on its face. The humane side of the question would appeal, without argument, to those interested in these unfortunate wards of ours.

It will be seen by the above that "County Care" was therefore exploited on the theory, I might say, the fact that it was the **only way** that we could reasonably take care of this rapidly increasing insane population. I have always been a strong believer in "County Care" and a few of the main reasons for it are that from the professional standpoint or view of the alienist, I believe that the smaller number treated or cared for, the better will be the result obtained. Therefore, if a Hospital for a poor district or county is erected and maintained, it should give, and I believe does give, better results than can be obtained in the larger Institution. The individual care that may be afforded in the smaller Institution should be of greater efficiency than that in the larger and this is without the least discredit on our large State Hospitals and Asylums, which I wish to say publicly, I consider managed to the best human ability possible, but it becomes a question of physical or human possibility because a man or an organization

of men can only perform so much work. The overcrowding in the larger Institutions prevents that higher efficiency so essential to better results.

As briefly as a subject so important may be handled, I have given you, as above, the conditions existing at the introduction of "County Care."

After fifteen (15) years we find the conditions as follows, and I will again repeat that figures give the most concrete form of example.

The insane population in all classes of institutions, i. e. State Hospitals, County Homes, Penitentiaries, Jails and Private Institutions, aggregate 16,624 all told.

Incidentally let me remark that this is an increase of 627 over the previous two years, 313 a year, which shows a very substantial percentage increase over the same ratio of fifteen years before. The statistics of 1895 show 2,141 patients cared for in the Alms Houses of the several Counties or Poor Districts of the State. The statistics of 1910, embracing figures for fifteen (15) years, during which period "County Care" was operative, showed that 6,642 inmates have been cared for, over three times as many.

It does not take much of an argument to see by an analysis of the capacity and population of our State Institutions that it would have been impossible, without building at least three, and possibly four large Hospitals for the insane during the period of fifteen (15) years to care for the increase and with our knowledge of the time occupied to build Hospitals, it would be equally impossible for the district or county to have provided Institutions of that class in the time named.

Of the 6,642 insane cared for in the thirty-one (31) Institutions 6,169 are cared for in the twenty (20) County Insane Hospitals or District Homes having adopted and which are operating under "County Care" Act of 1897 and its supplement of 1909.

As to the State Hospitals, a brief glance at the figures would show the necessity for the further adoption of "County Care" in Poor Districts which have not as yet availed themselves of its benefits. The population in our State Hospitals today is practically 40 per cent greater than the rated or nominal bed capacity and many of these cases, in fact, a very large percentage of them, could be well, if not better cared for in smaller Institutions provided and maintained by the several Poor Districts or Counties.

Let me say in conclusion that a simple glance at these figures is the most comprehensive proof of the advantage of "County Care" and the relief it has been, first to the insane in affording them greater comfort; next, the relief it should be to the State Hospitals. There is every argument in favor of the Law and I think no intelligent opposition to it. Its object is logical. Its operation is consistent when properly supervised with the best methods of caring for the insane.

Mr. Torrence's Paper was received with applause.

Mr. Colborn: This is a subject in which most of the Counties are greatly interested. I was very glad indeed to hear our very efficient President of the Board of Public Charities take the position that he does on this question. The figures that he gave are alarming and it is a question that affects every County in the State. By his statistics we see that our State Hospitals are overcrowded 40 per cent more than their capacity. I am glad to know that in this Paper, as well as a Paper that he read before this Association a year ago, he is encouraging the care of the insane under the County Care Act.

Dr. Wetherill—grand man that he was—was the Secretary of the Committee on Lunacy, and it was through his influence, to a large ex-

tent, aided by this Association, that the County Care Act was enacted into a law, in 1897.

The State Hospitals looked with a jealous eye upon the passage of this Act. They were not favorable to it.

They thought it would deplete the insane hospitals throughout the State, and for a long time you could hardly get an order to bring the quiet, chronic insane from these Hospitals.

Since then they look upon it as a relief to the State Hospitals.

On one occasion, in our County we had a patient in the State Hospital at Harrisburg who had been there ten or fifteen years. We got an Order for the return of the patient to our own Home, and we went there and they said "You will almost ruin us: he is our teamster." I don't suppose the doctor saw him more than once a month. The Superintendent gave him instructions, the same as a farmer would give instructions to his employer, and we found him an invaluable man on the farm, and he is working there today.

I have visited many of the State Hospitals. At one I remember when the noon bell rang an army of patients came down, who had been working on the farm. It does seem to me that if the counties would provide for the care of their own insane, those people could be brought home and help to farm our own farms, just as well, and cheaper to the County and State than keeping them at the State Hospitals.

I hope this question may be discussed by all those here who are interested in it.

In our County our Board of Directors have erected a fine new Hospital, that will accommodate perhaps 200 patients. Most of our insane are at home, being cared for there.

There is another phase of this question: The acute insane, those that are admitted to our own hospitals.

Physicians have the idea that they are as good physicians as anyone else, and that they can treat them at home as well as experts can. I take it that in the State Hospital they have experts who have made a careful study of diseases of the mind, and who can generally tell whether a patient can be restored to his reason again, or not.

It is a little to be feared that the acute patients will not receive that treatment in the County Hospitals that they ought to have and would receive in the State Hospitals.

I think all chronic insane patients ought to be cared for under the County Care Act, by the Counties themselves. (Applause.)

Mr. Brownmiller (Schuylkill County): We are trying the experiment with a Home for the insane, in Schuylkill County. We are at present engaged in erecting it. I want to give you a description, which I took down last Friday.

Our building is a 3-story building, what is known as a fire-proof building: It has three wings: The wings are 60 by 240 feet. The basement to be used for storage and heating plant, and exercising rooms.

The third floor to be used for hospital quarters. There are two elevators, in the basement two private dining rooms; on the second floor a large Chapel, in the rear of the building. On the first floor a large general diningroom.

The building is designed to accommodate 600 patients, and in case of necessity 800. It is 300 by 240 feet, and covers three acres of floor space. The total cost will be \$600,000.

Mr. Thomas (Erie): The point that you are discussing is a point of unusual interest in this County, for the reason that we have a Poor Board, and a Board of County Commissioners.

The attitude of the Poor Board, since I have been Solicitor for the County Commissioners, has been that we should have an Insane Hos-

pital here. The attitude of the County Commissioners has been "You show me." Now the result has been that when the grand jury meets at each Session an agitation springs up over the matter. That is the reason I am breaking in, in this Convention. I want to learn all I can about this subject.

The Warren County asylum is ready at all times to receive our patients. If I am informed correctly the Superintendents of that Asylum have discouraged, to a certain extent, the erection of a Hospital in Erie County.

The question that confronts the Commissioners here is, if we borrow a sum sufficient to pay for the original building, and the equipment sufficient to care for the insane, and the repairs and Insurance on the building, are we going to save anything on our \$1.75 that we contribute: In other words, if it costs \$2.75 and the State helps \$2 shall we save anything, so there is any economy.

You say we should not consider economy: That is true, but I mean, to give the insane as good care as they are receiving now in Warren, can we build that building, and save anything on our \$1.75 a week? If the grand juries, and the County Commissioners could be convinced that they would be cared for as well I think the County care system would be adopted in this County, but we haven't yet been convinced that they would be care for as well, I think the County care County Care Act would be enforced in this County.

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie): There is an old adage that applies here, that "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion, still."

That is the position of our County Commissioners of Erie County. They want to be shown, but you can't show them but one side. I want to tell you why. This matter has been before the Court two or three times, and every time the County Commissioners have appeared before the Court, with witnesses and they have even sent away for witnesses, to convince the Court that the County Care Act is not the better course to pursue. I have my own idea about this: but I would like to hear from Dr. Woodbury:

Dr. Woodbury: In general, my recollection is that it costs about twice as much to build a State institution as a County institution, and about twice as much to care for the insane in the State Hospitals as the Counties.

I think the best answer to the gentleman who spoke (Mr. Thomas of Erie) is the statements from the people who are operating under the County Care Act. The best explanation is that of the blind man of long ago, who said "I don't know how I was cured, but inasmuch as I was blind, now I see."

I consider our County of Allegheny as having a model institution: one of the best concrete examples of County care. Not only of the financial and economic side of the question—and we all have to look out for that—but from other points.

The Norristown State Hospital has cost the State, up to the present time, \$2,118,487.79 for the buildings and grounds.

The State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg has cost the State \$1,502,090.16. At Danville \$1,614,883. At Warren \$1,564,400. At Allentown, the last one built, \$1,416,115. Those are for the acute and all classes of the insane. We have erected one Hospital for the chronic insane, that is at Wernersberg, which cost \$864,660.39.

The cost of the County Hospitals can be answered by Mr. Miller and others who are operating them, and I hope they will state, whether it is more profitable to them to keep the patients in their own Counties, or in the State Hospitals. I have been told by several hospital Superintendents that they could afford to keep the patients in the County Hospitals without a cent from the State, and without any

cost from the County, if they had enough farm land and were allowed to use their own labor.

I was in Wisconsin a short time ago to see the last Hospital they opened, at Marshfield, Wood County. It has a farm of 1,200 acres and it is built for 300 patients.

The point I desire to make is, that where they have sufficient land they can support themselves. At least fifteen of the County Hospitals in Wisconsin have not only paid their way, but have saved the State money, and used it to pay their Bonds—until at least fifteen of them have repaid every cent spent in their erection, and are now making money.

Mr. Miller: How many patients has the Hospital at Wernersberg?

Dr. Woodbury: Eight hundred.

Mr. Miller: The Allegheny County Hospital buildings cost \$550,000. We have a little over eight hundred insane patients there.

Mr. Smith (Chester Co.): We were among the first of the counties to take advantage of the County Care Act. We commenced the erection of our buildings in 1889, when work was cheap. We can care for 300 to 350 patients. Our buildings cost \$350,000.

Don't understand that I am against the State institutions. They are excellent institutions; but we have saved a number of patients who had been in the State institutions for years, I believe because in a large institution their individuality is lost. We don't feel that we have saved a great amount of money, but we are treating our people to better advantage than they were kept before, and at somewhat less expense. The last year our total expense will be under \$40,000, for keeping 280 insane. The increase of our population in the last eighteen years has not been more than 15 per cent; the insane have increased more than 150 per cent.

In that time the number of dependent children has increased in about the same proportion. It seems to me unless we turn a new leaf our dependent classes will be the downfall of this Nation.

Mr. Thomas (Erie): What is the price per week on patients maintained by you?

Mr. Smith: They figure down to \$1.10, in addition to what the States gives.

In the absence of Dr. Martin Barr, Dr. Srodes was asked to read, the Paper prepared by him, and Dr. Srodes read the following interesting Paper, "Preventive legislation as a means to decrease feeble-mindedness, insanity, and transmittable diseases," which was received with applause.

PREVENTIVE LEGISLATION, AS A MEANS TO DECREASE FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS, INSANITY AND TRANSMITTABLE DISEASES:

By Martin W. Barr, M. D.

CHIEF PHYSICIAN, PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR
FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Elwyn, Pa.

It has been computed that if the standards of a race—mental, moral and physical—were raised even one degree through each successive century the results would be most amazing; and that all dregs on the sea of life—idiots, imbeciles and insane; criminals, drunkards and courtesans; invalids, cripples and deformed—would in a comparatively short time disappear, being superseded by a race of strong men and women.

In this we find assurance in the history of the Greeks, noted for

great physical beauty in both sexes or, to come down to the present day, the Caprians who also show magnificent physical development, and the Batz, among whom immorality, mental defect and disease are absolutely unknown. And why? Because, sanitary marriage and sanitary breeding being to them of vital importance, they have mated properly and lived clean, wholesome lives.

But sanitary marriage is something more than mating on purely physical and physiologic grounds for the purpose of producing healthy children. A true marriage must be founded on love; and love is old—many, many centuries older than sanitary science, and can never be replaced by it.

But common sense must also have its place to balance against mere emotionalism, and just here is where wise and effective legislation must protect.

So many mistake passion for true sentiment and say: "I will marry whom and where I please." And they do! With what results? Alas! Juvenile courts, divorce courts, reformatories, asylums and over crowded institutions give uncontrovertible reply.

"Heredity is that biological law by which all beings endowed with life, tend to repeat themselves in their descendants; and it is for the species, what personal identity is for the individual." (Ribot.)

Shakespeare never uttered a greater truism than: "Cowards father cowards, and base things sire base."

Heredity plays a most important part in the production of degeneracy. It has been estimated that there is one feeble-minded person to every 500 of the population of the United States; and in the state of Pennsylvania alone, no less than 15,000. Of these only about 3,000 are being cared for in institutions—public and private—leaving 12,000 avowed cases at large to propagate their kind.

The startling increase among the feeble-minded is simply because the sexual impulses are, in both sexes, greatly exaggerated, and with many females, the child-bearing age is fifteen years or even younger.

The conviction of this certainty of cause and effect came to me after less than five years spent in the study of defectives, and I have since esteemed it the imperative duty of my profession to affirm it; and through the press, and before various associations—medical, educational and philanthropic—to present the urgent necessity for legal steps toward the arrest of increase rapidly becoming appalling.

Thus a prognostication made by me in New Haven, Conn., some eighteen years ago that the day must yet come when a marriage license could be obtainable only by those showing a clean bill of health for two generations, finds an echo within the past few months in Chicago, Ill., when the Dean of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Rev. Walter T. Summer, in a sermon on the "Sacrament of Marriage," taking advanced ground in regard to the responsibility of marital relation issued the following charges:

"Beginning with Easter, no persons will be married at the cathedral unless they present a certificate of health from a reputable physician, to the effect that they are normal, physically and mentally, and have neither an incurable nor communicable disease.

"This step is taken only after months of study of the situation and deliberation as to its advisability. It is believed that this stand will meet with the immediate sympathy of the clergy in the churches at large, all of whom have long felt the undesirability of being party to the marriage of persons who, because of their physical condition, should never be allowed to enter into the marriage state and propagate their species."

In Canada in 1897 before an international association I presented a plea for the asexualization of the unfit, the same being made before

the Congress of Mothers in Washington, D. C., in 1898; these in response to more than one appeal from charity workers "that the cry should go up in language that he who runs might read."

That the experience is wide-spread and the demand ever increasing is evidenced in the number of families seeking relief through the asexulization of their defective members both in homes and in institutions, Dr. Pilcher, of Winfield, Kansas reporting in 1898, some fifty-eight cases with gratifying results; in the legalizing of this measure, Indiana leads the way in 1907, an honor which properly should belong to Pennsylvania; since three times the will of the people voiced in legislation was thrice defeated, by the veto of two governors—1905 and 1909, and in 1911 by the influence of one legislator.

Meanwhile, public sentiment grows apace, and will yet achieve the desired end as have already in 1909, the states of California, Oregon and Connecticut, and in 1912, New York.

The opponents of such legislation argue that although a man may be forced to surrender his life as atonement for the taking of another's, the constitution forbids the infliction of any punishment cruel or unusual; but what we seek is not punishment for, but protection from evil—protection alike for the individual and for the community at large.

Just as many hold annihilation to be preferable to degeneration, so does the welfare of society demand safe-guarding from the poisoning of its life-sources as imperatively as it does security from life-destruction. Indeed more so, since the former would largely insure immunity from the latter. Murder is too often the act of the irresponsible under the strain of hyper-emotionalism; consequently to ameliorate neuroses is to lessen crime. An ounce of prevention here would surely be worth many pounds of cure! Forbid the procreation of those whom science has proven are destined inevitably for the criminal ranks, and the gallows and the electric chair will soon fall into disuse.

Once established the theory that parenthood is a vocation to which all are not called, its seizure by the unfit a felony, public opinion thus educated would carry forward true race ideals to emulate the examples above considered.

As to the *modus operandi*. Much prejudice and misunderstanding on the part of the general public might be removed, could it be made clear that the operations are perfectly simple, involving no danger and almost no discomfort.

It is not always essential that testicles and ovaries be removed, but I prefer it, as giving absolute security—security beyond a peradventure, and when castration and ophorectomy are performed in the young, desire almost entirely ceases, or is at least held in reasonable abeyance.

If, for sentimental reasons, the removal of the testes and ovaries will not be considered, ligation of the spermatic cord, or vasectomy, in the male, and fallocotomy or tuberectomy in the female, may be performed through the vagina. After these latter operations the organs do not wither and atrophy, collateral circulation being established, and there remains sexual desire and sexual power, but inability to impregnate or to conceive.

I have been told, however, by a distinguished surgeon that in one case a reunion of the divided ends of the vas deferens was effected and that the subject, a vigorous man, afterwards begat three healthy children.

In such cases, therefore, the race receives only partial protection, while individuals, remaining victims to some extent of exaggerated impulses, may as rapists or harlots, still pollute society, even should they not reproduce their kind.

I have followed, most interestedly, the castration of 84 boys and the removal of the ovaries of 116 women, and have been advised that the improvement in every case has been marked.

There is much talk just now of the Social Evil and the cry is "education the youth in sexual matters." This the charlatan and the sensationalist are doing in their own way, flooding the country with disgusting literature embodying often the experiences of various persons who, "when all others failed were cured by Dr. Z——"

The serious consequences of venereal disorders are too well known to need elaboration, but they are not sufficiently recognized as potent factors in the production of blindness, idiocy and imbecility.

Statistics show that at least 20 per cent of all blindness is due to gonorrheal infection at time of birth; and a well known ophthalmologist estimates that fully 95 per cent of blindness in the infants brought to his clinic is the result of gonorrhea.

The Second Annual Report of the Committee on Propylaxis of Venereal Diseases of the American Medical Association, (reported by Ludwig Weiss,) says that 10 per cent of married men enter wed-lock with chronic gonorrhea; and 10 per cent acquire it during married life, the source traceable in 70 per cent directly to prostitutes.

Weiss further claims 80 per cent of deaths from pelvic diseases are due to gonorrheal infection; and he also affirms that 50 per cent of all involuntary childless marriages may be traced to gonorrhea in the mother.

And in our large gynecological dispensaries 25 per cent have venereal disease; and 75 per cent of men and 17 per cent of women at large are thus infected.

Syphilis is estimated variously at from 5 to 20 per cent of the population of America.

Grave facts are these, but facts that can be verified.

A most pitiable case is that of a little imbecile girl absolutely blind, the result of gonorrheal infection by parents. When but an infant of nine months one eye was enucleated, and at seven years the other, leaving in total darkness this victim of disease and heredity.

But recently I had brought to my notice, an imbecile girl eight years old—the product of a syphilitic father—who, two years previous had fallen a victim to the lust of a grown man, who inoculated her with gonorrhea.

I know a family of nine idiots, eight of whom are microcephalic. The parents are both imbeciles and both syphilitic.

And these are only a few of many cases I could cite.

Legislative prohibition of the sale of patent medicines—the so-called specifics for social diseases; and also the withholding of marriage license from those afflicted, would largely stem the tide of ill. Those seeking a marriage license should be required to present a certificate to embody the report of an exhaustive examination both microscopic and macroscopic.

Surely as Herder says: "To help where no one helps, to try to effect improvement where no one attempts it, to espouse the cause of Humanity wherever it lies imprisoned, languishing in body or in spirit, in things of earthly or of eternal life, this is Christianity."

There is nothing that clings through generations like insanity, so nearly related as it is to idiocy, that often the difference is one of degree rather than of kind. Note the idiot and the dement. Indeed every anomaly of the emotions is clinically an indication of either mental enfeeblement or mental disease. In a careful study of insanity covering a period of 9 years, based on an investigation of 136,478 individuals 20.5 per cent was found due to such heredity.

From my own individual study I quote six examples thus:

From one insane woman, who had an insane brother and sister both committing suicide, sprang in two generations, 13 degenerates—3 insane, 9 feeble-minded, and 1 criminal; and 3 of these were also afflicted with epilepsy.

Another shows the decendants of an insane man numbering in eight generations 113 individuals. Of 45 marriages noted in the family history 29 show an intermingling with good stock and 16 with bad.

The prepotency of pure blood is found in 66 normal children against 47 degenerates—12 insane, 5 imbeciles, 5 epileptics, and 25 whose mental peculiarities and unstable nerve centres set them apart from normal.

In addition there was noted 5 premature births, 6 infants still born, 4 dying in infancy and 4 illegitimate.

One idiot woman has nine illegitimate idiot children, the fathers unknown.

In one family connection after over a hundred years of inter-marriage there are found eighty-four mental defectives—idiots and imbeciles.

In another the father, two daughters and a grandchild are all imbeciles; and yet another shows thirty-four imbeciles in two generations.

Surely among the long list of helpless people in the world, none are more helpless than the insane and the feeble-minded; the former, sad wanderers in a strange country, whose boundaries are limitless, have lost their places in the school of life—are alive and yet dead; the latter are infants without the promise of life with no future, and so will they ever be. They do not lack strength, they lack will; and many have not sense enough to be genuine rogues, nor determination sufficient to be honest people.

For these poor unfortunates are:

“As he who lives through perilous paths must pass,

And life-long trials, striving to keep down

The brute within him born of too much strength.”

—(Epic of Hades.)

That the public mind is aroused to a sense of danger is proven by the fact, that no less than thirty-five states including the District of Columbia have laws restricting the marriage of those deemed unfit, for causes specified as follows:

Insanity 30: California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Idiocy and Imbecility 22: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, (prescribing divorce if discovered) Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Epilepsy 9: Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Utah and Washington.

Venereal Disease 4: Indiana, Michigan, Utah, and Washington.

Incapable of consent from lack of understanding 4: Arkansas, New York, North Carolina and Oregon.

Drunkenness 2: Ohio and Washington.

Indigence 1: Indiana.

There is no actual regulation by statute in thirteen territories and states: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas.

Such is the trend of thought and action in the opening decade of the

twentieth century. Much has been accomplished, but the census of increase shows need for yet greater protection.

In the light that science reveals of the persistent power of heredity, these restrictions should cover at least two generations. Thus, and thus only may the desired end be attained, for truly as Amiel observes: "What is threatened today is moral liberty, conscience, respect for the soul, the very nobility of man. To defend the soul, its interests, its rights, its dignity, is the most pressing duty for whoever sees the danger. What the writer, the teacher, the pastor, the philosopher, has to do, is to defend humanity in man to war on all that debases diminishes, hinders and degrades him, and to protect all that fortifies, ennobles and raises him."

Dr. H. M. Mitchell, Supt., of State Hospital for the insane, at Warren, Pa., was introduced to the Convention by President Eshelman.

Dr. Mitchell was received with applause, and spoke as follows, on "Problems of the insane and feeble-minded."

PROBLEMS OF THE INSANE AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

H. W. Mitchell, M. D., Superintendent.
State Hospital, Warren, Pa.

The subject assigned by the secretary of the association has left me wide latitude in selecting the matter to be presented in the few minutes allotted each speaker this afternoon. The subjects of state legislation, past and future, state care of all defectives, county care of this class or a blending of the two systems, the details of hospital organization, hospital wards for acute cases, proper employment of the chronic class, the best after-care of discharged or paroled patients or the organization of social service activities tending to promote the varied interests of the defective and unfortunate, are all of interest to such a body of workers as are present. Each is worth our closest attention and all the time at our disposal. From the stand-point of a medical worker, these themes compelling and important as they are, occupy a place of secondary interest to the topic of prevention. Work as we may, spend money lavishly as we do, the study of conditions and the application of knowledge thus gained in the prevention of future cases, gives promise of the only practical economy of lives, efforts or dollars. To one familiar with the ever increasing number of dependents and the causes operating to perpetuate and increase this number, it must be apparent that the efforts of society, as at present organized and applied, are merely palliative and do little to diminish the public burden or prevent individual suffering. Prevention can do both and our work should be earnestly directed towards this end. If the difficulties are great, our interest and endeavors should be proportionately great. Problems easy of solution do not inspire the best work and the harder our task the greater will be our satisfaction if we aid in its performance.

Popular ignorance concerning the prominent causes of insanity and mental defect is one of the greatest obstacles to the application of any adequate preventive measures. The methods to be employed in removing this ignorance must be those of a siege not a charge. And our attempts to impart popular knowledge and to arouse interest should be based on the results of study and investigation of a character that will bear criticism. Plainly the bulk of this work must be expected of the medical profession and of that part intimately associated with the defective class. The complex and varied causes that may be united in the production of one defective or insane person may never be understood clearly. But much has been learned by methods now

employed and much more will be learned by work of the future. Have we today sufficient knowledge concerning means of prevention to justify public instruction? We know that we have and that a large percentage of mental impairment is preventable. And further we know that to be effective individuals must know the facts at the beginning of life not at its termination, and knowing the facts must be guided by them, if insanity and imbecility are to be reduced materially. Having this knowledge, how shall we best place it at the disposal of the individual when it is needed? First we must spread this information freely and persistently as has been done in the case of tuberculosis. Our methods may vary but the aim is identical. We want the public, the family, and the individual to know certain facts regarding mental troubles as clearly as they know the facts about tuberculosis. Then we can trust to the instincts of self-preservation and of family pride to play their part. We must exercise great caution in presenting the facts in our possession so as to arouse respect and confidence in our teachings, to admit our limitations while yet demonstrating the value of our contributions. We must aim to be objective, not theoretical in our teaching, if we are to inspire general co-operation rather than indulgent tolerance of views which are construed as products of narrow conceptions and fanatical zeal.

Wherever the study of insanity and mental defect has been so conducted as to command consideration the conclusion is reached that alcohol, syphilis and heredity are the three factors most commonly observed in the etiology of these conditions. Let us purposefully eliminate from the present discussion all other possible or theoretical causes of insanity and consider the influence of these three common causes, whose effects can be minimized by individual action.

Varying percentages of some form of alcoholic insanity among the commitments for indigent insane are given in different localities but a conservative estimate of the average amount of alcoholic insanity in various countries would be 20 per cent of the total number. Of this number it might be claimed that a considerable fraction was either congenitally deficient or was partly due to other causes. This claim is admitted and on the other hand we would assert that the abuse of alcohol played a part in the production of many other mental diseases not included in our 20 per cent estimate, and we would further contend that most of this number would have lived out their varying expectations of life and usefulness, if it had not been for the use of alcohol as a beverage.

A very large but unknown percentage of feeble-minded and epileptic children owe their defect wholly or in part, to alcoholic parentage. The implied teaching is as plain as a. b. c. Opposed to it no argument has been advanced that would convince a rational person of any advantage resulting from a perpetuation of the habit of social drinking, which is the fountain head of so much of human ruin we are considering. This should not be considered a temperance lecture nor can we hope to change materially the customs of grown people. We are all prone to extenuate in ourselves what we condemn in others. None exhibit this inconsistency more constantly than the alcoholics. Our theme is prevention not restoration. We may well ignore the present generation and continue to care for the alcoholic and feeble-minded as we are now doing. For them the time for prevention has passed. It is a hopeless task to work with the end results of alcoholism. Reformation is rarely permanent and the ultimate destination of these persons is the almshouse, insane hospital, prison and the premature grave, but if all could drink themselves out of existence today, it must be remembered that the drunkards of tomorrow would be developed from the youthful

tipplers of today unless they are taught or controlled correctly. Legislation or the teachings of a few may accomplish a little but there can be no marked improvement until this problem of the charity worker and the physician becomes the problem of the individual in early life, when habits are being formed. Every boy and girl should know the truth about the effects of alcohol and the dangers that follow its social use. Parents must realize their duties both as to instruction and repression, if the former fails. The responsibility for juvenile tippling rests upon the parents, whom it is our duty to educate by all reasonable methods. And these same parents must not expect their precepts and admonitions to have any influence upon a boy of average capacity if they themselves set the example which the boy only emulates. They may deceive themselves but they will not hood-wink the boy. The medical profession is producing a rapidly increasing literature upon the effects of alcohol which is worthy the attention of any one interested in human development. If the information therein contained could be convincingly given to every youth of today and to every parent we could be assured of a material reduction in the insanity and imbecility of the next generation. Organized effort and persistent zeal must be adopted in spreading such medical facts as we have concerning alcohol and its effects, if we are ever to arouse the public to the importance of the subject and to the passage of any adequate legislation to aid in the work of prevention.

Syphilitic infection is directly responsible for about 15 per cent of the cases committed to insane hospitals, most of whom are suffering from the results of acquired infection, the remainder from hereditary syphilis. With few exceptions these patients are afflicted with incurable forms of mental disturbance that terminate fatally in a few years, and in the great majority of cases the disease results from sexual immorality of early life. At first there is apparent recovery from the infection, but no known treatment can guarantee immunity from later breakdown with mental disturbance and a fatal termination. Thus ten, twenty or thirty years after the lapse that resulted in contracting disease, ruin in the prime of life is the crop raised from the "wild oats" sown in the youthful period.

Again a large percentage of the feeble-minded class owe their disability to syphilitic parentage. An incalculable amount of ruin and suffering is the net result of loose living. Prevention offers the only hope of any improvement over existing conditions. No half way measure of temporizing with the social evil will be successful. Segregation of immoral women has been a failure wherever tried, and medical control a farce unworthy of consideration. Wholesale extermination of commercialized vice is the only solution of this problem. The principles of sex hygiene should be understood and taught by parents at the proper time to their children, without any sentimental prudishness. The boy should understand that lapses from moral rectitude are often punished with consequences disastrous to himself and others and he should know that houses of ill-fame are to be shunned like leper colonies and for the same reason. This information should never be gained through the school of bitter experience and the boy is unfortunate in his parents who is thus trained.

Again do we see that the problem of the charity-worker with the insane and feeble-minded as related to prevention, becomes the problem of the community, the home and the individual. If the mass of sensible, well meaning people could appreciate fully the dread significance of syphilis in the community they would overcome the sentimental mawkishness that prevents the proper handling of this infectious dis-

ease and it would be placed under control of the Boards of Health, and provision made for its proper treatment.

Our knowledge concerning hereditary transmission of insanity is so imperfect at this time that little more than generalizations can be attempted for popular discussions. Much remains to be done in study and investigation of family histories as is now being done by trained field workers from the Eugenics Record Office at Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island. The bulletins and publications from that office deserve the widest circulation and our sympathetic interest. It is altogether probable that the biological principles underlying the transmission of traits and characteristics of human beings are the same as those controlling similar transmissions in the lower animals and that the union of the insane, feeble-minded, alcoholic and syphilitic persons with those of their kind, can result only in defective offspring. To overcome this evil the teachings of eugenics should be widely disseminated and certain restrictive measures might well be adopted. Those commonly suggested are segregation either for life or during the reproductive period of certain defectives, sterilization passage of laws preventing marriage of the unfit, and more rational matings tending to remove defective traits. These various methods are warmly defended and attacked. It is reasonably certain that each has some merit and if it were possible to put them into operation at once a better race would result. Asexualization of defectives is now authorized by statute in eight states and the constitutionality of the law has been approved by the Supreme Court. Further study of the subject is needed before any general application is attempted. The offspring of defective parents may either have the defects of their ancestors or a weakened resistance to the troubles of life which results in break-down that would not occur in healthy people of good heredity undergoing the same experiences. Unfavorable environment attacks first those who are least resistant, and this fact affords an explanation of why under the same conditions one fails and another flourishes. The study of heredity is but begun but its first teachings are plain. Fortunately the study of causes underlying insanity, feeble-mindedness, and the often closely allied criminality is receiving more attention than ever before and in this connection it seems desirable to introduce the verbatim recommendations of a Massachusetts Commission recently appointed to make suggestions as to how these defectives might be reduced in future years.

"SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS."

1. Prevent the birth of defectives and degenerates by extending the policy of custodial care of the feeble-minded, epileptic and insane, especially of women of the child-bearing age.
2. Prohibit the marriage of mental defectives, confirmed drunkards, habitual criminals, and possibly people suffering from venereal disease.
3. Require public announcement for a longer period in advance of the intentions of marriage.
4. Further observation of the results of surgical asexualization of defectives and criminals.
5. Special provision should be made for the treatment of syphilis in general hospitals.
6. Systematic education of the young as to sex hygiene, the dangers of venereal diseases and the results of the abuse of alcohol.
7. Memorialize Congress for further restriction of immigration.
8. Observation departments for defectives in all penal and reformatory institutions.

9. Provision for an examination into the mental condition of all prisoners at the expiration of their sentences, and for the commitment to the proper institutions of those found to be insane or defective.

10. Co-operation of the physicians on the staffs of the insane hospitals, institutions for the feeble-minded, etc., with the staffs of the penal and reformatory institutions.

11. Provision for the legal recognition of the dangerous class of "defective delinquents," and for their commitment to permanent custody.

12. Provision for the separate care and permanent custody of the "defective delinquents."

13. Extension of the system of probation and parole as a substitute for imprisonment.

14. More discrimination in the treatment of the first offender and the habitual criminal.

15. More attention to the prevention of juvenile crime.

16. More stringent laws relative to the carrying of firearms and to the sale or lease of firearms.

17. More attention to the study of mental disease in the medical schools.

18. All institutions should inaugurate the principle of adequate aftercare of discharged patients, where necessary.

19. Out-patient departments and special psychopathic wards for the observation of cases of incipient mental disease should be established in connection with general hospitals.

20. Organized research in State institutions and elsewhere as to the causes of the various types of degeneracy and mental disease, as a basis for better methods of prevention."

Insanity and feeble-mindedness constitute a great drain upon public resources which might be expended for the common good to so much greater advantage. As standards of care are raised an ever increasing amount of the public fund must be expended for the care of these useless members of society. Their existence adds immeasurably to the sum total of human wretchedness and suffering. Society accepts its obligations, complaining a little it is true, but on the whole regarding the matter as inevitable, something that must be borne with fortitude and that cannot be controlled or mitigated by human agency. That this evil must persist unabated is denied if our present knowledge of prevention can be applied.

Mr. Smith, (Chester.)

I wish to express my gratification at the excellent talk that Dr. Mitchell has given us. It meets with my views, and I will state what we have done in Chester County: The Chester County Medical Society met with us in July, and I brought this matter to their attention. They are going to hold a meeting in West Chester on the 12th of November, devoting their entire attention to this very subject that Dr. Mitchell has so ably presented to us. It is a subject that the general citizen doesn't think of. We want to interest all our people.

Dr. W. A. Paine of Scranton, read the following paper, on "Observations, results and recommendations after twelve years."

Paper by Dr. W. A. Paine.

Twelve years is a short period of time, as time is measured, yet in that short period I have seen much progress made and that too, in the right direction. No longer do you see the padded cell, and but seldom the straight jacket. Much more humane methods are now practiced.

It is said that one out of every one hundred and fifty of the population in the United States is either epileptic, feeble-minded or insane. If this be true, how necessary it is that our institutions and hospitals, for the care of these unfortunates, be properly fitted and equipped for the comfort and convenience of those under our custodial care.

If the County care plan is to be continued in Pennsylvania, the state must insist that the county hospital for the care of the insane be capable of doing the work equally as well, if not better than, the large state hospitals.

There are some reasons why the county care plan may be preferable to having our patients sent some distance away from their homes. The county hospital is more accessible and less expensive for relatives who may desire to visit their friends. Yet visitations can be, and frequently are, a great nuisance to the management and a detriment as well as an injury to the patient. Many taxpayers think they have a perfect right to visit the County Home whenever they please. Promiscuous visitation of an insane hospital should not be permitted, but should be frowned upon on all occasions.

The Insane Department of the County Home.

Efficiency, with economical management, must be attained if the county care plan is to continue in Pennsylvania, and this cannot be if the management of the county institutions do not equip the hospital with all the modern methods for the care and treatment of the insane, and for the betterment of the conditions, both mentally and physically, of those intrusted to their care. Every insane hospital should have a well equipped and complete Hydro-Therapy plant connected with it, for it is an accepted fact today that this method of treatment of many mental diseases is decidedly beneficial, if not curative. It certainly very materially lessens the use of narcotic, hypnotic and sedative medicines. I have seen some of the most violent and excitable patients, after a few hours in the continuous bath, quiet down and remain so for a long time.

The capacity for the proper care of the insane at our Hillside Home has been more than doubled during the past twelve years. This has been brought about by the erection of a new almshouse, capable of taking care of Five Hundred. These buildings are separated entirely from the Insane hospital, and I am sure this action showed progress in the right direction on the part of the management, for anyone who has made a conscientious study of the county care plan will, I am sure, agree with me that the farther away you separate your almshouse from your insane hospital the more efficient will be your insane department.

The farm acreage at Hillside Home has been doubled in the past twelve years. We now have over five hundred acres, not all, however, under high state of cultivation, but most of it is good tillable soil, which affords good healthy exercise in the open air for many of our patients. Not only does it do that but the produce from the farm lessens the cost of maintenance, and it is, therefore, a good economic investment.

We now have under course of construction a new dairy barn, which, when complete, will house one hundred cows and will be one of the most modern dairy farms in the state, as special attention is being paid to the sanitary and hygienic arrangements. I am sure too much care cannot be taken in the production of milk, for under the most favorable conditions, unless unusual care be taken, the milk supply could be the source of sickness among those entrusted to our care.

Years	Admitted	Restored	Per Cent Restored	Per Cent Yearly Mortality
85-89	198	58	29.3	7.0
90-99	802	312	38.9	8.5
00-09	1319	432	32.27	10.18
10-11	297	97	32.28	5.57

Year	Admitted	Restored	Per Cent Restored	Total No. Under Treat.	Died	Per Cent. Yearly Mort.
1885	36	9	25	98	6	6.0
1886	42	2	4.7	106	7	6.9
1887	50	20	40	126	12	10.0
1888	24	11	45	100	5	5.0
1889	46	16	40	113	8	7.0
1890	51	21	41.1	136	8	5.8
1891	53	24	45.2	156	5	3.2
1892	45	21	46.6	161	15	9.3
1893	49	11	24.5	165	13	7.9
1894	49	19	38.9	184	15	8.1
1895	57	24	47.1	198	17	8.6
1896	107	32	29.9	259	24	9.2
1897	119	40	33.5	297	38	12.8
1898	153	72	47.0	378	30	7.9
1899	119	48	40.0	363	36	10.0
1900	105	30	30.0	365	35	9.0
1901	67	31	46.0	321	27	8.0
1902	100	38	38.0	304	37	12.0
1903	127	35	27.5	405	38	9.0
1904	135	54	40.0	447	53	12.0
1905	124	38	31.0	443	41	9.0
1906	182	54	9.6	528	53	10.0
1907	160	51	31.9	545	51	9.0
1908	167	54	32.3	568	52	9.0
1909	157	47	30.0	591	73	12.0
1910	160	54	33.75	601	31	5.15
1911	137	43	31.38	615	38	6.0

Dr. J. M. Murdock (Supt. at Polk.)—I may say that the institutions for the feeble-minded, in Pennsylvania are greatly crowded. Pennsylvania hasn't sufficient accommodation for the feeble-minded. It has been stated that there are more than 300,000 feeble-minded in the United States, and more than 500,000 people who are unable to earn a livelihood, on account of mental enfeeblement. There is no doubt that there are many more feeble-minded in Pennsylvania than we have accommodation for, and it is the urgent need of the State that special attention be given to the segregation and control of feeble-minded women of the child-bearing age. This is the great cause of the increase of the feeble-minded; feeble-minded women who are not under proper supervision and care. In one of the County Homes of the State the statement was made by the Superintendent that there were born in that institution, in one year, 105 children, and of that number 102 were feeble-minded. They were women who had been brought in there, and given birth to children, and following up their records it shows that 102 of those children are feeble-minded. It is one of the great necessities for legislation today.

Mr. Torrance: Dr. Murdock is too modest to tell you of the won-

derful success that the institution at Polk has had under his management. If we had more Polks we would need less hospitals and less asylums—(Applause.)

Mr. Colborn: I want to affirm what Mr. Torrance has said. I think it was largely through Mr. McGonnigle's efforts that the bill was passed giving us an institution for the feeble-minded, in western Pennsylvania. I think every county was opposed to its location at Polk, and yet, today I think they all approve of the site, and they certainly will approve of Dr. Murdock's administration of that institution—(Applause.)

President Eshelman: The chair is well aware that the work at Polk is well known all over the State.

The chair is pained to announce that there is to be a serious operation performed right after the adjournment, and that is the taking of the annual picture.

Mr. Colborn: It is always pleasant to refer back to the Reports, and look at these pictures. While we may forget names we remember faces. Now let us all be there.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1912.

The Convention was called to order by President Eshelman pursuant to adjournment.

In absence of Rev. Cauley prayer was offered by Rev. Jones of —church, Erie.

Our Father in heaven, we thank Thee that Thou has put into the hearts of these Thy children to carry forward Thy work for the upbuilding of the children of men. Grant that those gathered here may be directed by Thy wisdom and supported by Thy power. Grant that Thy kingdom may be established in the hearts of men; that Thy name may be spread abroad, and that men may everywhere look to Thee for guidance and protection. In this special work wilt Thou control their thoughts and open their minds; wilt Thou be to them a guide and a director in all the affairs which they shall undertake. Guide them by Thy power and love that they may see themselves as ministers appointed by Thee in the upbuilding of Thy kingdom upon earth. All of which we ask, in the words of our Savior, Jesus Christ, who hath taught us to say: "Our Father who are in heaven, hallowed be Thy name: Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory forever: Amen."

President Eshelman stated to the Convention that Mrs. Sue Willard, who was injured last evening at the reception, by falling, was resting comfortably at Hamot Hospital.

Also announced that the Miller Family would furnish music this evening.

Mr. Charles Loesel announced a trip to the County Home at 1:30 tomorrow.

Col. Gould presented and read the following invitation to the delegates, to visit the Home for the Friendless:

The President and officers of the Erie Home for the Friendless will be glad to have members of the Convention call at the Home on the corner of Sassafras and Twenty-third Streets, between the hours of half past four and half past five today.

Mr. Sollenberger extends an invitation to the Convention to meet at Philadelphia next year.

Mr. Sollenberger: The City of Philadelphia is rebuilding its public institutions, and there will be some very interesting matters to see, next fall. The City of Philadelphia will afford unusual opportunities, and will extend unusual courtesies to this Convention, if it sees fit to come to Philadelphia next fall. The Convention has not met in Philadelphia for a good many years and we would like to urge this upon the Convention, and say to you that we will take care of all the expense connected with the local entertainment, and will look after the delegates who attend very carefully.

Upon motion the invitation extended by Mr. Sollenberger is referred to the Committee on place of meeting.

President Eshelman: Those interested in the Sectional Meeting may repair to the rooms in the rear of the building, and hold such meetings as they see fit.

Mr. D. A. Mackin: Personally I have been an advocate of the Sectional Meeting, for a number of years. The program this morning, if carried out, would require more time than we can give. My idea has been that a Section Meeting for the almshouse work is of interest to the superintendents and stewards and Directors.

Mr. Colborn: I don't think Mr. Bridenbaugh is present. He urged this matter, very strongly, and it is an experiment. I think if it could be carried out it would be a wise thing.

President Eshelman: The Sectional Meeting will be presided over by Vice President Beemer, of Scranton.

Col. E. P. Gould moves that all business matters be delayed until the Sectional Meeting is finished.

The motion is agreed to.

After a portion of the delegates had retired from the room, and after some delay, Mr. Colborn announced that the Section Meeting would be held in conjunction with the regular Session.

President Eshelman asked Mr. Beemer and Mrs. Walton to take seats beside him:

Mr. Fred Fuller (Scranton) addressed the Convention as follows: "Appropriations of the State for Charitable Purposes, Results and Recommendations."

Address by Mr. Fred Fuller.

This is the third year they have put me down for this dry subject of appropriations. It is well enough for you to know something about what it costs us to care for our insane, and dependent sane people. The amount is about eleven million dollars, appropriated for the State and County Hospitals and private boards of charities etc.

They do this because they have to. It is a matter of self defense for the State to appropriate these millions to take care of these people. Experts tell us that if they were not taken care of, in a short time it would be a Nation of idiots and fools. The State has to do it.

I don't know how many more millions are expended, from private sources, but I presume about as much more as the State appropriates.

There is lots of room for great work among these people who are not cared for by the State. The more experience I have in this work the more I am convinced that to be qualified as a worker in this business it is a matter of science. The work is complicated. I am free to say there are workers in the field who are not qualified to do the work.

This Convention is in the nature of a training-school, and we can all get ideas here that will help us. I know some come to these Con-

ventions, and go away and say they learned nothing. They need not charge it to the convention. It is like the young man who goes to college and comes out a wreck: he cannot charge that to the college. The more I attend these meetings the more I am convinced that every worker in this business should come to these Conventions and try to learn something.

The whole world is one family, and when one member suffers they all suffer. There is no limit to this work. We are told that insanity is increasing and that there are about as many outside of the asylums as in them, that ought to be in them. We are told that no one is entirely sane on all subjects. I guess that is right, especially in politics. Socrates said that if all the misfortunes of the world were poured into a common heap, of which everyone should take their own proportion, almost everyone would take their own misfortunes and be glad to take them instead of taking the general average.

I don't believe in pinching the pocket book when there is need for help. The main thing is the worthiness of the subject. If ten dollars is not enough give twenty dollars. Give them enough to make them comfortable.

Another thing: a kind word of sympathy and love to a needy person will go further than all the money you can give them—(Applause.)

The following interesting paper, "Housing and recreation of children," was read by Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy of Meadville, and was received with applause:

Mrs. McCoy: With the permission of the program committee I shall change my subject to "The Homing and Recreation of Children." Our dear, beloved Mrs. Willard expressed what I feel, when she said to me last night just before her fall, "Mrs. McCoy, there are more children in the world today starving for the lack of mother-love than for the lack of bread and butter."

THE HOUSING AND RECREATION OF CHILDREN.

By Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy Meadville, Pa.

With the kind permission of the program committee, I shall change the title of my paper from "The Housing and Recreation of Children", to the "Homing and Recreation of Children," for my main effort today shall be to magnify the home. Let us consider for a moment what the word "home" means to you and me. Let us imagine what we should be today were it not for the home influences. Conjure, if you will, any picture of that old home time. What a sense of protection was there, when safe in mother's arms we felt that she would guard us from all harm. When we heard our elders tell of the dreadful happenings in the world, to our childish minds it was father or mother who could stay them all. How does the child without father or mother, or some person who stands in their stead, get a right conception of God? To us, thus favored, he means a greater father or mother, infinitely more tender and forgiving. Let us sift out the things that have tended most to form character in our lives and we shall find that they all center around home.

Where, then, shall we shelter the dependent child? Always, if possible, with the mother, and if necessary pay the mother to care for her own child. A story told by a leader in settlement work pictures the mother's feelings. A woman came to her one day, and said: "I wish you would give me a dollar." The leader said: "Why should I give you a dollar?" The mother replied: "A week ago today I had two children; today, I have but one, and every time I think of the buried

child, I think of the many times he put up his little arms to me to be taken, and I could not take him for various reasons; I had to leave him in the morning before he was awake, and I returned at night too late or too exhausted to take him, and I thought if you would give me a dollar I would take a day off and spend it in holding the remaining child." So, gentlemen, we must devise some way whereby the child may be kept with its mother and we must also see to it that there is a holding time. For this holding time is a character-making time; it is also in many cases a time which makes for the salvation of the mother.

What sort of a man would you be, had you been separated from your mother, her arms reaching out to you, and your arms reaching out to her, and placed in an institution? Would you have felt that the world was against you or for you? Would it have tended to make of you a worse or a better man?

Some man particularly interested in the dollars and cents has shown that a woman and her seven children can be kept together much more cheaply than they can be maintained separately in different institutions, and he didn't count the cost of caring for the defectives and criminals that might be the result of separating the children from the mother. Our efforts should be for dividends in human health and happiness.

If, for any reason, the care of the parent or of some relative is not obtainable and no private home can be secured, and the institutional way of keeping the child seems the only way, even the cottage system, if arranged like a college campus, seems not so good a way as in small houses on ordinary streets cared for by a housemother, the children attending the public schools. A more adequate visitation of the children placed in families is urged; and, if there must be children in institutions, the proper authorities should see to it that these institutional homes be visited and that standards of child-care be established. This does not mean merely that the child shall be humanely treated. It means that the persons into whose care we shall place the child shall have all the qualities that should make the best of mothers: She must have education, tact and experience, and motherly instincts. There is no position in all the world that should be more carefully filled. The State should insist that annual reports be published, and that accurate records be kept of the child before and after leaving the institution. These are most important in the placing of the child in its after life. In these days of the study of eugenics it would be unfair to the child who has a good lineage to leave that in doubt because of carelessly kept records. Too much force cannot be put upon this point.

But suppose that we can keep the family together—how shall we shelter them? Sociologists are well convinced that environment has a great effect upon the individual. Statistics show that bad housing conditions are directly responsible for much disease and crime. It can be shown that money spent in preventing overcrowding is far less than that spent in strictly curative measures like hospitals, asylums, and reformatories.

The unanimous verdict of 1,400 delegates to the International Housing Congress, held in Vienna in 1910, condemned the tenement dwelling on the ground of social welfare. Great Britain contended that on the ground of cost, also, the indictment is just.

Some years ago, it was found that the number of peculations discovered among the employes of a large department store in New York were greatly in excess of those in a similar establishment in Philadel-

phia. After investigation it was concluded that the cause for this lay in the fact that in Philadelphia each employe, outside of his relation to the store, had a distinct position to sustain. He owned or rented a house, or his family did; he had church and neighborhood connections; his character was the subject of comment; and if he moved it was with the knowledge and interest of his neighbors. In New York, on the other hand, the man's identity was lost in a crowded tenement district. As he was known to but few people he could move to another district of the city, and be completely lost again.

Many other reasons are given in favor of the one family house. Some yard space, however small, draws forth unexpected tastes or interests, and the mother of the family has opportunities for fresh air and rest which she never can have when going out means leaving her work and descending many stairs.

Thus, while no claim is made that all those who live in small houses are well housed, it is contended that this plan of building can be made successful financially; that it fosters a conservative, law-abiding spirit in the community; and that it gives to even the smallest wage earner an opportunity by thrift and economy to earn a home, where he can conserve the best possible standards of family life.

The garden suburb by improved transit is England's greatest contribution to the housing problem, as demonstrated at Letchworth, Hampstead, Bournville, and Port Sunlight. They demonstrate that the living problem can be solved by intelligent community action. The prosperity sharing plan of Lever Bros., the Sunlight soap people, has had a remarkable effect in the health and well-being of their people.

The Russell Sage foundation is experimenting with the Garden city plan at Forest Hills, L. I.

If it is impossible to place immediately all dwellers in unhealthy tenements in single houses in garden cities, let us at least better the conditions as far as possible. A magnificent opportunity is open for some philanthropist in the building of a model tenement for mothers who must go out to labor. It should be constructed on approved plans, with access to sunshine and air, with bathrooms, laundry and other needful water privileges; but the central idea should be a day nursery and kindergarten, where the mothers could leave their little ones during the day, and have them with them at night.

If we could get the ear of the givers of princely sums to higher education could we not be justified in asking them to give, for a time, at least a part of the money which they intend to spend on colleges and universities, toward giving the dependent child a fair chance until he is of working age? Should we not be justified in asking that this money be used for the elimination of the slum? Of all problems the human living problem is the greatest and thinking people should study it until the slum is solved out of existence. When we can say that our State has the best housing facilities possible, that it is slumless, that every dependent boy and girl has a proper home, we shall indeed have reason to boast of our greatness.

We may feed and house the child, but unless we give him play we shall make a failure of him. Recreation is a primary need of human life. In this matter we have a tremendous social issue. This very desire for play that led you and me into neighborhood mischief makes the child of the street, oftentimes, into a real criminal. But recreation can be extended until it becomes dissipation. While I was taught that all work and no play make Jack a dull boy, I was also taught, and most emphatically, that all play and no work leads to something much worse than dullness. I sometimes wonder, if, in our desire to give a

proper amount of play, there is not danger of swinging the pendulum too far the other way, of promoting restlessness on the part of old and young. Is it not tending to lure people from their homes too frequently for mere pleasure? In every case where it is possible the recreation should be found in the home. If we could make people see that the greatest pleasure in life can be found in the home; if we could teach the mother with many children who sighs because her duties keep her from entering society that right in her own home she has the most interesting society the world can produce. In my day instead of going to a picture show or a social center, our social center was around the library table, where the first thing to be done was to study the lessons for the next day, and did any children ever have more fun than did we, puzzling one another with the multiplication table, or catching some member of the family on the spelling of a word? Then, we planned our own amusements. Did we have more capacity in those days for making amusement or being amused than do the people of the present day, or why is it that there is now such a tendency toward amusement outside of the home?

I know of a practical illustration of an old time mother's efforts to keep the recreation of her children within the home that worked well. She learned that three of her boys were playing cards outside the home, and although she had been reared to believe that card-playing was sinful, she learned to play and invited her boys and their friends to play with her. The sons got all the card playing they wanted, and grew up with no inclination to play. This mother is now 83 years of age, and of all the family which included six children is the only one who cares for a card game. That social center served a good purpose, and was in the right place.

But even with the best of homes space for outside play places for children is limited, and everywhere there seems to be a need for children's playgrounds other than the streets. A playground that combines the possibility of vocational training with that of play is the ideal one. Why not have play that brings results? Mr. Sidis attributes the unusual development of his son to the fact that whatever he has done in work or play has been done with a view to an educational result.

What amusement costs a city where it is just for sale is an enormous sum. In Kansas City over five millions of dollars are spent in a year for the various forms of commercial recreation, including 50 dance halls, 12 theaters, 70 motion picture shows, 200 pool rooms, and one river excursion boat. The relative importance of these forms of recreation can be appreciated when it is known that the amount spent upon them is not only a great deal larger than the cost of parks and playgrounds, but is larger than the entire amount spent for the current expenses of the board of police commissioners, the health board, the board of public welfare, and all other departments exclusive of the board of education, and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount spent in the city's public school system. It is estimated that 25 per cent of these commercial amusements are bad. All commercial amusements should be supervised in some effective way and that which is bad eliminated.

How to do away with the evils of the public dance hall, the motion picture show, and the skating rink, is taxing the minds of all people engaged in trying to better the conditions of society. The slum district is improved by the example and teaching of the settlement and settlement worker. If there must be commercialized places of amusement, would not an organized effort to see to it that every dance hall, every skating rink, and every motion picture audience has some

good people in it, raise the standard of the entertainment, and insure the presence of some worth-while companions?

In some cities there are municipal dance places, and some school boards have given permission for properly supervised dancing in school buildings. There is a difference of opinion as to dancing, and room for much argument, but the trend of sentiment seems to be that inasmuch as there is an almost universal desire for this form of amusement, that it is better to indulge in it in proper places and under supervision amid respectable surroundings. The harm that sometimes comes from dancing cannot be disputed, but a pastime so widespread, so interwoven with national and social tradition, ought to be made a minister to good instead of evil.

It is of course easier to say what ought to be done in housing and recreation than to bring about the desired results. The discouraging feature is that oftentimes neither parents nor children take an interest in their own betterment, and even resent the efforts made by others to improve conditions. The disposition to improve must be inculcated, and this is a difficult problem. Nevertheless, constant, well-directed effort has done much and will accomplish much more. We know that the world is a better place in which to live than ever before, and that by study and work we can make it still better. We need not systematically "badger the poor," but we should help them to help themselves, and encourage among both rich and poor a higher standard of life values, to foster thrift among the poor and frown upon ostentation on the part of the rich.

When we are just to our neighbors as well as to ourselves we shall have reached sight of the goal, and with this double standard of justice there shall be less call for charity.

Mr. Dugan (Fayette)—This is the first time I have had an opportunity to attend one of these Conventions. The sentiments expressed in this paper have the hearty approval of the Directors of Fayette County. We are in the midst of the great coke region where we are often called upon to take children of a man who has been killed or injured in a mine, and we are brought face to face almost every day with the problem of taking children from their mothers and placing them in families. We have always advocated such a law as they have in Illinois, and that is the Mothers' Pension Law. There never was a matron that could care for a child in the same manner as its mother could, although there are women whose hearts are as large as any mother's heart, yet the mother-love is not there. Some time ago a foreigner was killed in the mine, leaving a wife and six children, the oldest twelve and the youngest two: They lived three or four months by selling milk from one cow. We took the mother to the Home, we sent the children to the Children's Home, and now we are engaged in placing them in different parts of the County: That is what we call charity. I say to you if that is charity I don't know what charity is. What this Convention should advocate is a Mother's Pension law; it is bound to come. This man to whom I have referred died within a month or so; and owing to the nature of our laws, in regard to the doctrine of contributory negligence, and the doctrine of the assumption of risk by the employee, this family could not recover anything.

Another thing we should advocate is a Workmen's Compensation Act: the payment of a certain sum for the loss of a leg or arm; without regard to either of these doctrines I have stated. I think this Convention should advocate the passage of both these laws. —(Applause.)

Mr. William Lightner, of Perry County here addressed the Convention on the subject: "Care of the infirm in Almshouses."

Address by Mr. William Lightner.

I did not prepare a paper on this subject: Mr. Boyd not being present I will say a few words:

There are many sides to this question: The first thing is a proper building. We, in our County, haven't buildings suitable for the proper care of the infirm. Our house was built forty one years ago, and we cannot fulfill the requirements of the law.

The next matter is to get a proper steward: In our County we have politics to contend with: If the Republican party is in power they try to get a Republican in. We had a young man who was very efficient, but a year ago in January they put another man in: By these frequent changes, about the time they become acquainted with their business they make a change, and they are put out.

We have many classes of the infirm. We have those who are not there from choice, but from necessity. Those who come from necessity we cannot do much with. How many of them are mothers, who have toiled day in and day out, and are brought there when they become old. We should give such all the consideration and all the care we can. We should not take into consideration the cost of it, in such cases.

Then there are those who don't care: we never have the same sympathy for them, but we should make them comfortable.

We have men who don't care, only to get their living; other men are there from necessity, and we have some of unsound mind. They are all entitled to proper care, and there are many matters to be considered in caring for these people.—(Applause.)

Edwin D. Solenberger, General Secretary Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania here read the following paper: Mr. Solenberger was received with applause, and said, by way of preface:

I was interested in the paper read by Mrs. McCoy, and in the remarks that followed it. I believe Mrs. Lindsey would join me in saying that so far as the Children's Aid Society of this part of the State is concerned, that whenever a worthy and good mother, who has the qualities to enable her to properly bring up her children, can be helped in her own home so the child, or children, need not be removed, that that ought to be done. That the only exception is where the mother, by reason of tuberculosis, or serious illness, or by reason of drunkenness or immorality, or other conditions that would make the home a bad place for the children, would be unfit to take care of them. Where the mother is a good mother some means should be devised to help her take care of her children in her own home.

There are many cases where the mother should be temporarily assisted. It is too bad that so many of our institutions are encumbered by Rules that unless the mother releases the child absolutely until it is grown up that she cannot have any help from that source. That means that they take the child permanently or not at all. It is important not to sever the ties between the child and the mother, if it can be avoided.

I think the question of co-operation between the Directors of the Poor and the Children's Aid Societies should receive further attention from us. There are children in the almshouses that ought not to be there, and I think proper attention to the subject would reduce the number of such children. I emphatically agree with the proposition that it is cheaper, as well as better for the children, when the mother is a suitable person, to assist her to care for them in the home.

These are preliminary remarks to my paper.

(Mr. Solenberger here read the following paper.)

THE BURDEN OF FEEBLEMINDEDNESS IN RELATION TO PLACING-OUT WORK FOR CHILDREN.

Edwin D. Solenberger, General Secretary, Childrens Aid Society of
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

In an address on the burden of feeble-mindedness, Mr. Amos W. Butler, of Indianapolis, said:

"Feeble-mindedness produces more pauperism, degeneracy, and crime than any other one force. It touches every form of charitable activity. It is felt in every part of our land. It affects in some way all our people. Its cost is beyond our comprehension. It is the unappreciated burden of the unfortunate. It is a burden we are compelled to bear; therefore let us bear it intelligently, to the end that the chain of evil may be lessened, the weak cared for, and the future brighter with hope because of our efforts."

Recently some studies in regard to the children of feeble-minded women were made by practical workers in Philadelphia, as a result of which the following conclusions were stated.

"Practically all poor feeble-minded women at large become the mothers of illegitimate children soon after reaching the age of puberty.

"Feeble-minded women produce many children. In this investigation it was found that 20 feeble-minded women produced 60 children.

"A helpless feeble-minded woman is the prey of not one man but many men. In this investigation 20 women bore 60 children by 38 fathers.

"Most of the children of feeble-minded women are either illegitimate or feeble-minded or both.

"The histories of these feeble-minded women and their feeble-minded children are practically the same. The unfortunate birth, helplessness, pauperism and ruin is part of a continuous series whereby the community is constantly supplied with the elements of degeneracy."

The records of the associated charities, humane societies, almshouses, and children's aid societies and other philanthropic organizations show large numbers of children of feeble-minded mothers. Many of these children of feeble-minded mothers cannot be positively diagnosed as to their mentality during the early years of their lives. It is often impossible to tell accurately in the case of babies and children under school age. Consequently many such children are turned over to children's aid societies and to other child-helping agencies with a view to having them placed out in families. After the child reaches school age and sometimes not until the age of adolescence, the inherited feeble mind begins to manifest itself. It is at this point that one of the burdens of the child-placing agency is apparent. Naturally families wishing to take a homeless or neglected child into their family are not likely to accept one whose mother is known to be feeble-minded. A child-placing agency that does careful and conscientious work will not offer such children for placement in private families at least without carefully explaining the circumstances. If the child is received and placed without a knowledge of its family history develops feeble-mindedness, the foster parents are quite likely to return the child. It is therefore, necessary to place such children on trial or to board them in private families or care for them in institutions until they have been under observation long enough to make it possible to secure a diagnosis of the mentality of the child. It can readily be seen, therefore, that whenever there is feeble-mindedness in the ancestry of a homeless or neglected child its condition is more hopeless and pitiable than would otherwise be the case.

Furthermore, such a child is naturally a greater burden upon a child-placing agency.

Unquestionably feeble-minded children now in the care of children's aid societies and children's homes, ought to be provided for in special institutions designed for them. Unfortunately, we do not have in Pennsylvania sufficient provision with the result that time and money and accommodations in private families and in institutions for children that ought to be used for the normal are used for the abnormal. This is a condition bad for children and bad for the community. It is a situation which to some extent deprives homeless and neglected children who are normal in mind of the care that they should receive.

In conclusion, let me call your attention to the recommendations made by the Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia stating what we need in these words:

"Segregation of the feeble-minded so that degenerate stock cannot be transmitted, and the feeble-minded will be saved from ruin.

"Proper institutions for the care of the feeble-minded. Relieve our jails, almshouses and insane asylums of misfit cases, deliver the feeble-minded from the jails, almshouses and insane asylums.

"Separate institutions for the high grade and low grade cases. This is the present urgent need. The high grade cases in an institution under wise management are practically self-supporting, are able to do farm work and shop work. It is cruelty to such people to put them in close contact with helpless low-grade imbeciles and idiots. In the case of children, in the past, such a policy has deterred parents from placing their children in our public institutions."

Mrs. John P. Melvin of Bradford read the following Report of Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, which was received with applause.

Report of Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Convention:—

We have already heard this morning of the work being done throughout our state for homeless children, and there is probably very little that I can tell you in this report of the work being done by the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, that will be new to you.

Our one aim and purpose, our great responsibility and I might say also our greatest privilege is the caring for helpless and dependent children who may come under our care.

As thinking women who make study of the problems of the day, we know that to the student of philanthropy our methods may not always be the most approved. We know of the movements towards the prevention of crime and poverty. We know of eugenics and the demand that the child shall be well born, that every child has a divine right to parents who will not only give it a healthy body, but who will also cherish and care for it until it is able to provide for itself. We know that the giving bountifully and unquestionably of our gifts to our poor is only supposed to bring more of these dependent creatures to our doors, and yet, knowing all these things we still feel justified in the work we are doing, because those for whom we labor are little children.

Whoever or whatever is responsible for their existence or for the conditions of life that will allow things to be are problems yet to be solved. Our problem is that they are here, helpless and depen-

dent, through no fault of their own, and they must be cared for. And I want to say to those of you who sometimes become discouraged in your works of charity, who are sometimes tempted to ask "Does it all pay?" if you will turn your time and gifts to these little ones your point of view will soon change. Those of us who come into personal contact with them, who know the joy a new ribbon, a baseball, an afternoon at a picture-show or a trip to a circus, will bring into these blighted lives, do not need to ask ourselves if it is worth while, we know.

An Englishman traveling in Sweden, noticing the care taken to educate the children rescued from the streets and placed in special schools, asked if it was not expensive. "Yes," was the answer, "it is expensive but not dear. We Swedes are too poor to allow our children to grow up in ignorance, poverty and crime, to become a disgrace not only to themselves but a scourge to society." When we Americans shall have learned this lesson in economy, we shall have gone a long way towards solving some the problems that confront us today, for if we are ever going to accomplish anything towards wiping out poverty, crime and disease, it seems to me the only legitimate place to begin is with the children.

In our work of caring for children it is always our aim to place them in private homes as far as possible, for we believe that in good, healthy, normal family life a child has the best possible environment for its fullest development. An institution must of necessity make rules for the whole mass, rather than the individual child and a child becomes part of a vast machine rather than a fully developed individual. As our work has grown it has been impossible to always find suitable private homes at once and we have realized the necessity of establishing temporary boarding homes in which we can place the children until suitable private homes can be found.

I cannot speak, of course, for all the counties, but in my own county of McKean the Directors of the Poor have always been in perfect harmony with our work, and we have always worked together with the best of results.

I will give you a condensed report of the work done by our society during the past year as it may be of interest:

Condensed Report of The Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania for the Year Ending May 31, 1912.

Children in care of the Society May 31, 1911	927	
Children received from Almshouses	42	
Children received from other sources	357	
		1,326
Children passed from care during the year—		
Transferred to Counties	85	
Guardians appointed	6	
Ran away	1	
Returned to parents, friends or guardians	291	
By death	13	
By coming of age	32	
By legal adoption	64	
By marriage	7	
		499
		827

Summary for the Year.

Children in free homes at present	618
Children in boarding homes	110
Children in Institutions and Hospitals	99
Total in care at close of year	827
Total in care since organization	6,930
Number children visited during the year	1,759
Visits made in the interest of the work	2,551
Number Mothers assisted	374

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts.

Balance on hand May 31, 1911	\$ 2,718.52
Membership dues and fines	543.00
Directors of the poor	3,085.42
Board and clothing of children	5,017.72
Contributions, etc.	7,313.31
Interest on moneys	589.24
Sundries	178.37
State Appropriation	5,187.04
Total income	\$24,632.62
Unpaid bills	\$ 1,140.76

Disbursements.

Board of children	\$14,964.18
Clothing for children	1,789.62
Allowance County Auxiliaries	2,518.65
Physicians and Druggists	369.03
Funeral Expenses	117.80
Industrial School maintenance	989.40
Salaries	1,810.00
Printing and Stationery	294.53
Telephone	125.59
Association Poor and Charities	55.00
Relief work Austin disaster	69.50
Sundries	1,469.74
Mileage for Board members	770.66
Traveling in the interest of the work and transferring children	1,167.63
Total expenses	\$26,511.33
Deficit	\$ 1,878.71

A few of these items I think are worthy of special mention.

The number of children returned to parents or friends, 291—Think of it. In many cases it means that these children have been cared for temporarily to help a widowed mother over a rough place in her path, until she is again able to resume the care of her child herself, when otherwise the child might have been lost to her forever. And one of our firm beliefs is in the divine right of every mother of her own child and of every child to its own mother, unless she prove morally unfit to care for it.

The number of adoptions is also very pleasing, 64 children have found parents last year who possibly never know a parent's love before, 64 homes have been made, we hope, happier and brighter by these little ones. In speaking of adoptions I am always reminded of the story of the urchins who were playing in the

street when they were joined by another boy a little better dressed than the others. Being a little shy he did not at once enter into their sports and they immediately put it down to the fact that he was too "set up" to do so. Finally one of the older ones could stand it no longer and decided to tell him just where he stood. "Oh, go along, you needn't think you're de whole ting jest cause you've got better clothes dan we have. Why you're nothing but a'dopted kid. Dat fader and mudder of yours, why day ain't you're fader and mudder at all. Dey got you from a Orphan 'Sylum, dat's what dey did."

The newcomer was taken back for a minute, but soon rose equal to the occasion. "Well, what of it—I ain't ashamed of it, I'm proud. If dey got me from an asylum dey picked me out of a hundred kids and dey got what dey wanted. But dat fadder and mudder of yours, why dey are your really fader and mudder and dey had to take what dey got, See."

Concerning our financial report I think it only just to our workers to tell you that practically the entire sum of \$24,632 was spent for relief of children. As Dr. Hart said of us, we are a unique organization in that we are a body of volunteer workers, employing but one paid assistant, and at a very nominal salary.

Our Girls' Industrial school is another item of which we are justly proud. In this school we aim to make girls not only self supporting but self-respecting as well, and in this work we are more indebted to our dear friend Mrs. Sue Williard than we are ever able to say.

I wish also I might have time to tell you of the work done for the relief of the children at the time of the Austin flood disaster. Mrs. Lamb the president of the Potter County Children's Aid Society gave of her own time and strength to this work and her name will go down in the record of that terrible disaster as one of the heroines of the day.

A problem that is at present confronting us in our work is in the caring for tubercular children. At present in my own county we have several cases where children have been found tubercular. We cannot leave them in a home with other children not in a private home on account of the danger of infection. The sanatorium at Mt. Alto only takes children over seven, and these are all younger. At present they are being cared for at Bon Air Sanatorium, a charitable institution located in our county for the treatment of this disease. When cold weather comes, they will have no suitable place in which to care for them. And we see no solution to our problem unless some kind friends shall come to our rescue and build a shack for children in connection with this sanatorium. Should not the splendid state of Pennsylvania have some place in which to care for its dependent children who are stricken with this disease?

MISS LUCY J. COLLINS OF ERIE, Read the following paper:
Report, National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

The paper was received with applause.

The Conference of Charities and Correction held its Thirty-Ninth Annual Conference in Cleveland, O., June 12-19, 1912. Its motto as printed on the cover of its program was a quotation from Henry Ward Beecher, "As a father stands among his children and asks, What is best for my family?" so should we stand among mankind and ask "What is best for our Brotherhood?"

The opening session of the conference of Charities and Correction was held at 8:00 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, June 12.

The Conference Program was in the hands of eight different Committees. Those on Children, Courts and Prisons, Families and Recreation, Public Supervision and Administration, Relation of Social and Medical work, Sex Hygiene and Standards of Living and Labor.

Each Committee had a General session devoted to its reports and addresses bearing on its subject. Several session meetings were held by each committee, but as two, three and sometimes four meetings were held at the same time, it was impossible to do more than choose as carefully as possible the session which one should attend. I took care, so far as possible, to attend those on Children, Families and Neighborhoods, attending others as time permitted.

In the meeting on Children on Thursday morning, two important papers were given and discussed. A program of Action for a S. P. C. C. as laid down by Hon. James Garfield of Cleveland included the handling of cases so as to prevent their getting into court, close-cooperation with the court and above all preventative work in the form of protection from evil community influences, the promotion of, playgrounds, good housing, sex hygiene and compulsory support on part of the fathers if necessary. Co-operation with the compulsory educational officials, and all societies dealing with children. In a word, he extended the functions of a Humane Society to those of community improvements and family rehabilitation. In the discussion following the paper, it was decided that special attention should be given cases where constructive work is possible. However, where other societies can take over this work it should be given to them.

In his paper on "A Program of Infant Welfare Work" in the same meeting, Wilbur C. Phillips gave as the cause of infant mortality, ignorance of the parents, and inability on the part of the parents to provide essentials. He proposed that the city be districted and that in each district covering 16,000 population, the physician and nurses should combine to reach all the mothers, give them pre-natal and post-natal instruction, and see that those unable to purchase the necessities be assisted to obtain them. He insisted upon 100 per cent efficiency, that is, a thorough survey of the field and adequate provision made to cover the entire need.

An interesting meeting on Friday morning discussed the non-support problem. I was interested to note that the measures advocated were first, Probation. Note, we have no adult probation system in Erie. Second, Order by the court that the man's wages be turned over to the court or the probation officer to be used for the family. Note again, that in Pennsylvania wages can under no circumstances be paid to other than the one who earns them, except by his order. Third, Sentence to the work house with 40 cents a day paid over to the family, thus insuring that their rent will be paid. This too is impossible here. Fourth it was recommended that another besides the wife make the complaint. In Pennsylvania only the wife can make the complaint.

The Funds, to Parents Act was discussed, prominent men taking both sides. Judge Pinckney, Judge of the Juvenile Court in Chicago advocated that a widowed mother or disabled father be paid a stated sum by the state, as thereby the family could be reared in as nearly normal a manner as possible under the circumstances. He cited instances of where great benefit was derived from this system. He told of the supervision kept over such families, and the good work done. Mr. Almy of Buffalo took the view that since all such funds could not be sure of so competent and devoted a man as Judge Pinckney, but were likely to become involved in politics, it was a dangerous experiment. He pointed out that the personal work with the families as one of the conditions of success could not always be

counted on, and also the fact of a public fund proving a temptation to those who would not otherwise ask for charity, Judge Pinckney having said that immediately after the adoption of this plan over sixty families applied most of whom were refused after investigation.

The general session on Friday evening in charge of the committee on Housing and Recreation was one of the most interesting on the program. Joseph Lee of Boston opened the meeting with a paper on the need of recreation, and the fate that stored up in all young people is the energy which needs a pleasurable outlet and a sense of myrth which has its natural and innocent expression in music and dancing. Mrs. Charles H. Israels then told of her efforts to surround these natural pleasures with safe-guards and good influences, and since public dance halls are the only doors open to a great number of the young people most in need of recreational opportunities and are not necessarily evils in themselves, to bring them to a point where not only the halls themselves, but the vicinity about shall be properly supervised and regulated. This, she thought, could be best accomplished by working with rather than against proprietors of these halls, giving him to understand that his efforts in the direction of clean amusements will be aided and appreciated, while any disregard of propriety will be severely censured.

In the Sunday afternoon address, Prof. Rauschenbusch of Rochester spoke of the close interrelation between social and religious work, and the fact that the unselfishness and devotion of the one could reach its best only by means of a deep faith and a constant renewal of fervor, and that the highest aspirations of the other could be realized only by assuming burdens of the first and devoting its energies to drawing to its own level the crushed and broken portions of humanity.

The meetings following were devoted largely to the discussion of questions of social and medical interrelation and of sex hygiene. In the Tuesday evening meeting, however, the question of a minimum wage board was discussed. It was repudiated by some who called instead for a "scientific" wage basis and for a "living" wage basis but was upheld as an entering wedge. The purpose of this board is to determine a limit below which no employer shall be allowed to employ human industry. What this wage shall be has already been the subject of considerable study. In this connection Miss Byington made a report of her study of family budgets, showing the average division of a \$10.00 per week income in a normal family, i. e. father, mother, and three children below working age to be as follows:

Food	\$ 4.60
Rent	2.00
Fuel	.50
Clothes	1.50
Tobacco and Liquor	.62
Insurance	.77
Miscellaneous	.54

\$10.00

In the families and neighborhood meetings on Tuesday evening, the People's Friendly Club was outlined in which the people met to solve their own neighborhood problems, and in many cases, people who might themselves be called poor discussed the relief of those still poorer. This is an extension of the S. C. L. movement which we have started in our own city.

Rev. C. M. Pond of Oberlin outlined a state program in organized

charity in which he recommended that every city of over ten thousand have such an organization and that all work together to make a state wide program of co-operation.

Col. E. P. Gould read the following paper prepared by Conrad Bader of Johnstown; "Almshouse Property."

Paper by Conrad Bader.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The subject assigned to me is "Almshouse Property." Under the term "Almshouse Property" we understand the property bought and owned by our counties for the keeping and maintenance of the poor people in our several communities, who have no homes of their own and who are looking toward the county authorities for shelter and food. Almshouse property includes the real estate under our administration and the buildings, erected there-on.

These properties are a public trust. They are not our own, but they belong to the citizens of our communities. And as among our constituency very often prevails a feeling of suspicion against all public servants, it is of very great importance to us, that we are very careful in the administration of all public properties and that we should never lose sight of the fact, that we are always watched and often criticised, sometimes even by critics who know very little about the difficulties that confront us in the fulfilment of our duties.

And again all people interested in public affairs and foremost all those, that have an interest in the welfare and protection of the poor and who judge our work from a humanitarian standpoint, are pleased and feel proud about it, if they see the almshouse property of their county in good order. We expect visitors at our almshouse from among the citizens of our county and they do come. Many come with wrong prejudices. They have heretofore always had peculiar ideas about the "poor house." It was to them a place of terror, the last resort of those, that have no hope. To go to the "poor house" was considered as a penalty and not as the extension of the hand of fellowship of the fortunate to the unfortunate. Now they come to the poor house, expecting to find a place of misery and filth, of tears and accusations. And upon entering they find things quite different from what they had imagined. There is a polite steward, friendly helpers. There is a clean table, a well arranged kitchen, clean beds, sunshine and pure air in and about the buildings. There is a well-kept garden and farmland with fruits of all kinds. All this the visitors see and admire. Their ideas about the poor house become entirely changed. They go back to their own homes, deeply impressed by the fact, that the poor of the county are well taken care of, that the poor house really is a "county home," an institution with the characteristics of a home. For the satisfaction and for the education of our citizens, of our constituents it is of far reaching importance, that the almshouse property is kept well, administered well, that we try our utmost, to make a "home, sweet home," out of our poor houses.

A rational and wise administration of the almshouse property is of value to the inmates of our homes. An idle life is the worst enemy of satisfactory discipline, of physical well-being, of body and soul. Work, labor, co-operation with others, is a blessing for all of us. It is a blessing to the inmates of our homes, if they find occasion to work on our almshouse property. That will give them a chance to properly occupy their minds. The physical labor will help to improve their bodily well feeling. By working together with others their zeal, their ambition and even their pride will be awakened. Wherever there still is a spark of self-respect left in these unfortunates, they will be glad at the opportunity, to give something for

what they receive, to work for their living, as the common phrase has it.

And of course, the manual labor done in and about the institution materially reduces the cost of maintenance of the institution. It means quite a saving for the county. Therefore the directors of the poor and the stewards of our homes should be most diligent, to find ways and means, to use all the manifold talents of the inmates of our homes and to direct them in such a way, that every man and every woman, as long and as often as they are able, should contribute their share to the improvement and beautification of the almshouse property.

We all know, that we sometimes at our homes have to deal with people who would not have had to come to the county for help, if they had taken care of the chances, which they had in life. Many had no idea of proper housekeeping in their time and therefore they finally had to become a burden to the county. To such inmates the life in our almshouses, in our homes, might become a factor in educating them to the duties, possibilities and ideas of proper housekeeping. In a well conducted county home the transient pauper might readily learn, how much square and careful management, economy, cleanliness and industry go toward making people healthy, wealthy and wise.

All the points brought forward by me, might give my co-laborers greater and wider visions of our duties and possibilities. Let us all try, to make our almshouse properties nice, decent, well-conducted and well-managed homes for the benefit of our worthy poor and to the satisfaction of all our citizens.

Conrad Bader, Johnstown, Pa.

The following paper "Almshouse management" prepared by Mr. Jacob Lehman of Chambersburg, was presented and read to the Convention by Mr. Thomas J. Scheller.

Paper By Jacob Lehman.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel myself honored beyond what I deserve in being asked to address you. While it affords me much pleasure to be with you I would decline to address you were it not that I am impressed, firmly impressed, with the thought that in this work no one should shirk a duty nor decline a request to do what he can to help along the work of the convention. I think it was two years ago that I heard a gentleman, one of the distinguished members of this convention, complain that when a man deserted his family and passed out of the state there was no way by which he could be pursued and brought back. This matter worried me somewhat because my home is right on the borders of Maryland and I concluded that if our law permitted a man to escape the duty he owed to his family by simply stepping across the line into another state then that law was lame indeed. I spoke of this to one of the legal fraternity of my own town. He at once informed me that by an Act of Legislature passed 13 March 1903, family desertion was made a misdemeanor and that in addition to the deserter having an order made against him compelling the support of his family he can be fined and imprisoned. The fine to go to the benefit of his family. The offense now being a misdemeanor, the offender can be followed into another state. On the 10th day of September 1903, the Hon. Hampton L. Carson, then Attorney General, advised Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of this state, that a requisition should issue for one who had fled the state when charged with desertion where the papers were in proper form. The opinion will be found in a legal publication known as County Court Reports, Vol., 28, page 379. I bring you this simply to relieve the minds of any

who have been concerned as I have with respect to this proposition.

I am not now a director of the poor but since I have quit the office I have still frequently visited our Alms House. I have endeavored to keep in touch not only with the affairs and management of the place but I have endeavored to keep in touch with the inmates, the unfortunate deserving individuals who have been by the force of events compelled to make their homes there. I believe that we should keep up an interest in this work, not only those in public office but as citizens, concerning ourselves in behalf of the unfortunate needy ones. Have we done this? Have we done what we could during the past year? Perhaps if we look at the past and consider what we have done we will determine that we could have done more and better work. Your body and my body and the body of the poor are all of the same material. Each one as good as the other; the poor as good as the best. But it is the deeds that are done in the body that makes the soul fat. Much has been done for the help of the poor; much more can be done. Time was when the poor were imprisoned for debt. Now the good people see to it that one is not punished because he is poor but that he is provided with that which he needs to make life comfortable. There have been great strides in this direction since the poet Whittier wrote:

“What has the gray-haired prisoner done?
Has murder stained his hands with gore?
Not so, his crime’s a fouler one,
God made the old man poor.”

At our Alms House I am glad to say we have a chapel in which religious services are conducted every Sunday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. These services are well attended not only by the inmates but by people from the surrounding neighborhood. To the inmates it is not only a source of pleasure but I am sure of great good. Of course in thus administering to the poor, being charged by the people with that duty it behooves the directors to care on the one hand for the interests of the tax payer, to administer the property given them in charge so that it will produce the best results for whom it is intended but I hold that their primary duty is to make comfortable the poor committed to their care. The best of everything should be obtained and should be bought in such quantities that it can be bought at wholesale prices. With us we have a splendid farm containing about 200 acres. We find this of great help. I believe that every county Alms House should have connected with it a farm; that this farm should be well stocked with horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry; that it should be supplied with the best of farm machinery and plenty of it. A good pair of platform scales could be used with profit. On this farm should be grown all the beef, pork and poultry consumed. There should be regular rotation in farming. There should be grown especially wheat, oats, corn and potatoes and a large amount and variety of garden vegetables. Almost all the labor can be supplied from the inmates. There are always plenty of men and women unfortunate and deserving who are ready and willing to do the farm work. This not only affords them good exercise, keeps them employed and prevents their brooding over their troubles but furnishes a good supply of fresh vegetables and goes a fair way towards supplying the table. Cows can be kept which will furnish an abundant supply of fresh milk, and hens, an abundant supply of fresh eggs. Some people think they can buy all these things just as cheap; let them try it and they will find they are mistaken. I know from experience and from observation that raising is cheaper than buying. But I have made my remarks too long. Let me urge on you in con-

clusion, each and every one to do what you can for the relief of the unfortunate poor. Look not after reward in dollars and cents but in the consciousness that you have done your duty.

I thank you for your attention.

Jacob W. Lehman.

Mr. J. W. Smith, of Peckville, read the following paper "Commitments, Elopements, and Discharge to and from Almshouses."

Paper by Mr. J. W. Smith.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In answer to a request of your Secretary to speak upon Commitments' Elopements and Discharges to and from the Almshouse," I would say that it is impossible to do it justice and make it of interest and beneficial to the convention in the very few minutes allowed by the rules of the convention.

I find by referring to the annual report of the State Board of Public Charities that there are eighty (80) regular almshouses in the Commonwealth to which commitments are made.

Forty-five (45) of these are County institutions and thirty-five (35) Local or District poorhouses.

The aggregate number of inmates of these institutions at the beginning of this year was sixteen thousand, two hundred and fifty-seven (16,257). To these twenty-four thousand, one hundred and sixty-two (24,162) were added during the year, making a population of forty thousand, four hundred and nineteen (40,419), or just two hundred and eighty-one (281) less than the population of Blakely Poor District, of which I am a Director.

Of this number, twenty-four thousand and thirty-five (24,035) were discharged during the year, leaving at the end of the year, (September 30th, 1910), sixteen thousand three hundred and eighty-four (16,384) residents in the almshouses. Of the number committed, sixteen thousand and eighty-three (16,083) were men, five thousand five hundred and thirty (5,530) were women, and two thousand, one hundred and twenty-four (2,124) were children. In addition to the number committed, four hundred and twenty-five (425) were born in the almshouse, a decrease of fifty-six (56) over the previous year. The proportion of men and women discharged was as sixty-two (62) to forty-six (46). Seventeen thousand, two hundred seventy-six (17,276) were discharged, sixteen hundred eighty-three (1,683) eloped, and four thousand, three hundred seventy-five (4,375) died.

Elopements from the almshouse are something over which the directors or management have little or no control.

The Act of the State Legislature permits every person in need of relief, the right to apply for admission to the almshouse at any time. The time usually selected by those that I have in mind is the Fall of the year, just before cold weather and Winter sets in, and at a time when the crops are harvested and very little work remains to be done on the poor farm.

This class stay with us in the Winter months and leave us in the Spring when the weather is favorable and work ready to start on the farm. They go to the mines, the coal breaker and the contractor during the Summer months and earn enough money to keep life in them, and return again in the Fall, a nervous wreck, as a result of drink and dissipation.

We have to take them in, for the law says so, and this same law gives us no jurisdiction to retain them. They can walk out or elope whenever they are ready.

What we need is a law enacted by the State Legislature, empowering directors of the poor to commit such persons to do work on the poor farm and hold them until they have earned enough to pay for their Winter's lodging.

Discharge of inmates from the almshouse is a duty that directors and managers look forward to with a certain degree of pleasure, for usually those discharged are unfortunates, who, through sickness or accident have been compelled to seek temporary shelter in the almshouse for care and treatment until they can again go forth and earn for themselves or families an honest living.

Commitments are or should be controlled by the circumstances of each particular case. When application is made to a director or overseer of the poor, for relief or admission to the almshouse, the officer to whom application is made should exercise great care to ascertain conditions surrounding the applicant and the necessity, if any, to commit to the almshouse.

If, after investigation, it is found that the case reported is one consisting of a mother and small children, sheltered in some excuse for a house having for a bed in the corner of a room a bundle of old clothes and a few scattering straws, everything in the line of furniture gone to the pawnbroker to satisfy the craving appetite of a mother, who through her depravity has been reduced below all that is human, no time should be lost in making out a commitment to the almshouse. Such a mother should be placed under the care of the matron and away from the influence of her temptation, to remain until the officials in charge are assured that she has no desire to return to her old habits and is again in condition to take her place as serving head of the family.

The little ones in the meantime who have been committed to some juvenile institution, returned to her and a reasonable amount of relief furnished them by the poor authorities.

If, on the other hand, the applicant for relief is a widowed mother surrounded by a family of small children, reduced through circumstances over which she had no control yet we find so this humble home common interest that goes far towards making home a happy place. It is not a grand place, nor one furnished with extravagance, but as delightful a place as circumstances will permit. What it lacks in furnishings and luxuries are made up by the spirit that pervades. It is a home the parental hearth that will never be forgotten by the little ones. Their memory will ever cling to home scenes and home experiences; better that we in the discharge of our official duties as directors of the poor find more pleasure in contributing liberally to keep a family like this together under the beneficial and sweet influence of a Christian mother, that the children may grow up to be useful men and women and ever cherish the memory of their sainted mother. In doing this we are helping some poor and worthy persons over a rough place not simply for the joy we can get out of the act. It will be for the good that we can do to others. Let us cultivate the habit of helping others and experience the exhilaration that comes from doing somebody else a good turn, remembering that charity is a virtue of the heart and not of the hands.

Jas. W. Smith, Peckville.

Dr. Srodes (Allegheny)

I notice in the room one of the Government representatives whose work comes in close touch with the work of the Directors of the Poor, and that is Mr. Sibrey of the Government Immigration Office. I would like to hear from him in regard to his work, at this time.

A motion was made and carried that Mr. Sibrey address the Convention. Mr. W. W. Sibrey, was received with applause and addressed the Convention as follows:

Address by Mr. W. W. Sibrey.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen of the Convention:

I feel I have really no proper place among you, and yet, when we consider the great number of foreign people that have become a burden on the State of Pennsylvania, especially in the large centers like Philadelphia and Pittsburg and Harrisburg and Altoona, etc., it would seem that it is meet and proper that there should be a thorough understanding between the Directors of the Poor and the County Commissioners, and the United States Immigration authorities, that we may work together, and that we, as representatives of the Government, may be in a position to relieve you in a measure of some of these people who have become such great burdens upon you.

I am sorry that a number of the Directors of the Poor are absent; I should like to have talked to all of them. In some of our Counties there is no necessity for this talk. In the County of Allegheny the authorities understand the law well, and in the City of Pittsburg, and they work them to the limit. They get rid of all these indigent aliens that they can. But in some of the western counties. (although I have been in charge of the Immigration for the Western District of Pennsylvania for more than six years) we never have had an instance of deportation.

This country is being flooded with the indigent poor from southern Europe. The government of the United States has at various times enacted laws to limit the immigration, but in spite of that they come in, regardless of the fact that the inspection is very thorough, and many get into the country who have no right here. It is not right to expect the Government of the United States to assume the responsibility for the caring for so many of these poor people who come from foreign countries, and especially so when they learn that in many instances the authorities in the foreign countries pay their passage and ship them here for the purpose of getting rid of them. Therefore it is incumbent upon me, as a government officer and upon you, as Directors of the Poor, to look after these things, and if you find aliens who are charges upon your community, who can properly be sent home to the country from which they came, for you to notify me and co-operate with me to the end that they be sent back to the country where they belong. (Applause)

The Act provides that certain people are not to be permitted to enter the United States; among others of the excluded persons are those who are liable to become public charges. at the time of landing. Now that is a blanket that we make to cover a great many kinds of cases. I will give one example. In the County of Cambria about two months ago an English family were reported as public charges. I was at once notified, and sent an officer to investigate, and here is what we found: (and I cite this so you will know how to act in a similar case). I found that the husband and father was a strong drinker; he had been such in the old country, and hadn't been able to take care of his family properly, in England. He had said to his wife, "I am going to America, and I will get away from my old associates and I will reform; then I will send for you and the children, and we will make our home in the Land of the Free and the home of the brave." He came to Johnstown, Pa., and procured work, and at the end of three months wrote to his good wife that he had reformed and invited her to come, but, he says, "so far I haven't been able to earn enough to bring you and the little girls here." She went to her father and he advanced money to bring her and the children to Johnstown, and furnished them with clothing and bedding, etc.

Matters didn't pan out as they had expected, and within one month of the day of their arrival he proceeded to give his wife a beating and began drinking again, and finally deserted her entirely. Here she was

in Johnstown with three little children, and about to become a mother again, deserted. He not only left her, but actually stole her shoes, and stole the picture of the children and pawned them for drink.

I immediately applied for a warrant for the wife and three children, on the ground that they were persons likely to become a public charge, at time of landing. Why? They had come with money furnished by her father; they came to a husband who was not in a position to make a living for them here. The warrant issued, and we returned that mother and the children to her father. She wanted to go. They are now back in England, and we will get the husband, yet, and send him back too.

I find, in going over the western part of Pennsylvania, that one great trouble is that the Counties have different ways of managing their indigent poor. A number of Counties have no County institution, and when some one becomes a dependent that person is farmed out. Wherever there is a County Home it seems to be it is the duty of the Superintendent to look after this matter.

The law provides that any alien who is a member of the excluded class at the time of landing may be deported within three years. Therefore, if an alien becomes a public charge the first thing for you to ask him is how long he has been in the United States, and try to get some information from him by which we can satisfy ourselves that the statute of limitations hasn't run, in his case; and notify me at once and we will take the matter up.

Don't let the matter drop there. We haven't sufficient force to enable us to send a man to investigate all these cases. When you notify me of a case I will send you a blank and ask you to procure certain information for me, and if I do that I expect an answer soon. We don't always get such answers. Now the law is on the statute books, for you to take advantage of, if you desire to do so.

We are not going around drumming up cases, but the law is there. I want you all to become acquainted with the law, and if you will do your part we will do ours, and will help you wherever we can. I thank you.

(Applause)

Mr. Colborn: I move that the Programme be continued this afternoon. At a quarter to two o'clock we would like everyone present, to have that Annual picture taken.

The Convention here adjourned until two p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, October 16, 1912.

Convention called to order by President Eshelman, at two p. m.

The delegates were entertained by two songs sung by Mrs. R. W. McDonald, accompanied by Mrs. I. E. Briggs. The singing was greatly enjoyed.

John L. Smith, of Chester read the following interesting Paper "The Importance of a Strict Marriage Law."

Papers by John L. Smith.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I come before you at this time with a subject of much importance, but one which, unfortunately, has up to the present, been greatly neglected.

We have, it is true, labored hard and earnestly and accomplished much good along the lines of bettering the condition of our unfortunate, dependant and criminal classes; but, oh, how sadly have we neglected the source from which they spring—namely: feeble minded parents. If we make a close study of the feeble-minded we will find that heredity exercises a tremendous power, for good or for ill, on the lives of these

people. The possibilities for advancement which one generation of good stock offers to its offspring, on the one hand; and, on the other hand, the impossibility of escape from the baneful effects of inherited tendencies to unnumbered evils which these poor unfortunates have transmitted to them, makes the good fortune of a good inheritance stand out in almost appalling clearness; and shows how certainly poor inheritance means retrogression. The law of heredity has been recognized for centuries and used for ages for the advancement and improvement of lower forms of life in the animal and plant creation and yet we learn from history that even in those nations proudest of their national inheritance and where race purity was held to be one of the first principles of true patriotism, even these nations abandoned their mentally deficient and left them to perish; those in close touch with nature, on the farm and in the open, see evidences of the workings of this law on every hand—in the orchard, the garden, the field, wonderful results have been obtained through the persistent discarding of imperfect stock, and the equally persistent selecting of the best stock from which to produce. What has been thus accomplished is easily discernible in the great variety and wonderful excellence of grains, fruits, and flowers, and what has been accomplished in the vegetable kingdom has been more than equaled by what has been done in stock raising of all kinds—from hogs to horses. What raiser of high-bred stock would allow mixture of base breeds to break down the quality of his herds or his pens? Not one. And yet we do not hesitate to permit the children of man, the offspring of God's highest creatures, to be debased by the most terrible disregard of their breeding. The breeder of thoroughbred stock will protect his stock with extreme care; and yet he may be forced through lack of proper legislation, to accept into his family what he would not tolerate in his piggery! In God's name, are we not accountable if we permit existing conditions to continue? Should we not, and shall we not put forth greater effort to create public sentiment, now so sadly lacking in favor of furnishing proper control of the feeble minded, and criminal class? Let us labor most earnestly for the passage of a strict marriage license law—one prohibiting the marriage of mentally deficient men and women; and, also, those having communicable diseases. Should we not as carefully safeguard human offspring as we do the offspring of the horses, the cattle and hogs of the farm, and thus put a stop to the production of the dependent and criminal class. To do this successfully we must have a law authorizing sterilization and castration of the feeble minded.

Dr. Goddard of the New Jersey Training School, at Vineland, says: "You have read of the famous Jukes family of New York, and you thought it a wonderful exception; but we have two such families in the little State of New Jersey; of one we have traced the relatives—blood and by marriage—to the number of 976. Of these only 141 can be said to have been normal." The prevention of the offspring of such families as these is today one of the most serious and important problems that the charity workers of this state have to deal with.

The more deeply we study this important question, the more we weigh its far-reaching importance, the more we are confirmed in the feeling that it is a crime against society to neglect to furnish the needed restraint.

Early in the study of this question, it seems to me, we are confronted with two problems. First, what shall we do with the children of this class who are already born into the world and who are met on every hand. And, second, how shall we prevent these children, poor unfortunate creatures that they are, from being born into the world? It has been determined that at least two per cent of all school children

belong to the mentally deficient class; what shall we do with them? I would suggest that they be tested out by the Birret system to determine just who defectives are and take these, is possible, and place them in institutions where they will be properly cared for, given the training best suited to their cases, and do them the most good, and surround them by conditions that will make them as happy as possible, and make them no heavier a burden upon society than can be helped, and right here, may I be permitted to put in a plea for the kindest and most sympathetic treatment of these unfortunate creatures. They appeal to our sympathies most profoundly. They are in no way responsible for the fearful handicap under which they have come into the world, and against which they must contend at fearful odds as long as they live. How frequently are they treated as though they themselves were to blame for being what they are! When, as we all know, they are in no way responsible for the unfortunate, unhappy condition into which they have been born. Let us seize every opportunity to arouse pity for them in the minds and hearts of the less thoughtful with whom we come in contact, and to do all in our power to bring all to realize that these are God's children no less than the more fortunate and more highly endowed; and that they are deserving of nothing less than the kindest, most patient, and most sympathetic treatment at all times and under all circumstances.

But we must go further than the attempt to solve our first problem, and devote ourselves to the second and more important one, namely: how to prevent these children from being born into the world. We can, if we will, prevent the birth of feeble minded children, first, by preventing the marriage of feeble minded people; second, by putting into institutions where they may be kept for life, all persons who are capable of begetting or bearing children. The men, as well as the women, should be subject to this very important and very necessary measure, as our criminals are largely the offspring of mentally deficient parents. The conduct of defectives, being kept under this life-restraint, must be very carefully watched and safe-guarded in order to prevent malpractice, but this could easily be done. If we would cope successfully with this menace of feeble mindedness we must lay aside foolish, impractical sentiment, and deal with it sensibly, courageously and practically. By dealing with this matter in a practical, sensible way we will not only transform many of these feeble minded into safe and useful helpers in the household and on the farm, but uplift them in every way to a higher plane of life.

JOHN L. SMITH.

Mr. Smith's Paper was received with applause.

President Eshelman made the sad announcement that Mr. William Lightner, who addressed the Convention this morning, had been severely injured by a train, near the Union station in this city.

Mr. Edward S. Lindsey of Warren read the following interesting Paper "The Advisability of Establishing a Department of Charities by the State."

Mr. Lindsey's Paper was received with applause.

THE ADVISABILITY OF ESTABLISHING A DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES BY THE STATE.

This title assigned to me on the program I take in the sense of a question rather than an assertion. In a general way it stands for the question of whether more centralization in the control of our state

institutions is desirable. I shall only attempt in this brief paper to roughly sketch the situation as it exists and state some of the reasons for and against greater centralization of control of state institutions which seem to call for careful investigation, discussion and consideration.

In Pennsylvania as elsewhere in the United States the various charitable institutions established by the state and under its direct control came into existence at various periods in response to specific needs as they were felt, for specific purposes and with little or no co-ordination of one institution with another and so, in Pennsylvania, they have remained. Each institution as created was placed under the management and control of a board of trustees who were in fact the institution, usually appointed by the Governor and obliged to make report to him or to the legislature and of course dependent upon the legislature for providing the funds to run the institution. As a rule these boards were local boards, that is the trustees were appointed from localities near the seat of the institution and served without compensation for their duties. This was the natural and perhaps the most practicable method of exercising these public functions by the state. With the growth in number and importance of such institutions a necessity was felt for some greater degree of oversight by the state and some approach toward standardization of administration and the adoption of progressive methods of management. This resulted in the formation of State Boards of Charities, with the power and duty of visiting and inspecting charitable and reformatory institutions and making recommendations as to correction of evils or improvements of methods. Usually their powers were limited to advisory and critical recommendations. The first State Board of Charities was established in Massachusetts in 1865. In 1867 State Boards were created in New York and Ohio and Pennsylvania, Illinois and North Carolina followed the example of these states in 1869. Similar boards were established in Michigan and Wisconsin in 1871, in Connecticut in 1873, in Nebraska in 1877, in Indiana in 1889, in South Dakota in 1890, Colorado in 1891, New Hampshire and Tennessee in 1895, Missouri in 1897, the District of Columbia in 1900 and California in 1903.

In some cases, however, there has been a growing sentiment in favor of centralized management of such institutions by a state board usually called a Board of Control which is primarily administrative in character and stands in place of the local board of trustees. Originally this type of board was established in states having few institutions. The first was established in 1869 in Rhode Island to manage the institutions grouped upon a single farm; the second was created in Kansas in 1873 and the third and fourth in South Dakota and Wyoming in 1890. However, Arizona in 1894, Iowa in 1898, Minnesota and Washington in 1901 established boards of the administrative type. Wisconsin in 1891 abolished its supervisory board and put a central administrative board in its place. Minnesota abolished her supervisory board when the central administrative board was created in 1901, but re-established it in 1907. Oklahoma provided in its constitution for a single Commissioner of Charities and Correction with supervisory powers and in 1909 established in addition a central board of management for the state institutions. It may be worth noting that the states which have the central administrative boards have a comparatively small number of state institutions. Arizona has three, Wyoming four, Washington six and South Dakota eight, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota have about twelve or thirteen institutions each. Some

of the states have both supervisory and administrative boards over all institutions, in some i. e. Massachusetts, Vermont and California the prisons only are under centralized management, in Kansas charities and lunacy are under the Board of Control while the prisons are under separate boards, in Kentucky charities and lunacy are under one board and all the prisons under another and in New York the administration in each of the three groups, prisons, lunacy and charities, is more or less centralized. In Pennsylvania the tendency toward centralization of the lunacy group appears in the creation, in 1883, of the Committee on Lunacy of the State Board of Charities with somewhat broader powers over the institutions for the insane than were given to the Board over the other institutions.

The comparative merits of the two types of boards are well summarized in the report of the committee on State Supervision and Administration to the National Conference of Charities and Correction in 1909:

"In large part, boards of the administrative and of the supervisory types cannot be compared, for they do not perform the same functions. Where there is an administrative board it appoints the superintendent of the institutions and then inspects and criticizes his work, but where there is a supervisory board some other board, usually a separate board of trustees for the particular institution, appoints the superintendent. It is the working of any two systems of administration and supervision as wholes and not the two types of state boards only, that must be compared. We must bear in mind that neither board, not even the administrative kind, administers the institution. That is done almost entirely and it is the prevailing opinion that it should be done, by the superintendent left free to appoint his subordinates under competitive civil service rules and held responsible for results. A member of the Kansas Board of Control (H. C. Bowman, has thus expressed this principle: 'It is the superintendent of an institution who is the institution.' Upon the ability and character of the superintendent, if he is allowed to select his assistants under civil service rules, and if untormented by political spoilsmen, will depend in larger part the humane and efficient administration of the institution. The question here is whether the superintendents are likely to be better if selected by a central board of control and if selected by boards of the special institutions. It is not yet shown conclusively by experience that in this regard there is a clearly marked advantage of one method of appointment over the other, and this question may be left open.

"A real advantage of central boards of control over local boards is the reduction of the rivalries of institutions in different parts of the state, whereby one institution gets more liberal appropriations than others with the same class of inmates.

"There is some advantage in unified management where there are frequent transfers and conflicts of jurisdiction, as in the case of the several penal institutions or hospitals for the insane in a single state.

"One of the strongest claims made for the centralized administrative board is its economy in purchasing supplies. This is greatest in buying goods which come from outside the state, as coffee, sugars, etc. It's doubtful whether this plan is always an advantage when the supplies can be largely bought under competitive bids in the neighborhood of the institutions, as from local millers, local small packers, fruit farms, etc. The danger of connivance of bidders and of monopoly prices made by large firms is less when the competition is open to many small dealers. Moreover, the centralizing of purchases has

no logical or necessary practical connection with centralizing the appointments. All of the advantages of central purchases probably can be had by a fiscal agency either in or outside of the control of an advisory board. So simple a requirement as detailed accounts from the institutions and the presenting of the results each quarter in parallel columns, item by item, as is done in Indiana, accomplishes much, if not all, of the economies of centralized purchase. It is easy to exaggerate the importance of this kind of economy as compared with an enlightened and progressive policy, and excessive attention by boards of control to the purchase of supplies may be costly economy for the state."

It has been maintained that these two types of boards were mutually exclusive. For instance Mr. F. H. Wines at the National Conference in 1912 said:

"Control and supervision are distinct functions and they require to be sharply differentiated from each other. Control implies executive power, the right to make appointments, to prescribe rules and to pay out money. A supervisory board cannot act as a board of control neither can a board of control act as a supervisory board."

Recently however this view has been doubted. It has been suggested that while there are some problems common to many institutions which may be best handled by a central board there are other functions that can better be regulated by each institution for itself. It is further maintained that it is entirely practicable to retain and enlarge the supervising functions of a State Board of Charities and at the same time give to it as much power of control and regulation as is necessary for a central board to have leaving the greater part of the management to the local boards of individual institutions. Such a plan was outlined in a paper on "Fiscal Control of State Institutions" by Mr. H. C. Wright at the National Conference of 1911. The regulative powers to be given to the supervisory board under this plan would only go "to the extent of (a) sub-dividing appropriations made by the legislature; (b) prescribing all forms of contracts, accounts and reports and (c) controlling the development of the physical plant. It is not proposed to give to the central board power to contract for supplies and power to regulate prices paid through the means of estimates. It is impossible for a board located at a state capitol to know sufficiently the detailed needs of each institution to enable it to pass satisfactory judgment upon such purchases. The plan provides for joint purchasing of supplies; the purchasing to be done, not by the central board, but by the superintendents through a committee appointed by themselves and the boards of managers connected with each institution to contract for all supplies not purchased jointly through the committee of superintendents. Joint purchasing is of comparatively little advantage in securing lower prices than could be secured by the separate institution; its chief value lies in standardizing supplies and in providing an organization which can guard the deliveries of goods specified. The supplies to be purchased by the managers will be the large varieties of things peculiar to each institution and which cannot well be standardized. They know their individual needs and can purchase such supplies more easily and advantageously than can any central body, whether of superintendents or of a board of Control."

Our Pennsylvania Board of Charities in the Act establishing it of April 24, 1869, was given power to examine into the condition of all charitable reformatory or correctional institutions in the state financially and otherwise, and to have access to all grounds, buildings, books and papers of such institutions. It must visit at least

once a year all institutions receiving state aid and once in two years all city or county prisons, jails, alms or poor houses. The same act provided that all persons having charge or oversight over the poor in any city or county and all persons having charge or control of jails, prisons or workhouses and all other persons having charge or control over any other charitable, reformatory or correctional institution should make report annually to the general agent of the board of such facts and statements concerning the same as he may require. The Board is also to pass its opinion on all applications to the legislature for State aid or appropriations to institutions and to approve all plans for buildings, extensions, etc., in connection with state institutions. It is required to make an annual report of its doings to the legislature. By a subsequent act it was given the power, but so far as I know it has never been exercised, of appointing local visitors under it in each county. The Acts of April 5, 1872, and June 3, 1893, require inspectors, Sheriffs or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail and all overseers and directors of the poor or other persons having charge of the poor in the several counties, cities, boroughs and townships and all directors and managers of charitable and correctional institutions receiving state aid to keep their records after forms prescribed by the Board and to make reports to it.

The Committee on Lunacy of the Board of Charities was established by Act of May 8, 1883. That it is possible with beneficial results, to give a supervisory board some powers also of regulation and control is demonstrated by the work of this committee since its establishment which has been fully as effective if not more so, as the other work of the Board of Charities.

Would it be advisable to replace our present board of Charities by a Board of Control with powers to administration or to establish such an administrative board and retain the Board of Charities as a Supervisory board?

With the large number of Pennsylvania institutions, with the large area and varied geographical conditions of our state it is not likely that a single board of control would prove as efficient or satisfactory as the local boards connected with each institution. At least the retention of such boards would seem to be a necessity even if some administrative powers were given to a central board. Nor could there be any reasonable doubt of the necessity of the retention of a supervisory board; the principle of supervision is too firmly established to need argument at this time for its justification. Would it then be advisable to give some power of regulation to the supervisory board? In the first place some extension of the present function of supervision would seem to be advisable. In the matter of statistics for instance there is much to be desired especially in the matter of criminal statistics. Such statistics as are at present obtained are totally inadequate and provision should be made for the collection not alone of prison statistics, which is all we have at present, but also judicial statistics. It is true that such statistics are not now even kept in the court records and that such must be provided for by appropriate legislation or the action of the courts themselves. As a beginning however an Act such as that recently passed in Illinois would accomplish much. The Illinois Act is as follows:

"The State Charities Commission shall establish a Bureau of Criminal Statistics of which its Executive Secretary shall be the director. It shall be the duty of said Bureau to collect and publish annually the statistics of Illinois relating to crime and it shall be the duty of all courts of Illinois, police magistrates, Justices of the

Peace, Clerks of the courts of record, sheriffs, keepers of lock-ups, workshops and city prisons or other places of detention, holding men, women or children under conviction for crime or misdemeanors or under charges of violation of the criminal statutes to furnish to said Bureau annually such information on request as it may require in compiling said statistics."

It may well be considered whether* one Board should be charged with jurisdiction over all of the institutions of the state or whether it might not be wise with the considerable number of our institutions to recognize a division into the three groups of institutions for the insane, correctional institutions and charitable institutions with a separate board for each. Such a division has been made in New York and it is said with admirable results. In many states one or more of these groups have been more or less centralized under a separate board. There are many problems common to institutions of each group which are radically different from those of the others.

D. A. Mackin, Supt. of Home, Retreat, here read the following interesting and instructive Paper, which was received with applause.

DISCIPLINE, DIETARY AND RECREATION IN AN ALMSHOUSE.

In preparing a few notes on the subject indicated, I have had in view one aim, one particular purpose, which, if accomplished, I am firmly convinced is the principal benefit derived from the reading of a paper before a body of this kind, and if not secured, renders the reading of any paper void of prolific results. My purpose is to provoke, if possible, an active discussion of the topic of which I will treat. The subject is one which should be of more than passing interest not only to the Superintendents and Stewards of the various Almshouses in the State, but also to the Directors of each District. I believe that the great good which will be brought about by this Convention, will be the direct result of an active participation of each member of the body in the discussions which will arise.

In the management of an Almshouse there are matters which appear trivial to those not vitally interested and which are not accorded a merited consideration by even the Directors, but to the Steward they loom up as great obstacles in the path of progress, puzzles which must be solved as discords which tend to the destruction of harmony; and he is not likely to become oblivious to their existence.

"Discipline, Dietary and Recreation For the Inmates of Almshouses." We will consider them in the order mentioned.

From ages immemorial, from the centuries which time has steeped in an obscurity of Stygian darkness, we have reason to believe that the universe was divided, that multitudes were governed and restrained by set moral codes, and that these codes were the very foundations, the fundamental principles which defined the relations of man to man.

And through the centuries whose events are indelibly recorded on the pages of history, we find these same codes employed and year after year, decade after decade their approach to perfection is rapid and marked. It is to these very laws established in primeval days, that we owe the wonderful system of Democratic Government that we have in the United States today. The fact that such systems have been built up almost at the very dawn of creation, that they have endured throughout the centuries, that they are more in vogue today than ever before, is the strongest proof of their absolute necessity.

As codes must of necessity exist in a Nation, that the grand

scheme of creation may not be overthrown by the erring individual, that the social scale may not be unbalanced; so must they exist in every locality where humanity is brought into close touch, where man deals with his fellowmen, that the sacred rights of each may be inviolable.

That which is necessary to the great wide world is just as essential to an institution, which is in itself a miniature world, containing within its four walls those who for some cause have ceased to be self supporting. And of all institutions which are established for various purposes, I would say without fear of contradiction, that there is none in which it is more difficult to maintain discipline than in the Almshouse.

Discipline in an almshouse must be considered from an entirely different standpoint than in any other institution. Than a jail or prison, for the reason that such institutions are dealing with a class of people who are generally able-bodied and are committed as punishment; therefore it is possible when an infraction of the rules or a breach of discipline occurs to resort to the most severe measures. Training schools and Hospitals for the Insane, having to do with the mentally defective, present an entirely different proposition which would have no bearing on our subject.

The private and semi-private institutions have a very decided advantage over almshouses, for the reason that they are not obliged to keep any person who fails to obey their rules. The question of discipline is simplified by the discharge of the patient.

The average almshouse contains within its walls an untold variety of characters, humanity and innumerable phases. Here you will find a man who has struggled heroically with the adversities of life, who has fought his battle well, at length to become a victim of circumstance, hurled aside by the world in its onward rush, he has sought shelter, that he might recuperate and once more enter the strife. Again you will behold one whose very countenance betrays a disposition too mean, too contemptible to be portrayed in words. The cause cannot be attributed to a long contact with an unsympathetic world, for he has never truly lived, never met the world halfway. From youth his life has been one of excess and transgression, with the result that physically he is a wreck. A morbid mind will not grasp the fact that modern science cannot rectify the misdeeds of his past life, and though he has rendered himself incurable, sentenced himself to spend his declining years in a public institution, he would have a miracle wrought over his diseased body. And because it cannot be done, he makes his fellowmen bear the burden of his sins. He is a constant source of worry and trouble to those placed over him.

Then there are the infirm or crippled, who injured in the strife for existence, the race for gain, have by one blow been rendered powerless, useless to the world which demands that a man be capable, that he give something in return for what it gives. Disabled in the act of giving, wounded in the service, the world because it is human, having in it that God-given vein of sympathy, which even modern selfishness cannot efface, gives him a home, a comfortable home in so far as it can be made such; yet what is it to him? It is but a place in which to await the inevitable. He has nothing to do, nothing to anticipate in the future and as the past of glory cannot be brought back, he awaits that grim destroyer, Death, as the only means of relief.

These are but a few samples of the characters with which the Steward of an Almshouse must deal; to give a description of each variety would become tiresome, but the question of almshouse dis-

cipline resolves itself into this: How can we make these people obey the rules, respect each other's rights, in a word, live amicably?

There is not one among us who has not suffered from one cause or another. I would ask if during your bereavement, you have not been attracted by the sufferings of another? Has not your physical or mental pain enabled you to appreciate to a greater degree his trial? Does it not open more widely the fountain of sympathy which is in the most phlegmatic heart? When this spirit of sympathy has been properly developed in an almshouse, where each individual is affected to a certain extent, when you have taught the institution as a whole, that there is not one member of the composite body who is not in need of the general sympathy and kindness, then indeed, you will have established an excellent system of discipline.

It would be nothing short of folly, if I should attempt to lay down rules governing each case involving a violation of the regulations. It would be absurd, for discipline in an almshouse is essentially a study of the individual. The result of this study has governed me strongly in dealing with intractious inmates. What would be a grave offense for one would be considered slight when committed by another, because of mental defection or physical ailment. And in many cases where a serious offense is committed, even though the culprit be perfect mentally or physically, I have passed it over with a few words to him, because I knew he was one who would not wilfully disobey rules.

A kind word, an appeal to the sense of justice and manhood of will often prove most effective in restraining him.

Years of experience has taught me that the question of discipline can be condensed into these three words: Charity to all. And as Colton says—"Did universal charity prevail, earth would a heaven, and hell a fable."

The consideration of diet is also an important one, but nevertheless I will not delve into it to any great extent. We all recognize the fact that a man in fairly good physical condition has a normal, or abnormal, appetite, and in the almshouse as in the average home, these appetites should be appeased. So I would say a sufficiency and when possible a variety of good wholesome food should be served to those physically fit. To those who are ill the diet should be suited to the individual requirements, that is, the food should be the same as that furnished in the wards of a hospital. In past years the idea was broadly sown that the almshouse is the place for the strictest economy, where the cheapest of clothes, food, etc. Should be used. However, this is not true. It is illogical. A man's appetite does not decrease proportionately to his means. In the almshouse, if he is able, he is compelled to work and to be generally useful, and a man who works must be well fed, otherwise a spirit of discontent will be aroused which will have a bad effect on discipline. There is a proverbial saying which best explains the close relationship of Dietary and Discipline—"The best way to reach a man's heart is through his stomach."

In dealing with the question of government, I have laid particular stress on the necessity of creating a general goodwill throughout the institution. Now I will add that a prime factor in bringing about this spirit of contentment is the furnishing of a reasonable amount of recreation.

Institution life is a monotonous succession of things, and to relieve this monotony which certainly is not conducive to good discipline, is one of the serious problems which confront the Steward of an Almshouse. The manner of presentation and character of entertainment afforded the inmates depends large on circum-

stances, location, etc. But one entertainment to the inmates, whether given by home or foreign talent will do more towards the maintenance of discipline than all the petty rules that can be made. It is not the one or two hours of amusement, but the days of anticipation and retrospection. It varies the commonplace routine of a mapped out existence, and furnishes a topic of common interest to persons of otherwise diverse tastes.

Another factor though it may seem amiss under recreation is Religion. I mention it because of its potency to create an atmosphere of mutual tolerance among the inmates. I have had charge of our institution when religious services were not held as regularly as at present, and the wonderful change which their advent made was so apparent and made such a deep impression on me, that I believe they are absolutely essential to every institution. The truth of the saying "Religion is a man's pilot" struck me the more forcibly, because the burden of piloting many who were without Religion, was removed by the holding of Religious Services.

The means of shedding rays of light on the lives of those who have made a failure of life, are indeed limited. To blot out the unhappiness caused by years of indescrction is well nigh impossible. But in dealing with the inmates of an almshouse it is possible and necessary to remember that they are human; that they feel keenly the misspent years. That eyars ago the ideals and ambitions of youth were theirs. It is but human to fall, but kindness to fallen humanity is superhuman, it is divine. One moment of happiness to fellowbeings like these is as an oasis in the desert, a shelter, a resting place. And the giver of this happiness will have stored for himself a treasure beyond purchase, a priceless jewel.

DISCUSSION ON THE LAST PAPER.

Mr. Jas. J. Barnhart (Fayette).

I would suggest that the last paper be taken up for short discussions, in regard to the diet in almshouses: I would like to hear the sentiment of the Directors as to what the best diet would be for these people. I am from Fayette County. I like good living, myself. I am in my eighth year as Director there. I have been attending some of these Conventions and I have been trying to find out where I was at. Last night I got to studying about this matter and I thought I wasn't learning very much here: They don't give the privilege of discussion to the Directors. I thought of the Presbyterian preacher who went into the country to preach and no one came to hear him, and he went to a house and called out "helloa" and a lady came to the door and he says: "Are there any Presbyterians around here?" and she says: "I don't know: I heard they killed something yesterday, and perhaps that is it." (Laughter,

I would like to know whether or not the Directors can express their opinions here.

President Eshelman: I will call for Mr. Bromley Wharton to give us his Paper at this time.

Mr. Barnhart: That is all right; but when I was farming I always shocked up, as I went along. (Laughter).

The trouble with these Conventions is that they get into too much at once. We tried to cut this Convention in two, this morning, and I wanted to be in both ends of the building at the same time, and I couldn't cut myself in two, very well. I think anyone who can't come to a place like this and talk had better stay at home.

Voice: How many inmates do you have?"

Mr. Brownmiller: We have about 600, now We have 42 em-

ployees. It is difficult to satisfy people in almshouses. We give fresh bread every day, except Sunday. We have 150 hogs. With most of them, when we get them it is difficult to get them out, and still there are some who watch the grand jurors when they come around and make representations to them, and then they make an investigation. Our people get prunes, and rice, and they get fish on Fridays; so there is plenty to eat. If you don't believe it come down and stay awhile.

Hon. Bromley Wharton:

In the inspection of almshouses I will say that I do not think there is a lack of quantity, but often there is a lack of quality; a lack of discretion in giving the food. In some Counties I have had complaints, where old people who hadn't any teeth couldn't eat the food. I think mush would be better, in some cases, than sauerkraut.

Mr. Barnhart:

I want to thank the Court for granting me the privilege of hearing something that I have enjoyed more than anything else I have heard in all the Conventions. I remember a story of the old soldier in the mountains.

At the time the Union Army lay in front of the Confederate breast works on Kenesaw Mountains in Tennessee, there lived a man on the top of those Mountains that was about six feet three inches tall and weighed about two hundred and fifty pounds. He was not altogether of sound mind and one day he came down and wanted to enlist and the Captain enlisted him. That same evening, being peeved at the inactivity shown, and fretting because he had been a member of the regiment several hours and had not had a chance to fight, he went up to the Captain and said, "Capt, I want to fight." The Captain said, "Just rest easy for a few days or so and you will get all the fighting you want." Two days later we marched out to take the first line of breast works and were repulsed, all but the recruit—he went straight up the Mountain to the breast works and reached over and grabbed a southern soldier by the shoulder and pulled him over the entrenchments and brought him down into our line. The Colonel of the Regiment happened along and said, "Where did you get that fellow?" and throwing his head up and pointing his finger towards the Fort, he said, "Right up there, there are plenty of 'em, go up and get yourselves one a piece."

Hon. Bromley Wharton, General Agent Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh, read the following interesting Paper, which was received with applause.

HON. BROMLEY WHARTON.

Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Public Charities, and
Who Is Greatly Interested in the Work of the Association.

INSPECTION OF COUNTY HOMES AND HOSPITALS.

Prepared and Read by Bromley Wharton, General Agent and Secretary Board of Public Charities, October 16, 1912, in Afternoon.

The subject of this paper presupposes more or less criticism. You are familiar with your own hospitals and homes, and perhaps those in your immediate vicinity, and you may know something of the Homes in localities where these yearly meetings are held, like this, for instance. The Board of Public Charities, however, is familiar with all the Homes in the counties of the Commonwealth. There are many that are very creditable, a number which are fairly good and, I regret to say, there are quite a number decidedly inferior, where



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conditions exist which we have condemned and which ought not to be allowed to continue.

The powers of the Board of Public Charities are limited to inspection and report, as provided in Sections 5 and 7, of the Act of 1869, which briefly is, the right to examine and inspect the institutions, financial or otherwise, the government and management of inmates, the condition of buildings, grounds and other property connected therewith and the examination of all books and papers and providing for a fine if any officer refuses to comply with these requirements. While we are constantly correcting conditions in institutions, the Board has no power to enforce the recommendations.

I am going to quote from the reports made to the Board of Public Charities of what we have found in some of the County Homes, not in a spirit of controversy, but to show conditions as they existed within the last twelve months. In some counties, our recommendations are met with a sympathetic response, in others, they are ignored. Without mentioning the counties by name, I will briefly state conditions as reported by representatives of the Board of Public Charities.

Assistant General Agent McGarry reported on May 8th, 1912, an almshouse in Central Pennsylvania. Three male inmates in need of constant medical attention—one tubercular and the other suffering with cancer. These men are allowed to mingle with the other inmates at will. All inmates complain about food. The tubercular patient stated the physician had ordered him a daily diet of eggs and milk, but he had not received any. The inmates stated the Doctor had not been there for weeks and when he did arrive he remained but a short time. An old woman, suffering from erysipelas of the face, is doing the cooking. Attention was called to conditions by Mr. McGarry and the authorities were notified to correct same.

On May 2nd, 1912, Assistant General Agent McGarry visited a home in the Central part of the State. No toilet facilities in the house; no bath rooms and the method of bathing is unsanitary and unsatisfactory. Children are allowed to remain in the institution indefinitely and in one case a man and wife have been inmates of this institution for nine years. A girl child had been born and is now six years of age. She is living in the almshouse with her parents, a direct violation of the law. No attempt was made to remove her. Attention was called to the law, that children over two years of age, should not remain in the almshouse over 60 days. There were a great many sick inmates and an outside building, about 100 yards from the main building, was used as a hospital department. This building was originally a cattle shed and an attempt was made to transform it into a hospital room. It was unsanitary and filthy in every respect. This room was in charge of a feeble-minded woman, who was subject to epileptic fits. I was informed that a physician from the adjacent town was in constant attendance, but why he permits such conditions to exist, is beyond me. A special delivery letter was sent at once, calling the attention of County Commissioners to the matter and the clerk replied that changes were under consideration and our recommendations would be carried out.

On May 2nd, 1912, an almshouse in the western part of the State was inspected by Assistant General Agent Theurer. Institution is situated on low ground and every time there is a rise in the river, the place is flooded. Buildings are in bad shape. No conveniences. Vermin in evidence. Male nurse is needed, and the superintendent needs help for farm, as he cannot give proper supervision to Home. A special report was made and forwarded to County Commissioners, also the Judge of the County and the Grand Jury recommended a new almshouse, but the Commissioners paid no attention. Subse-

quently, the matter was taken up personally with the Judge and the Court has the matter in charge.

An institution in the extreme northwestern part of the State, visited on August 21st, 1912, by Commissioner King and Assistant General Agent Theurer. Sleeping room on men's side very dirty; beds full of bugs; iron beds have wooden slats, which is a good breeding place for vermin. 150 inmates, of whom 34 are insane. No attendants for insane on duty at night. Patients are locked in their rooms. In case of fire, the fire escapes would be useless, as windows are barred and locked. There was an orphan girl, 16 years of age, in the insane department. She was an epileptic, but not insane and has not had a fit for eight or nine months. She had been left with an uncle and as he did not want to bother with her, he had her committed to the insane department of this institution, through one of the Poor Directors. She was of healthy appearance, and arrangements were made with a Juvenile Court officer to look after her until she could be placed in the State Institution, at Polk for examination. Attention of authorities called to conditions.

A Home in Southwestern Pennsylvania, visited by Assistant General Agent Theurer, on January 24th, 1912. Building in bad condition, plaster falling off walls and ceiling. Tubercular patients are not isolated. Ventilation very bad. We recommended new building for the care of the tubercular patients and the old building renovated and painted. County Commissioners promised to adopt our suggestions.

A Home in Central Pennsylvania visited on June 4th, by Assistant General Agent Theurer. Sleeping rooms need cleaning and painting. Vermin in evidence. Buildings in bad shape. Attention of County Commissioners called to existing conditions, with the request that this have immediate attention. Our request ignored. Have taken the matter up with the Judge of the County.

In some of the large cities, we have had to make investigations of the almshouses. In one of the large cities, for instance, on November 1911, we found the following conditions: Clothing not laundered properly—in very, very bad condition after being returned from the laundry—not half washed and odor therefrom very objectionable. Clothing from patients suffering from venereal diseases and tuberculosis not separated from other laundry—all washed together. No variety of food given bed patients. Vermin in evidence. More attendants needed in the Women's Out Ward. The matter was brought to the attention of the proper authorities and conditions have very much improved in the pauper department within the past year, but the overcrowding in the insane department still continues. It has been criticised and condemned continuously by the Board of Public Charities and its Committee on Lunacy. The overcrowding exists and will continue to exist as long as the present system continues and money is not appropriated for the proper care of the unfortunates.

From these reports you will notice that conditions in some of the County Homes in Pennsylvania are most unsatisfactory and inadequate and this is due, to a great extent, to lack of administrative ability and common sense by the authorities in charge, be it steward, Poor Board or County Commissioners, as well as inexcusable ignorance of the laws of hygiene and sanitation. There is also a lack of common sense very often shown in the quality of the food served. On the other hand, we have in Pennsylvania a number of admirably managed Homes, which deserve to be ranked among the model institutions of the Country.

It would be desirable if every County hospital and every county Home could have enough ground for recreation purposes, as well as to supply employment to those physically able to work. This applies

particularly to the insane. This has its practical side, as it tends to make the institution self-sustaining. The city of Cleveland has, in my opinion, solved this question by the establishment of the Cooley Farms. These farms consist of about two thousand acres, on which buildings are erected for the aged, infirm and tubercular paupers. Everyone who is able works and to a great extent it eliminates the tramp. I think this scheme could be worked out for the unfortunates in our large county institutions, particularly, in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Another matter is the ignorance of the law shown by the authorities, particularly, the laws, governing children in almshouses. They do not always report to our Board when children are kept over sixty days, after they have reached the age of two years, and many of them are allowed to spend their young lives in the atmosphere of an almshouse, which is not conducive to their education or well-being. (Philadelphia County reports to me that during the present month they have in the Hospital and asylum of the Philadelphia General Hospital, at Blockley, 124 children, of whom 90 are over two years and under twelve years. Allegheny County Home reports they have 21 children over two years of age. These children will all be provided for by the authorities and the various child placing agencies in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.)

Two remedies have been suggested for the correction of these abuses. The first would be the enactment of a law making it mandatory on the aforesaid institutions to accept the recommendations of the Board of Public Charities.

The other is that the public should be aroused to the importance to the community at large of a proper administration of these institutions, and to uphold the County Commissioners, financially and otherwise, for it must be borne in mind that in many cases where abuses are brought to the attention of the County Commissioners, funds are entirely lacking to carry out the practical suggestions advanced by the Board of Public Charities.

These questions should receive serious and careful consideration, as there is no charity which appeals to the ordinary citizen as much as the proper care of the unfortunate, who through failure of health and fortune has become a ward of the public.

Mr. Wharton: I don't like to criticise: If anyone is to be criticised you should criticise Mr. Colborn, for giving me this subject.

Mr. Barnhart: If you will give us Directors an opportunity to defend ourselves. We have spent \$100 to get rid of roaches. I am glad you read that paper. I don't think we are included in that paper: If I thought we were I would take the next train for home.

Mr. Solenberger: I am glad Mr. Wharton brought out those points. I think he hit our County pretty hard. But if you come to Philadelphia next year you will see the new buildings that will take the place of the old ones to which Mr. Wharton refers. Many of the children to whom he refers are in the Hospital Department; others are there whose mothers have been in the Hospital, and they have been there a longer time than specified. Then there are other children who don't seem to belong anywhere. They are not in condition to put out into families. Apparently there is a need for a Children's Department, of the Hospital. I think the more populous Counties probably need some kind of Hospital for the children, separate from the adults.

I know there are many children who have infectious diseases and ought not to be with other children. I think we should have a Ward for the children, to care for them until they are in condition.

Mrs. Lindsey: That is a problem that has vexed the hearts and

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souls of the volunteer workers of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

The reproach has been thrown in our teeth that we are a child Placing Agency and that being so, (the reproach is thrown out) that we do not go into the almshouse and take all the children and place them in proper homes. It often happens that a committee of our ladies, in looking over children, find that possibly seven out of ten are unfit to be placed out in families, and it seems to me that fact should be taken into consideration. Mr. Solenberger referred to the fact, this morning, that people taking children into their homes generally desire to have absolute possession of the child. They are unwilling to take them unless they have the privilege of adopting them, later on, if they prove satisfactory. Many of the children are being temporarily held in the almshouses, so we cannot obtain possession of them. Then there are children who are physically defective, and they are not children that people want in their homes. If those desiring to take a child ask the question "is there tuberculosis, or epilepsy, or insanity, in this family" and you know there is and you tell them the truth (and it seems to me you are bound to do that) they will not want to take the child.

There is a class that Mr. Solenberger referred to, and that I have met with a number of times and each time I have been distressed about it, and that is a class of children that apparently ought not to be consigned to Polk, and who are too defective to attract people to them, and are not desirable for people to take into their homes. It was suggested that these children could be boarded, in the boarding Homes. But you must remember that the women who conduct those Homes are not generally women who are capable of dealing with such cases. They look upon the child as an incorrigible, one who can be whipped and punished for a condition that the trained worker appreciates is something that the child is not responsible for. I have come upon a number of such cases, where the children have been boarded in homes. I endorse what Mr. Solenberger has said in that we have got to have something of the kind to meet present conditions—(Applause.)

Mr. Colborn: I am delighted to know that my assignment seems to meet with the approval of this Association. I don't know whether or not any of the representatives of the institutions referred to are present: if they are I am sure they will profit by the criticisms.

Mr. Mackin (To Mr. Wharton) Do you find more trouble where the almshouse comes under the charge of the County Commissioners than where there is a regular organized Board of Directors of the Poor?

Mr. Wharton: I think where the Directors of the poor are in charge I can reach them easier: They are in closer touch and attend to their work more than where it is simply the County Commissioners.

Hon. N. B. Wilson, of Williamsport, is called for, to discuss the question "Care and productions of almshouse farms:"

ADDRESS BY HON. N. B. WILSON.

Mr. Wilson was received with applause, and said: If we had the land to do it with I think we could make our institution almost self-sustaining. As a general thing we haven't the help to work a farm to any extent. Our people, when the working season comes on, get out. When cold weather comes they are apt to drift back, when the work is all done. I am not fully satisfied that farming is very profitable business for an almshouse. There are circumstances, like the fertility of the land, and the markets, etc., that enter into the question. I hardly feel that I am able to discuss farming business very

much: I am not speaking from personal experience along those lines, because we haven't the farm. We raise vegetables etc., for our own use. Last year, however, we bought some 300 bushels of potatoes, and we had to buy cabbage and other things of that kind, last year.

The question of help, in almshouse management, is a pretty important question. If a man don't want to work I know of no law that compels him to work, although I am heartily in favor of a law to compel a man to work where he is able to. I think the work problem is one of the greatest problems that confront us. Women come to us, and we ask them "What is the cause of your trouble?" and they answer "My man is out of work." I reply "You go home, and send your man here and we will talk to him." The man comes, and we ask him and he says he has no work. If we had some work to put him at it would end that problem.

I think fifty per cent of the people who come to us come with the plea that they are out of work. That they have been out of work for a week or two, perhaps; showing that no provision had been made for the future. In our section there is no scarcity of work: a man can work if he wants to. There is a class of people who are always "hunting work," but they don't stop long enough to take a job.

I don't know whether Mr. Wharton had our Home on his List or not. We try to have things as good as we can have them: We have a man and his wife in charge, who are reliable, and we think the people get good treatment.

It impresses me that the report read by Mr. Wharton (it may be necessary to leave blanks) but it seems to me it would be well to make the places public.

Mr. Barnhart: I want to thank the Court for granting me the privilege of hearing something that I have enjoyed more than anything else I have heard in all the Convention. I remember a story of the old soldier in the mountains:

Mr. Colborn here read the following paper prepared by Mr. J. A. Gray, Steward at Ebensburg: "Salaries."

The Steward and the Matron of a County home assume heavy and constant responsibilities. There is not one hour in twenty-four that they can cast this burden aside. Vigil must be kept night and day in order to manage successfully such an institution. The inmates as a rule are irresponsible in so many ways and yet they are so cunning and crafty that one must be continually on guard. This makes life dragging and wearisome on both the Steward and Matron. The family of the Steward is compelled to come more or less in contact with the inmates and in most cases to live under the same roof. Any father or mother will hesitate to take children where they will be compelled to witness such sights as are common at a County home. Many of the inmates are careless and indifferent about their appearances and make exposures of themselves that go far beyond the bounds of decency. The Steward and his family must live surrounded by such conditions daily. Indeed the father or mother that will not hesitate before placing the child in such daily surroundings must lack some in parental care and foresight. The Steward and Matron can be relieved much by the help with which they are surrounded. A good strong woman at the side of the Matron and a trustworthy and peaceable man working in conjunction and sympathy with the Steward will do much toward relieving a most trying situation. The County Home demands a man of ability. He must or should have some business experience. He must possess the knack of handling human beings many of whom are weak mentally. He must have executive and administrative ability. The Matron must be a woman of force and character. She must in a measure isolate herself from friends and

associates as her work requires constant attention. Many of the details of the management rest on her shoulders. The cleanliness of the place, economy in its management, and her example among the inmates, are questions that she has to consider daily. When we consider these matters we are impressed with the importance of securing proper persons at the head of these homes. It is a business proposition with which a County must deal and no County can afford to practice false economy in this matter. Men who are capable of managing County homes can make a success out of so many things and they will look at it from a commercial view point. In other words it will be a question of dollars and cents. The laborer is worthy of his hire and this is true in this matter. Every County should offer such a salary that it would appeal to persons of the proper caliber and in that way we can place Stewards and Matrons in these homes that will be a credit to our times and blessing to these unfortunates. Of course it is possible to pay the sum and they get a misfit but as a general proposition the County that is most liberal in its salaries handles its indigent most economically and at the same time makes these places comfortable and homelike.

Mr. Brownmiller, (Schuylkill) read the following paper "Salaries, Stewards, Matrons and Employees."

Paper by H. H. Brownmiller.

Director Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It has been said that "NUNC DIMITTIS is the sweetest of all canticles to those who have lived long, strenuously, and kindly." This is true, yet it ought not to be too eagerly waited for. One may fail to reach the goal in his desire to grasp the prize. He is a poor servant who keeps watching the clock for the coming round of the hour to quit. It is time enough to let go our work when the day is far spent, and we hear the sunset gun telling us that the day's task is over. Not until then is the plough to be left in the furrow, and the task dropped from the hand unfinished. The Lord of Life whose messenger Death is, is the only one who has the right to assail from work and bid His busy servants lay down their tools and rest, Life is to be lived out to its utmost end—and to its utmost best. At 46 years of age, Melancthon in one of his far down dips of feeling exclaimed, "I serve in hardness, and often think of flight." Yet with a brave heart he remained at his post until the Master said, "It is enough," and called him to his eternal rest.

In (Paul the aged) we have a beautiful illustration of one who stuck to a difficult post until God's mild curfew sounded his release—you know what he said—(I have fought a good fight etc.) (2Tim. IV. 6-88 with such a delightful RETROSPECT, and with such a blessed PROSPECT—these are my reasons for being here—Never before in the history of our Country had it to face such turbulent conditions of affairs as today. Lime light exposures, X-ray studies are plentiful and have given to Newspapers and current literature a new sense, increasing the scrap-heap of human theories, human philosophies and human guesses to significant size. Upon every hand one is confronted with difficulties both complex and confusing. A premium consequently is set upon every thing done—upon productions an d labor alike—commensurate to their use and usefulness. CONSEQUENTLY since man largely is made of the Earth Earthy—dependent for existence upon things material as to shelter and food which nothing but money can purchase and provide; it is upon SALARIES first that I have been requested to speak.

This, because of the need of efficiency everywhere today as never

before. And for which money, the amount of money paid as salary alone can offer a compensation. Accordingly if in any or all of our institutions there is to be a filling of the position assigned properly, efficiency alone can be rewarded by paying salaries accordingly.

In fact, we have reached that stage of development in this country that if an institution is to meet its requirements, it must be MANNED, and for which manning a reasonable salary paid is commensurate ONLY.

And ONLY when the taxpayers have begun to realize this—that the best machinery only will produce the best results by way of management in our institutions, will they heartily support their various institutions on their territory; will they likewise endorse their respective Board for paying the best Salaries to the most capable incumbents at the head of their institutions, which brings us SECONDLY to the question of STEWARDS, and HERE as to THEIR qualifications. And whose FIRST qualifying characteristic should be common sense, which means UN-COMMON COMMON SENSE, possessed scarcely by one person out of a thousand. Above all, No Board can afford to install a "CRANK" into any office; for what it is A crank that is necessary to make a machine go, too many cranks will make the machine perfectly useless. Accordingly your stewards should be men also of an even temperament, one of social qualities, thoroughly interested and in sympathy with the inmates of the institution with which they are connected. In a word, they should be thoroughly human in their dealings with all men.

As to MATRONS in the third place—these should be of a varied complexion and in efficiency personally able to fill their respective places wherever put, and that most willingly. To the inmates they should show themselves always claimant and patient.

As to employees—these should constantly be fairminded to their superiors, thoroughly versed in the laws and regulations governing them and their institutions. They should prove themselves loyal and true to the Superintendent and others over them;—All to the honor and glory of the Board and the welfare of the institution and its interests.

BUT my dear friends, your whole life, the whole life of our Nation is not covered by its Politics and Economic.

Civilization does not consist of Free Political Institutions and material prosperity.

The morality of a community,
The observance of law and order,
Its freedom from vice,
Its intelligence,
Its rate of Mortality and Morbidity.
Its thrift.

Its cleanliness and freedom from a DEGRADING PAUPERISM.
The observance of family ties and obligations.
Its humanitarian disposition and charity.

Its Social Ideals and habits are just as much indexes of civilization as trial by Jury and a high rate of wages—these things are the flower and fruit of civilization. In them consists the pursuit of happiness which our ancestors coupled with life and Liberty as the inalienable rights of a man or a woman.

Let us all go away, God willing, from this convention and work for actual betterment. Not with the idea of a large salary foremost in our minds. Don't be men and women with high-stepping, trumpet-blowing, self-flattering creeds available for advertising purposes only. Let us not dishonor the God whom we confess on our coin, "In God we trust."

Mr. President, I have talked with a good deal of energy and emphasis here, but I make no apology for it. It is because I have been trying, not in polished and finished phrases, but with earnestness, to faithfully express the convictions of my innermost heart.

Mr. Brownmiller's paper was recived with applause.

IN MEMORIAM.

At the opening Session of the Convention at Erie, on the 16th day of October, 1912, the President read the sad announcement that Mr. William Lightner, of Landisburg, Perry County, during the noon hour, while attempting to cross the railroad tracks, was run down by an engine, and fatally injured, and was taken to St. Vincents Hospital.

The President appointed Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Hon. Bromley Wharton, and L. C. Colborn, Esq., to go immediately to the Hospital and ascertain his condition, and give such directions as was necessary in the case, who reported a few hours later that Mr. Lightner was severely and fatally injured and had passed into the great Beyond, and that directions had been made for the shipment of his body to his home, and his family notified of the sad accident.

On report made, the President appointed Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, J. A. Gray, and W. C. Grube, as a Committee to draft an appropriate resolution expressing the sorrow of the Members for the sad accident and death and sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased, with directions that the report of the committee be made to the Secretary for insertion in the proceeding of the Convention.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

It became the sad duty of your Committee to report the death of one of its members, Mr. William A. Lightner, of Landisburg, of Perry County, Penn'a., who while in attendance at this Convention as a member, met with a fatal accident at the Railroad crossing at Erie, Penna.

RESOLVED that a portion of our mintues be devoted to a record of the life of our departed friend.

RESOLVED that the sympathy of this Association be extended to the bereaved family and friends, and that a copy of this minute be sent to the family of the deceased.

Hon. E. P. Gould (Erie) read the following paper, "The necessity for the Codification of the Poor Laws of the State and submission of Law." The paper was received with applause.

Paper by Hon. E. P. Gould.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Convention:

The Legislature of 1889, on the recommendation of Governor Beaver, in his annual message, passed an act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to revise and codify the poor laws of the state. This committee, when appointed, organized and laid out the work to be done; and no commission ever did more faithful service. Every part of the state was visited and the methods prevailing were ascertained and conditions as they existed were learned. Then the methods that obtained in other states were investigated by going from state to state to study the laws and systems under which the poor funds were distributed in them. Not content with the information obtainable in this country the Commission sent a committee to Europe to study the various plans adopted in the different nations there in distributing public charity. This Commission made its report and submitted an act to the next Legislature embodying the ideas of the members as the result of their exhaustive investigations. One of the things that the Commission was most thoroughly convinced of, was the uselessness of the state Board of Public Charities and the

necessity of the establishment of a state Department of Charities. The bill presented by the Commission incorporated in the act submitted the abolishment of the Board of Public Charities and the establishment of a Department of Charities. For the first time in years the old Board of Public Charities showed life and it opposed the bill submitted and defeated it. In 1895 it was again defeated, and in 1897 a modified bill was passed, to be vetoed by Governor Hastings. This bill formulated by the commission was year after year approved by this Association. In fact it was through the influence of this Association that Governor Beaver recommended the revising and codifying of the poor laws of the state.

I have been requested to draft and present to this Convention another bill to revise and codify the poor laws for the approval of the Association. After due consideration I have decided that it would be useless to do so. There can be no uniform system of poor law administration in this state under present conditions. No measure of that kind can be formulated without a thorough knowledge of existing conditions throughout the state. This is one of the most difficult things possible to do. The legislature from time to time, through local needs or influences, after some act has been passed which superseded and if not specifically repealed a former act, did in effect appeal it, has gone on and amended the former act to meet some fancied need when the act already on the statute books could have been utilized. In this way the various general laws relating to poor law management have become an interminable tangle, beyond the comprehension of any student of the law, and worse than a Chinese puzzle to the ordinary citizen. Then there are county districts which are regulated by general laws, others by special laws, and some by the general laws modified by special provisions. This is also true of the township districts, while most of the poor districts of cities, and portions of counties which have poor or alms houses are created and governed by special acts of the legislature. I was in hopes to be able to give the Association a statement showing the number of poor districts in the state, and the number of each kind as to size and management, but there is at present no department or place in the state where the desired information can be obtained.

There should be some department where all the information required could be obtained at once. The Board of Public Charities is now the only state organization having charge or control of the state or public charities. This Board is composed of men of great ability and of the highest character who have an interest in the improvement of our public charities, but most, if not all of them, have large private business interests to engross their attention, and as they receive no compensation for the services they render, one naturally hesitates to criticise a body of distinguished gentlemen who have been appointed to have charge of the charities of the state, when all of the time they devote to the duties of the position they hold is entirely without compensation. In fact I am informed that some if not all of the present members of the Board of Public Charities would not have accepted the position if there had been any salary attached. But when we consider that more than \$13,000,000.00 are appropriated for the charities of the state and the penal institution and approval of the Board of Public Charities, and then in addition to this, that Board has the supervision and oversight of all the poor districts of the state, we cannot refrain from saying that the entire system of the oversight and supervision of our public charities is wrong.

There should be a state department of Charities to have the management and supervision of our public charities and institutions receiving state aid, and also the oversight of the poor districts of the

state. The persons having charge of such Department should receive ample compensation and be held to a strict accountability as to the manner in which their duties are performed. When such a department is created, then and not till then can we hope to see any unifying of the methods of the prevailing diversified systems of poor law management now prevailing.

When attempts to revise and codify the poor laws of the state are formulated and urged by a Department, and not opposed by those in control of the state charities, as is now the case, then and not till then can we hope for success.

I would therefore advise that this Association recommend the abolishment of the effete Board of Public Charities, and that a Department of Charities be created to perform the duties now imposed upon the Board of Public Charities, with such other powers and duties as may be necessary.

I desire to have it fully understood that no attack is made upon any member of the Board of Public Charities, but on the contrary I wish to say that several members of that Board deserve our highest commendation for the services they have rendered and the sacrifices they have made, and so far as I know there is no fault to be found with any member. I wish to say further that I know of no one who is more able, faithful and conscientious in the performance of the duties of his office than Dr. Frank Woodbury, the secretary of the Committee on Lunacy; and the General Agent of the Board, Bromley Wharton, is fast becoming familiar with the duties of his office, as well as becoming an authority in all matters relating to our public charities; and should a Department of Charities be created, I know of no persons in the state so well qualified to organize and conduct it as those two men. It is not the Board of Public Charities or any of its members that I would censure or condemn, but it is the system that should be changed.

It is proper to state here that most of the amendments incorporated in the act prepared by the Commission appointed by Governor Beaver, other than the abolishment of the Board of Public Charities, and the provisions to bring all parts of the state under a uniform system of management, have already been enacted into laws by separate acts of the legislature.

In closing I will repeat what I have tried to make clear, namely, that there is, as I view it, no hope of any attempt to revise, codify and make uniform the poor laws of the state until a Department of Charities is created.

Preventive Legislation as a Means to Decrease Feeble-Mindedness, Insanity and Transmissible Diseases.

In the absence of Dr. Steward the paper was presented by Secretary Colborn.

The subject which has just been brought before you today appears to be one which is well suited to debate by such a meeting as this.

It is interesting to note that recently, as you are all doubtless aware, non-medical publicists have discussed the subject freely and openly, and there is, I am certain, a considerable lay opinion in favor of radical restriction of degenerate procreation.

The difficulties of the subject are many and great, chief amongst them the comparative scarcity of figures and results of experience or experiment. I may however remind you that Dr. Sharp, physician to the Indiana Reformatory, has been performing the operation of vasectomy for the past eleven or twelve years and has completed successfully several hundreds of operations. In 1908 he stated his experience

in the following words: "I have been doing this operation for nine full years. I have 236 cases that afforded splendid opportunity for post-operative observation and I have never seen any unfavorable symptoms; there is no disturbed mental or nervous condition following, but on the contrary the patient becomes of a more sunny disposition, brighter of intellect and the operation is indorsed by the subjected persons."

In our study of eugenics one is struck with the tremendous power of heredity and especially the enormous influence it has on the production of insanity. The fact of inheritance of psychic peculiarities and disease was known even to Hippocrates. It is but one of the manifestations of a biologic law that plays a tremendous part in the organic world and on which all mental advancement of the human race depends.

Dr. Havelock Ellis has described a German family, of whom 834 persons were known to have descended from a physically strong but mentally weak and drunken woman. The very large majority of these persons were prostitutes, drunkards, tramps, paupers and criminals. This horde of undesirables cost the German government more than \$1,250,000. The cost of the notorious Jukes family to the country has been considerably in excess of \$1,000,000.

The Commonwealth has a right to demand of those engaged in the work connected with this class of individuals to make some serious attempt to minimize the apparent perpetual increase in mental deficiency.

The medical profession has made remarkable advances in various phases of its work but when we compare what I may call our mental public health work with that accomplished by our brethren in other departments of our profession, it appears to me that we are sadly behind, having left this part of our work to educational authorities and social reformers. We have to face the facts that we are annually turning out of our asylums, a number of recovered, partially recovered and unimproved patients corresponding to from roughly 25 per cent to 50 per cent of our several admission rates; of these about 58 per cent are women, about 75 per cent of whom are at the child-bearing age, and 42 per cent men, nearly all, fully 90 per cent of whom are at the reproductive age. In charitable institutions the larger majority of these people are of the poorest class, mostly improvident, poorly educated, absolutely ignorant of the malignant powers they possess and abominably careless as to what their progeny may be, what degree of mental or physical impotence their children may inherit, how they shall live, who will have to support them or what poverty-stricken, unhealthy, immoral or secluded lives they may have to lead.

The predominant and almost agonizing fact is this—that lack of control and lack of responsibility are the ever-present afflictions of the feeble-minded, whether immured or liberated. We cannot give them these powers; advice is of no avail. The question is: What is to be done to prevent the wholesale reproduction of embodied insanity?

Laws have been enacted in the states of Indiana, Connecticut, California and Oregon, under which considerable work has been done in preventing the increase of the undesirable dependents, idiots and imbeciles.

The following press report describes the enactment into law of the bill for the sterilization of criminals in New York State:

"The bill introduced by Assemblyman Bush which aims to eliminate as much as possible the transmission of criminal and mentally deficient tendencies from parent to child has become a law through the signature of Governor Dix. It is the outcome of a movement on foot for several years with the strong support of physicians and

criminologists, as well as members of the judiciary. In adopting such a law New York is following the example of New Jersey, Illinois and other states.

The criminals who come within the operation of the law are those who have been convicted of rape or of such a succession of offenses as the board may decide to afford sufficient evidence of confirmed criminal tendencies. The board is also required to examine into the mental and physical condition, the record and family history of all male feeble-minded, epileptic and other defective persons in the state institutions to examine whether they shall come within the operation of the law."

Legal sterilization of the mental defective, with due precautions, is to be regarded as one of the most beneficial institutions of the future and will be a step which will make not merely for the benefit of the patient but primarily and chiefly for the benefit of society.

James McB Robb presents the following valuable paper:

If the Programme Committee of this Convention had consulted me before selecting the subject assigned me to discuss, I am not sure that I would not have selected the same topic; however, with their permission and yours, I will re-state the question in this way.

"Reciprocity Between Poor Districts."

I am not familiar with the details of Alms House management and with the business relations growing out of the duties of Superintendents and Stewards of Alms Houses one with another. These matters in our County are all entrusted to our Superintendent; and the Board of Directors seldom, if ever, find it necessary to interfere. The Directors of the Poor and the questions which arise between them in the conduct of their business, are familiar to all of you no doubt, Chiefly, these consist in determining the **settlement** of the Indigent Poor and the Indigent Insane. In the adjustment of these cases, we can, by a little care, save each other a great deal of labor and avoid many unpleasant controversies.

We often receive letters from the Directors and Overseers of the Poor of our neighboring Counties, something like this:

"Directors of the Poor of Allegheny County.

Gentlemen:

An order of relief has been taken out in our County for one John Doe, a resident of your County. Kindly advise what disposition you want to make of him.

Yours etc.,

Directors of the Poor

Of _____ County."

How much better it would be and how much easier we can make our work, if this letter had been in form something like this: Directors of the Poor of Allegheny County.

Gentlemen:

An order of relief has been taken out for one John Doe, who came to our County about six months ago from McKeesport in your County. He lived at No. 307 Jenny Lind St., McKeesport. Worked at the National Tube Mills under John Smith, (foreman), for one year. He rented his house from John Brown No. 217 Fifth Ave. He lived prior to this, at No. 406 Fourth Ave., in the house of Wm. Jones, whose office is at No. 416 Fifth Ave. Is well known to Robt Abrams, No. 314 Fifth Ave., and Simon Edwards, No. 226 River Ave. He lived in McKeesport for some three years.

Yours etc.,

In two or three days we could verify his statement by calling on Messrs Smith, Brown, Jones, Abrams and Edwards. If an imposter, we could satisfy you. If his statement was found to be true, we could dispose of the matter at once—by accepting the case as ours and either have him removed to our County or make proper arrangements for his care at his present home. I only present this imaginary correspondence between two Poor Districts for the purpose of impressing on your minds the necessity of accuracy in obtaining the necessary information mine.

No Director in any County, should attempt to impose on another County by trying to escape his own responsibility for the care of the Indigent Poor or Insane who may be found in his district. On the contrary, he should not attempt to fix the settlement of a person or family found in his district, on another district, until he has satisfied himself beyond a doubt, that the person or family has a settlement in another County, and then he should give the fullest information possible to the Directors of that District to assist them in investigating the case.

First, give the correct name of the applicant, Age, Number in family—How long in your district—Where did they live before coming to your district. If less than one year, give previous residence—For whom did he work—The name of his foreman. If in a Village or Borough, give residence and street number—From whom did he rent—Had he any relatives now living in the place from which he moved to your District—To whom can he refer as parties well known to him in the place from which he moved—In a word, give every detail of the history of the applicant prior to his moving into your district that will be of assistance in investigating his case; and when this information is given you from another district, lose no time in making your investigation thorough and reply at once.

Then again—We should be always willing to give a Director in a neighboring district any information we may have to enable him to fix the settlement of an applicant for relief, even though he does not have a settlement in our district. We had some time ago, a case reported to us of a girl (a domestic), found that she had only been in our district a few months—had lived with a family in a large town in one of the eastern Counties of this State. We wrote to the Directors of said County, giving her history in detail; and received a reply from one of the Directors, saying that he knew the girl well and knew the family with which she lived, but that they did not live in his district. It put us to a good deal of trouble to find finally, that the family with which this girl lived, lived across the river in adjoining County, in a town of the same name, but having the prefix—West, attached to it. How easy it would have been for that Director to have added that her settlement was in——County. You wouldn't feel inclined to give that Director any more information than the law allows, if the shoe was on the other foot—Would you?

Again—We should be fair with each other in making out bills for out-door relief, for care in Alms Houses and for investigating cases reported to us from other districts. In our County, we make no charge for medical attention except in cases of infectious diseases; and no charge for investigation.

With Overseers of the Poor, it is almost impossible for us to maintain reciprocal relations, as many of the Counties of the Commonwealth which still have that almost obsolete system of caring for their Poor, have thirty, forty or more Poor Districts within their County, while the larger Counties have seldom more than two or three districts, and in very many Counties, but one district.

Again, the Overseer of the Poor, receives, I believe, no recompense, except for each case as it arises; and as a consequence, they feel that they should be paid for their time and expenses in investigating cases belonging to other Counties, and I think this claim is not without justice. Let me illustrate the inequalities that exist between Counties having a Board of Directors of the Poor and Counties having the Overseer system. We had a case reported to us some time ago from the Overseers of the Poor in one of the western Counties of the State, where it was proven that a man with his family, had moved from Allegheny County over two and one half years ago in fairly comfortable circumstances. He had never been a charge on Allegheny County—had never asked from any charity any aid; but who, from some cause, became a charge on one of the townships of that County. It was found, that like many roving people, he, after having moved to that County, had not remained long enough in any one district to gain a settlement; and as a result his settlement came back to Allegheny County and we were compelled to pay for his maintenance until he got on his feet again.

I am of the opinion that an amendment to our settlement laws should be passed that would provide, (and I suggest this to our Legislative Committee). That wherever a person or family has been a resident for one year or more in any County of this Commonwealth, although residing in different Poor districts and not having a settlement in one district, the Commissioners of said County should be chargeable for his maintenance.

I fear that at times, in our anxiety to protect the interest of our tax-payers, we forget the rights of the unfortunate. The right of every person, having a settlement in our district, to proper care and treatment when old age, sickness or misfortune overtakes them, is a legal right to which he is entitled and may demand of us, and one not enjoyed by a person not having this settlement. This right he does not relinquish, if to improve his condition, he removes from your district; until he has acquired a settlement in another district; and your responsibility is precisely the same until he has acquired a settlement in another district, as though he had never changed his residence.

Paper by Dr. A. J. Somers.

"Should Chronic Insane be Kept in Hospitals in Their Own Counties."
Mr. President and Members of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania.

The subject as to whether or not Chronic Insane should be kept in Hospitals in their own Counties is I think of especial interest to this Convention. At the outset I may say that Chronic Insane can be maintained more economically in a Hospital owned and operated by a County keeping such patients in State Hospitals. Personally I feel it best to compel each County to keep all of its insane, excepting criminal cases, for a number of reasons the chief of which are:

First, there are a greater percentage of discharges from County Hospitals against the number admitted annually than are discharged from State Hospitals. The tabulations given in the annual reports by the Committee on Lunacy will clearly prove this. For instance, in three years, 1906, 1907 and 1908 the percentage of discharges against the whole number treated in State Hospitals of Pennsylvania was 6.09 percent while during the same period the percentage for discharges from County Hospitals was 14.64 percent, showing over 100 percent more discharges from County Hospitals than from State Hospitals. (Figures for County Hospitals after 1909 are not available), but from personal knowledge I know that about the same ratio of the percentage of discharges from the two classes of Institutions continues.

Now if for no other reason than that more people are sent home from County hospitals than from state hospitals, I believe that every County should support its own insane. When we consider the large staff of physicians and trained help of all kinds connected with all the State Hospitals of Pennsylvania as against most of the County Hospitals with one physician compelled to do all the medical work and to attend to all the details of administration, it seems curious that County Hospitals have a percentage of discharges 100 percent greater than State Hospitals.

There are various arguments advanced why this is so. One of the favorite arguments of State Hospital Officials is that the State Hospitals have a mass of Chronic insane that has accumulated during the course of many years. They forget that every County Hospital has taken its quota of Chronic insane from such State Hospitals when the former opened its doors for business. Therefore the ratio of Acute and Chronic cases had to be the same when a County Hospital was opened for business as in the State Hospital when its patients were removed. Personally I believe that County Hospitals being within the County when any individual becomes mentally unbalanced he is sent to the County Hospital much earlier in the disease than to State Hospitals. In nearly every County having its own County Hospital the people take pride in their Institution and it being virtually at home have confidence in the officers of their Institution that they do not seem to have in State Hospitals. As I am perfectly familiar with the figures of Blair County Hospital, I will deal with figures from it only in the balance of this paper.

The year ending 1910 we admitted 96 patients and discharged 68. In 1911 we admitted 111 and discharged 73, an average of 72 and 63 percent respectively. A County maintaining its Insane in State Hospitals must pay a flat rate of \$1.75 per capita per week. This is money spent for which there is no return. On the other hand, for patients maintained in the County Hospitals the State allows a flat rate of \$2.00 per capita per week. The state saves money by this arrangement both in the weekly cost of maintaining patients as compared to the cost in State Hospitals; besides this it has no investment in buildings and equipments.

In every case where a County Hospital has been built and equipped in Pennsylvania, it has been all to the advantage of the County. So far as I am aware those Counties owning their own Hospitals are maintaining their insane for less than half, and in some cases less than one-third, of what it would have cost them had they maintained these cases in State Hospitals. An Institution properly built and located on a farm of its own and properly equipped and officered should under the present State allowance be nothing more nor less than a money making proposition for a County. Unfortunately there is not a County Hospital in Pennsylvania located on its own farm. The Directors of the Poor and County Commissioners in each case evidently believe that their Poor Farms were too large and should support two Institutions instead of one.

A hospital situated on its own farm should have acreage sufficient to fatten its own beef, keep cows sufficient to supply the entire Institution with large amounts of butter and milk. It should raise its own horse, cattle and chicken feed, besides this the farm should be large enough to raise all the potatoes required and all classes of vegetables to be used as green vegetables and in the way of dried and canned vegetables. If such an Institution were established the cash outlay would be not over one-third as much as it is under the present system of placing County Hospitals on the Poor Farm.

There are other reasons why County Hospitals should not be on the Poor Farm. First, and foremost, the insane and paupers are not

of the same class. The paupers are shiftless and also many of them able-bodied but will not work. This class of inmates at Poor Houses create no end of trouble among the inmates of Hospitals for the Insane when they are located next door. Patients will frequently say I won't do any work as long as they let lazy people at the Poor House lay around and do nothing. Work is the best medicine for most of the Acute and for all of the Chronic Insane, excepting, of course, sickly ones. This is also true of paupers. Inmates of the County Homes frequently pass matches in the windows to the patients and in several instances they have taken money from inmates of this Hospital (which was left with the patient by some well meaning friend) with which they buy whiskey and for the great trouble they have to procure the same, the pauper is as a rule willing to divide the whiskey with the patient. There are many other reasons why Hospitals for the Insane and Poor Houses should not be located on the same farm but it is hardly necessary to enter into them as the reasons given above are more than sufficient to show why both Institutions should have their own farms.

The income of County Hospitals should be from three sources: First the per capita allowance from the State; second, money received from private and semi-indigent patients; and third, from the farm. To my mind practically all of the County officers are negligent in their charges of private patients, the officers stating in several instances that they felt that when the friend of the patient paid the per capita cost of maintenance that this was sufficient and that they had no right to charge more, with the result that people of means place their afflicted ones in County Hospitals as private patients for the ridiculous small amount of from three to three and seventy-five one-hundredths dollars per week. The care and treatment in most of our County Hospitals is of a good standard and to my mind the officials of these Institutions have a right to expect people of means to pay a reasonable sum for the care and treatment of their insane.

This is the plan followed in Blair County Hospital: Our minimum charge for private patients is Twenty-five Dollars per month. We have no maximum charge, but I might state that from two cases we received Seven and 50-100 Dollars per day. If the family is wealthy they are expected to pay as much as they would pay in any private Hospital for the same care, treatment and attention. Our receipts from this source last year were over Ten Thousand Dollars. During the same time we received a little over Twenty-one Thousand from the State, besides this we had Two or Three Thousand Dollars tied up in estates, etc., which sooner or later will come to the Hospital. No private patient is admitted unless the friends are willing to execute a bond for the payment of the amount agreed upon. At least one of the bondsmen must be a property holder. This Institution showed a profit on its maintenance cost in 1910 and 1911. In 1910, the profit was a little over Twenty-six Hundred Dollars, while in 1911 it was a little over Four Hundred and Eighty Dollars. The profit would have been greater had not the repair items and additional machinery, etc., been out of all proportion to former years. Having shown that County Hospitals can be self-supporting with the state aid as now provided, and that a law could be passed forcing all counties to support its own insane, the question would immediately arise what is to become of the great State Hospitals. I would answer this by saying that there are thousands of feeble-minded girls and women of child bearing age at large in this State who are a menace to society and for protection of posterity should be segregated. The State Hospitals could be converted into Institutions for this class of people where

proper amusements and work could be supplied and these individuals now a menace to society could be given useful employment or made of some use. I am sure that all of you know of many cases where young women have come into your Poor Houses year after year and each time left to your tender mercies a child which will grow up like its mother.

Those of you that have been in this line of work for many years know full well that even as short a time as thirty years ago the number of inmates of Poor Houses was very small as compared to what they are now. Each year the percentage of this class of people grows and it is only a question of time when a County will have to provide for hundreds in place of tens. Just at this time it occurs to me to quote the following: If insanity increases in the same ratio to population as it has in the Forty years ending in 1910, what will the number of lunatics be in Pennsylvania in 2030 or 120 years hence? The answer is that the number will be 5,600,000. The population of the state at that time will be a little over 60,000,000. We cannot, of course, accept this as being correct, but even if the figures are incorrect by 1,000 per cent and there be only 500,000 lunatics in Pennsylvania 120 years from now the proportion is still too large for any one to contemplate with an easy mind. Knowing all that we do of heredity it is our duty to ourselves, our children and all posterity to take the mentally deficient no matter what grade or class and segregate them.

Any one familiar with ancient history knows that great empires rose powerful and fell. We know positively that the cause of the fall of Rome was imbecility, insanity and epilepsy superinduced by the very immoral life led by the Romans for several hundred years. At one time Egypt was the greatest nation and they have left monuments of their ingenuity and mechanical skill, doing work which would tax the most skillful genius of modern times to perform. They possessed knowledge which we today do not possess. Skulls found in Egypt show that their surgical skill was of a high order as proved by the finding of many skulls showing that the operation of trephining was performed thousands of years ago. There never was a race which possessed the artistic and architectural skill of which evidently the ancient Greeks were masters. In these modern times not even the United States Steel Company nor the Krupp Gun Company with their vast resources can manufacture a Damaskus steel blade nor can they harden copper harder than any steel ever was hardened. I believe purely from deduction that all of these arts were lost and all of these great empires failed not by being overcome by barbarians and wiped off the face of the earth and thus in a moment wiped out the brains which had the knowledge to perform and do what they did do but that it slowly died out through general imbecility.

We know of course the fate of the Greeks and Romans that they were eventually conquered, but had they lived moral lives and had the weak-minded individuals been segregated these empires would not have fallen. All this is simply to point out the fate of every nation and of every family, if the feeble-minded imbeciles and chronic insane are allowed to live with the sane and in many cases marry. The Egyptians, Greeks and Italians to this day bear the stamp of imbecility and feeble-mindedness. One may walk along the streets of any of these countries and find both men and women stunted in growth and with the unmistakable stamp of feeble-mindedness on their faces.

Five hundred years ago Spain was in all her glory. The Spaniards have traveled the same road as those above mentioned and are on the decline. In the past twenty-five years Great Britain has re-

duced the physical standard for admission into its army and navy no less than five times. Two years ago the United States Government was compelled to do the same thing. This is an indication of what the eventual result will be unless the question is handled in no uncertain way.

In conclusion let me say that a Hospital for the Insane should be administrated with two purposes in view. First, to return as many of the patients to their homes as it is possible to return. Secondly, to make such an Institution as nearly self-supporting as possible. Politics should be absolutely "cut out" and only men employed who will take an interest in their work and not seek the job because they have forsooth been a political heeler for several years.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES, PITTSBURG, PA.

The City of Pittsburg, like most large cities, seems to be the dumping ground for many of the Poor Districts, and it seems to us that we are likewise expected to stand the burden that should be assumed by the other Poor Districts. It is not a common thing to have some one appear at our office and say that they have been shipped from some City in our State on their way to some other State. This we feel should not be done, for the reason that the City of Pittsburg has about all it can take care of in the way of charity, and while we cheerfully and heartily endeavor to do our duty toward all of the unfortunates, we feel that the time has come when we will have to be a little more strict and do as we have recently done, return the people to the City from whence they have been shipped.

Our principal complaint, however, is the fact, that many of the Poor Directors of the several Poor Districts do not seem to appreciate the necessity of a prompt investigation of all cases that are reported to them. In other words, it seems to be a case of "Don't care" let them do the best they can and they even refuse to answer our letters. We realize in many of the Poor Districts, it is hard to locate the people in these Poor Districts, and we take this into consideration, however, there are a number of cases where we have not even heard from other Poor Districts, after waiting many months for reply, when we have gone to the expense of sending an Inspector to their home town, we have verified the statement given us, established their settlement, and then the Poor Directors acknowledge the case and request our shipping the person home. This, as you see, not only causes an unnecessary expenditure of money, but considerable delay, in getting the people back to their home and friends. (We have had, on a few occasions, insane persons shipped to us, and just last week had the case of a woman shipped from Lynchburg, Va., etc.)

We particularly complain of Dauphin, Blair, Erie, Luzerne and Fayette Counties whom we took out two orders of removal on.

In contract with this we refer with pleasure to Allegheny, Westmoreland, Washington, Somerset, Armstrong, Beaver, Philadelphia, Schuylkill and others, who promptly pay their bills and their prompt replies enable us to transact business without any delay or inconvenience to their people. I have in my possession cards from our file, verifying my statements of cases in these respective counties, and in case any of the Poor Directors care to examine them, they are here for their inspection.

Presented by J. R. Brooks, Chief Examining Officer.

E. R. Walters, Director.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Col. Gould presented and read the Report of the Auditing Committee, as follows:

The Account of L. C. Colborn, Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, for the year ending October 15, 1912.

The Treasurer charges himself with the balance in his hands at last settlement for the year ending October 9, 1911, as per the Auditor's report approved by the Association\$ 52.04
1911.

By cash from C. A. Society of Chester County	5.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Allegheny County	15.00
By cash from County Commissioners, Indiana County	15.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Jefferson County	5.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Tioga County	10.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Clearfield County	5.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Bedford County	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Somerset County	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Elk County	10.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Chester County	15.00
By cash from Trustees Feeble-Minded School, Elwyn	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Blair County	15.00
By cash from Roxboro, P. D. Phila., Directors of the Poor	10.00
By cash from Trustees D. & D. School, Edgwood	10.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Central P. D. Luzern	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Lancaster County	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Central P. D. Luzerne	15.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Fayette County	5.00
By cash from Trustees Bathesta Home	5.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Delaware County	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Scranton P. D.	15.00
By cash from Trustees State Hospital, Harrisburg	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Conyngham and Centralia, Columbia County	10.00
By cash from Trustees Feeble-Minded School, Polk	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Oxford and Dublin P. D.	10.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Blakely P. D.	10.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Germantown P. D.	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Fayette County	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Middle Coal Field, P. D.	10.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Venango County	5.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Warren County	5.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg ...	15.00
1912.	
By cash from C. A. Society, Clarion County	5.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Indiana County	5.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Franklin County	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Erie County	15.00
By cash from Trustees Industrial School, Oakdale	7.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Butler County	5.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Elk County	5.00
By cash from Trustees Blind School, Pittsburg	10.00
By cash from Dept. of Charities (Blockley) Philadelphia	15.00
By cash from State Board of Public Charities	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Carbondale	10.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Cambria County	15.00
By cash from Jenkins and Pittston Twps. and City	10.00

Total amount received by Treasurer	\$554.04
By cash received from Schuylkill Haven P. D.	10.00
Grand total	\$564.04

The Treasurer claims credit for the following moneys paid out and expended by order of the President, for printing, reports, circular letters, bill heads, announcements, programs, telephone and telegraph, salaries, etc., as follows:

1911.

To check unpaid and returned by Controller of Cambria	\$ 15.00
To cash paid Dr. Carl Kelsey, R. R. expenses	16.50
To cash paid Hotel bills, Moor House	11.50
To cash paid T. B. Clark, Photographer	2.50
To cash paid Pittsburg Photo Engraving Co.	12.55
To cash paid Expenses to Johnstown, printing and sending out Reports, Secretary, 3 trips	9.00
To cash paid Adams Express Co., Express on Reports	22.57
To cash paid United States Express Co., Express on Reports ...	3.79
To cash paid Johnstown Tribune. Printing 800 Reports	123.90
To cash paid Somerset Herald	3.25
To cash paid Ira E. Briggs, Reporting Proceedings, Exps.	123.00
To cash paid U. S. Telegraph Co. and Telephone Co.	7.65
To cash paid Somerset Standard, Announcements and Letters ...	5.75
To cash paid to C. H. Fisher, envelopes, paper	5.10
To cash paid Postage at Johnstown and Somerset, sending out 175 Reports at 4c each	7.00
To cash paid E. P. Gould, Exps. to National Conference	15.00
To cash paid Program Committee, Expenses	5.86
To cash paid Bessie Pritts and Lillian Shanks, Stenography and Typewriting	25.00
To cash paid J. A. Lambert, Postmaster, postage.....	22.98
To cash paid Treasurer's salary	25.00
To cash paid Somerset Democrat, programs, envelopes, enrollment blanks	20.75
To cash paid Express on programs, Reports, paper and pencils, for Convention at Erie	2.50
To cash paid Secretary for Expenses as per By-law	50.00
Total amount paid by Treasurer, as per receipts	\$536.15
Total amount received by Treasurer	\$564.04
Total amount paid by Treasurer	536.15

Balance in hands of Treasurer\$ 27.89

We, the undersigned committee, appointed to audit the amount of the Treasurer for the year ending October 15, 1912, respectfully report that we have performed that duty and find the same to be correct and true as stated. Balance in hand of Treasurer at last auditing was \$52.04, and that the Treasurer has collected during the year the sum of \$512.00 making a total received by the Treasurer of \$564.04. The Treasurer has expended and paid out, as per his receipts, the sum of \$536.15, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$27.89.

The expenses of the Association have been less this year than many former years, the receipts are very much less on account of many of the Districts not paying their assessments for the reason that in a number of the Districts the County Auditors have surcharged the Directors for this amount. The Auditor General also issued an order to the Institutions directing them not to pay the assessments levied by the Association upon them, some paid and others did not, with all this the Association is to be congratulated by the financial



HON. RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,

Mayor of Philadelphia, who extended so pleasing and urgent an invitation to the Members to hold their next Annual Convention in the Quaker City.

showing made by the Treasurer. We would recommend the same assessment be levied this year as in the past.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. B. ROBB,
PHILIP HARTZOG, Auditing Committee.

Upon Motion the Report is adopted.

Col. E. P. Gould also presents and reads the Report of the Committee on Officers: As follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS NOMINATIONS 1912-13.

President, Doctor J. M. Murdock, Superintendent Feeble-Minded institute, Polk.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Jno. P. Melvin, Bradford; Miss Sarah Reed, Erie, Pa.; Mr. Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thos K. Schiller, Esq., Chambersburg; Doctor W. A. Paine, Lackawanna County; Mr. J. L. Riley, Luzerne County; Mr. Conrad Bader, Cambria County; Mr. Wm. Jones, Delaware; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana, Pa.; Mr. S. H. Boyd, Lancaster, Pa.; Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary and Treasurer—L. C. Colborn, Esq., Somerset,

Honorary Secretary—Col. E. P. Gould, Erie, Pa.

Assistant Secretary—P. H. Bridenbaugh, Blair, County.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK K. FULLER, Chairman.

Mr. Smith (Chester) moves that the name of Dr. Joseph Neff, be added, as one of the Vice Presidents.

The Motion of Mr. Smith is agreed to.

Upon Motion of Mr. Smith the report of the Committee on Officers, as amended, is adopted.

President Eshelman:

The Committee on the place of next Meeting recommends that the next Meeting of the Association shall be held in Philadelphia:

Upon motion the Report of the Committee on place of next Meeting, fixing Philadelphia as the place of next Meeting, is adopted.

The Report of the Committee, together with the invitation to the Association from Mayor Blankenburg, and Mr. Solenberger and others representing Public Charities, follows:

HON. RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,

Mayor of Philadelphia, who extended so pleasing and urgent an invitation to the members to hold their next annual convention in the Quaker City.

October 14, 1912.

Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Public Charities.

Gentlemen: I am glad to learn that, at your Annual Meeting to be held this week in Erie, it is likely that an invitation will be extended to you by representatives present from Philadelphia to hold your meeting next year in this city. I heartily indorse this invitation and can assure you of a very cordial welcome, if you decide to select Philadelphia as your next meeting place.

The problems with which your Association is dealing are vital ones and, fortunately, are securing constantly increasing attention, both from citizens' organizations and from efficient and broad-minded public officials. You will find Philadelphia fully alive to the importance of your work and more than ready to co-operate with you in every way in making your meeting here a notably successful one.

Yours very truly,

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, Mayor.

Pittsburg, Pa. October 15, 1912.

L. C. Colborn, Secretary, Reed House, Erie.

Philadelphia wants next convention invitation from Mayor and all charities.

E. D. SOLENBERGER,
William B. Buck.

Committee on place of meetings recommends that the invitation of Mayor Blankenburg on behalf of Public Charities and Dr. Herrick, President of Girard College on behalf of Private Charities be accepted and that the next annual Convention of this Association be held in the City of Philadelphia and that the place and time be fixed by the incoming President, Secretary and Program Committee, in conference with Mayor Blankenburg.

J. S. BRINDLE,
SAMUEL S. BOYD,
E. D. SOLENBERGER,
D. T. MACKLIN.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until 7:30 this evening.

EVENING SESSION:

The Convention was called to order by the President.

Rev. Dr. Bailey, of Central Presbyterian church of Erie read a scripture Lesson, and offered prayer:

Almighty God our heavenly Father, God of the widow and of the orphan, God of the distressed in spirit and in body, we come to Thee with gratitude, this evening, because Thou hast graciously blessed us with many of the good things of this life, and hast given us promise of the life that is to come. We thank Thee especially for the presence among us of so many who have made a study of the conditions in modern society and who are giving of their time and their thought and their means for the amelioration of the condition of the poor and the down-trodden.

God grant Thy blessing upon this Convention. Pour out upon this Assembly Thy grace, endow them with wisdom from on high, that they may reach decisions in keeping with the great work before them. Hear us in our prayers for the one who today in attendance at this Convention has been overcome by accident. If it shall please Thee spare his life; Bless the skill of the physicians, that he may be brought back to health and strength; and unto Thee shall we ascribe praise and glory, world without end, amen.

President Eshelman here introduced to the Convention the Miller Family, of Erie, who entertained the delegates with some beautiful playing upon the harp, cello and violin. They were so much enjoyed that they responded to several encores, the last being a solo upon the harp, an instrument that is seldom heard, but greatly enjoyed.

Following the playing by the Miller Family, Dr. J. M. Murdock, Superintendent of Feeble-Minded Institute at Polk, read the following very interesting paper, which was received with hearty applause. By Way of Introduction Dr. Murdock said:

The various Papers and discussions before this Association at this Meeting are the best evidence of the fact that feeble-mindedness is now looked upon as the underlying cause of many of the conditions which come before you, and I have taken the liberty of changing my subject from that announced on the program and making it a little broader:

DUTY OF SOCIETY TOWARD ITS FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Paper By Dr. J. M. Murdoch.

In accepting the invitation with which I was honored by your worthy

Secretary, Mr. Colborn, to address to this convention a few remarks upon "the advisability of a prohibitory law prohibiting the marrying of epileptics and feeble-minded and providing for the registration of all such in the state" I have thought it best to select an aspect of the subject with which my own personal observation has rendered me most familiar.

In considering the duty of society toward the feeble-minded or epileptic child we must necessarily look both backward and forward, —backward with reference to the causes on which the arrested mental development depends, forward to determine how best to provide for him as an individual that his life may be as complete as is possible within its limitations and also that the burden of his presence may rest as lightly as possible upon society, both present and future.

RETROSPECT.

To speculate as to the primary origin of mental defect from the point of view of science presents as many difficulties as does the origin of disease. As mentality rests upon a physical basis we cannot have mental defect without an underlying physical cause, and though we may as yet be unable to understand in just what way nature's laws are violated I think most of us believe that abnormality results from some infraction of nature's laws, whether the infraction be due to ignorance, indifference or vice.

Quoting from a recent article by Dr. Henry H. Goddard of Vineland, New Jersey: "300,000 persons in the United States are feeble-minded. 500,000 have not sufficient intelligence to manage their own affairs with ordinary prudence, are unable to compete with their fellows on equal terms and thereby to earn livelihoods. A still larger number have not sufficient will power to force themselves to do the right thing when it is pointed out to them."

From this army of more than 500,000 are recruited most of the criminals, the paupers, the prostitutes, the drunkards, the ne'er-dowells and others of our social misfits.

The commission on the segregation, care and treatment of the feeble-minded and epileptic, appointed by the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1911, will, I understand, soon report as to the extent of feeble-mindedness in Pennsylvania. The applications for admission on the waiting lists and the crowded condition of all the institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic, the numbers of feeble-minded and epileptic in our jails, reformatories, prisons, county homes and hospitals for the insane, is evidence at least that the number is far beyond the appropriate provision provided for a limited number of this class. It is to be hoped this commission, utilizing the splendidly organized medical service of the State Department of Health together with the medical inspectors of our public schools, will be able to give a fairly accurate census of the feeble-minded and epileptic in our state for the guidance of the Legislature in their problem of providing adequate accommodations for this unfortunate class of our citizens. The managers of our jails, reformatories and prisons estimate that from five to fifty per cent of their inmates are feeble-minded. A large percentage of the paupers in our county homes are, as you well know, mentally defective and have become public charges because of their inability to earn an honest livelihood. Careful observation of women, who are living lives of prostitution has shown that of these a very large percentage are feeble-minded. Of our drunken sots that make our problems in intemperance, a large proportion are feeble-minded. The feeble-minded are to be found in the homes of the rich and the poor, in dens of vice, in county homes, in prisons, hospitals and asylums, wandering the city streets and roaming the county roads and

railroads as tramps, begging their way, the butt of ridicule and the victims of lust.

To appreciate the problem presented by a consideration of this vast army of the feeble-minded let us briefly review earlier conditions.

Among the Greeks and Romans feeble-mindedness or degeneracy of offspring does not appear to have caused much anxiety to the community. In early days at any rate such summary measures as exposure on the Mountains of Tygetus or precipitation from the Tarpeian Rock, together with unchecked infant mortality, effectually prevented any large survival of children unfit to become citizens of the state.

With the introduction of Christianity, however, a new spirit of compassion toward weaklings and a recognition of the sacredness of human life changed the whole attitude of society toward its degenerate members. In medieval times the Church became the guardian of those afflicted in mind or body and monastic establishments, officiated by priests who were also physicians sheltered many who were unable to fight life's battles for themselves.

About the middle of the last century a general awakening as to the duties of society toward children of weak mind occurred in France spreading throughout Europe and to our own country. In Pennsylvania the work of caring for the feeble-minded was first established by James B. Richards who opened a private school for feeble-minded children in Germantown in 1852.

In 1859 this private school was moved to Elwyn, a most beautiful site, chosen by Miss Dorothy Dix and later became the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children. Under the direction of its able superintendents, formerly Dr. Kerlin, now Dr. Martin Barr, it is looked upon throughout the world as the model institution for the care and training of the feeble-minded. At the present time it is caring for in the neighborhood of 1,200 pupils.

In 1892 the first strictly state institution was established as the State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania at Polk, Venango county, and 10 years later in 1903 the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic was established at Spring City, Chester county.

These three institutions at Elwyn, Polk and Spring City are caring for about 3,000 feeble-minded and epileptic persons,—training by special methods children who by reason of mental defect are unable to receive instruction in the common schools and providing manual training and suitable employment for those older feeble-minded and epileptic ones who are unable to go out into the world and earn a livelihood or manage their own affairs.

Within the school or institution these defective ones live happy, harmless and contented lives, at last passing away without issue. But these institutions do not begin to provide for all who should be within their protecting walls.

The relation of heredity to feeble-mindedness and epilepsy has been given special attention of late by Goddard and Weeks of New Jersey and Davenport of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, and secretary of the Eugenics section of the American Breeders' Association. Davenport in his recent work states in regard the inheritance of mental ability:

"The general mental ability of a person is a vague concept which is, however, in common use. We speak of a man as weak minded, as of mediocre ability, as exceptionally able without attempting a closer analysis of the subject.

"General mental ability, like stature and weight, undergoes a pro-

gressive development so that in studying its heredity we must compare it in adult persons or else measure it by the deviation the person shows from the normal of his age. Thus we may call 'weak mindedness' such a defect as would keep a child of 10 in a school grade where the other children are 6 or 7; a child of 'mediocre' ability is not more than two years behind the average grade for his age; 'exceptionally able' would imply, say, two years in advance of children of his age. A series of tests (the Binet-Simon tests) have been devised to gauge mental ability by gauging a variety of capacities such as general information, ability to count and to repeat phrases, to recognize names and describe common things and to make fine sense discriminations. Such tests show that there are all grades of mental ability. At one extreme is the idiot, without language and incapable of attending to his bodily needs. He may retain to maturity the mentality of a child of a few months. In a higher grade mentality of a child of 3 to 5 years is retained throughout life; such are the imbeciles; then come the merely backward children who make dull adults of all grades to the normal condition. Finally, there are the exceptionally bright, quick children some of whom at least, become superior adults. It is hard to recognize a unit character in such a series any more than in human hair color. Nevertheless there are laws of inheritance, of general mental ability, that can be sharply expressed. Low mentality is due to the absence of some factor, and if this factor that determines normal development is lacking in both parents it will be lacking in all their offspring.

"Two mentally defective parents will produce only mentally defective offspring. This is the first law of inheritance of mental ability. It has now been demonstrated by the study of scores of families of defectives.

"The second law of heredity of mentality is that, aside from 'mongolians,' probably no imbecile is born except of parents who, if not mentally defective themselves, both carry mental defect in their germ plasm. Many a person of strong mentality may carry defective germ cells and, whenever two such persons marry, expectation is that one-fourth of their offspring will be defective. If a person that belongs to a strain in which defect is present (and who, consequently, may be carrying the defect in his germ plasm) marry a cousin or other near relative (in whom the chance is large that the same defective germ plasm is carried) the opportunity for two defective germ cells to unite is enhanced. Such consanguineous marriages are fraught with grave danger.

"In view of the certainty that all of the children of two feeble-minded parents will be defective, how great is the folly, yes, the crime, of letting two such persons marry. It has happened many times that Overseers of the Poor have let a feeble-minded woman in their charge go to marry a half-witted farmer in order to relieve the town of the burden of maintaining her. Some years later both she and her husband come to the County Home as permanent inhabitants and bring half a dozen imbecile children to be a permanent charge on the community. Surely there is no economy in this.

"The hereditary basis of epilepsy has been studied and, found to follow the same laws as feeble-mindedness. Two epileptic parents probably produce only defective offspring, and the defect sometimes takes the form of epilepsy, sometimes that of feeble-mindedness."

Many of the women who are admitted to the maternity wards of our county homes are feeble-minded. The superintendent of one such institution states that of 105 children born in the county home during a period of five years 102 were feeble-minded. A girl removed from the institution at Polk by Directors of the Poor was within six

months returned by them after the girl had become pregnant and had contracted syphilis. She was not responsible. The picture could be extended by similar instances and multiplied many times.

CONCLUSION.

In the light of the foregoing observations let us see what the duty of society towards its feeble-minded members is. Are there any means whereby we can diminish the extent of the evil in our midst? We cannot revert to such drastic measures as were used in ancient times and the idea of a lethal chamber is unthinkable. (Modern medical science vies with Christian philanthropy in thwarting nature's arrangements tending to eliminate the unfit at an early age. No amount of training can transform one original defective into a self dependent member of society.) We can, however, go still farther back and by discouraging imprudent marriages and absolutely barring by law those of persons of proved feeble-mindedness or epilepsy or insanity at least diminish the production of feeble-minded children. This has been enacted into law in some states but not as yet in Pennsylvania.

But there is always the possibility, I may in the light of experience say probability, of the feeble-minded having illegitimate progeny. By a simple surgical procedure those persons capable of transmitting this defect could be made sterile. However, were they thus operated upon they would still be a menace in the community by reason of their vicious practices and as distributors of foul diseases, unable to care for or control themselves. And so at last the only effectual method of humanely composing the desired end is to segregate the feeble-minded in schools and institutions apart from the ordinary community. Experience shows that inmates of these institutions live happy, useful lives to the extent of their capacity and the majority show no inclination to leave the institution provided for them. But the present institutions must be enlarged or others established if we are to care for all who need this training and protection. This will require a lot of money but the money expended on these institutions will relieve the community, the courts, jails, workhouses, county homes, hospitals for the insane and maternity hospitals into which the unprotected feeble-minded drift. The state would in the end more than save the amount expended on the institutions for the feeble-minded. Most of the members of this association have special opportunities of seeing how unsuitable as a rule are the surroundings of the ordinary home or is the county home for the promotion of the physical, mental and moral welfare of the feeble minded child. The institution and the institution school cannot but appeal to your sympathy and even though the first cost of the institution for the feeble minded and epileptic may be heavy on the present generation, after generations will have cause to thank, their founders for venturing to follow the apostolic injunction: "We, then, that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak."

Rt. Rev. Rogers Israel, Bishop of the Diocese of Erie, was introduced to the Convention by President Eshelman, and was received with applause and addressed the Convention as follows:

If it were not for what your President said in his recent letter I might feel that I was a stranger intruding certain suggestions upon strangers, but your invitation was so broad, and your inclusiveness so great that I am sure anyone interested in the discussions here would feel at home in your organization and before such an audience as this: consequently everything I may say comes from the lips of a friend and not of a stranger. I am afraid I will be in the position of that man who was presented with twin children, and who made the remark "I wouldn't take a hundred thousand dollars for those twins, but I wouldn't give a dime for another set."

I consider it no unimportant matter to be asked to address a Body such as this.

ADDRESS BY RT. REV. ROGERS ISRAEL.

To the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania,

Mr. President, Gentlemen and Ladies,

I consider it no unimportant matter to be called upon to address you tonight.

The proper care, relief, and reinstatement of those of our fellow men who have fallen by the wayside in the struggle of life is the most important problem that the state, city, and county has to deal with, and has been so since the Lord and Giver of Life revealed to us God's love as He moved about upon earth healing the sick and relieving the distressed.

I believe in the conservation of our natural resources—forests, minerals, watercourses—but above all I believe in the conservation of that most important of all natural resources, of vital consequence to all countries—our fellow human beings, our brethren of the human race—our fellow countrymen.

For this reason your Association stands pre-eminent in importance among organizations for the conservation of the wealth and prosperity of the state.

In view of the great importance and vital character of the question we deal with it is well to consider not so much what has been accomplished as to examine those weaknesses of our administration of charity which have prevented a better accomplishment of our purposes.

To this end I have selected for my subject CO-OPERATION.

I would have you believe that I appreciate what has been done and would not for a moment question the amount of suffering relieved by our present methods.

But I know we all are one in desire to accomplish the most good at the expenditure of the least time, money, and energy in order that alleviation may lead to prevention and prevention bring us ultimately (in many years) to that Utopia where for every suffering brother or sister a good Samaritan will be found not simply to bind up his wounds, however necessary, but to restore him to his active and valuable place in society.

It is a well known fact as stated in your circular letter "that Pennsylvania stands in need of a great deal of re-adjustment in certain lines of relief." and further "It is apparent that not enough scientific study upon the preventive side of the question has been given;" and again, "It is also plain that practically no thought of any scientific or systematic character has yet been given toward making self-help by the unfortunate an efficient element in their maintenance, etc."

This candid confession gives the basis for all that I am about to say and is an arraignment more severe than any I would venture to present.

These two points—"Scientific Study of Means of Prevention" and "Self-Help" which your letter states are lacking in the administration of charity by the Poor Directors of the State of Pennsylvania are recognized by students of the subject the primary and fundamental principles which should govern all administration of charity.

The Directors have apparently felt their duty to be done when they have temporarily relieved poverty and suffering by orders of groceries, by building and caring for an Alms-House, and by employing physicians, and occasionally in extreme cases furnishing a nurse.

In this way the taxes of the people have been used simply for alleviation and consequently, as your letter states, "poverty has its grip

upon an astoundingly large number of our inhabitants," causing "a continual increased demand upon the resources of our people."

No one realizes more fully than I that the problem of poverty will be with us so long as man fails to realize the fullness of development GOD is inspiring him to attain (and the prospect is a long one) but, until that unknown day, it is our duty to see that the state and county administer their charity in a scientific, (economical), generous, fatherly manner looking to placing the recipient above the necessity of charity while alleviating generously but carefully present need.

For over 20 years the scientific study and practical investigation of the problem of poverty has been going on.

Many of our hundreds of colleges have taken it up.

In that time private organizations, associated charities etc., headed by kind-hearted, generous and thoughtful men, have come into existence for the purpose of not only assisting in the alleviation of the sufferings of poverty more generously than the Poor Directors have seen fit to do, but also to apply methods of prevention and cure.

These organizations have very generally employed men graduated in the study of these subjects from institutions of learning.

Duplication of societies or organizations for relief is as pernicious as duplication of relief itself.

Owing to the fact that the methods of relief of Poor Directors generally provided simply for free medical aid, a small amount of outside help or care in Alms Houses with no effort whatever to study conditions or to lessen poverty, private organizations largely formed by religious bodies and generous and kindly disposed citizens took the field.

Later because of distressing duplication of aid on the part of these organizations due very largely to the many variations of religious belief, an attempt was made to combine all these various smaller societies in both cities, towns, and villages under the name of Associated or Organized Charities.

These latter found it possible by this union to secure workers, trained in schools and by experience, so that conditions have been studied and action taken for prevention and cure as well as for relief.

Finally the Sage Foundation has been established to encourage such organized charities; to study conditions, and to supply trained workers who will co-operate, by reports and influences, with the workers of the Sage Foundation.

The result is an immense improvement in the administration of charity, and very large avoidance of duplication, and many practical measures for helping the poor and unfortunate to help themselves, and thus to reduce the number of those dependent upon charity.

This improvement is to be heartily commended but it has meant a double tax upon the public, the one levied by the county the other by private subscription.

In the meanwhile the Poor Directors have gone on in the same old paths, each county for itself, one giving and another refusing outdoor relief, all however increasing the size of Alms Houses and finding it necessary to secure more funds to support the increasing number of the dependent. No employment of trained men. No preventive measures put in force.

It would have seemed but natural for the Poor Directors, noting the public interest in the scientific treatment of the dependent pauper question, to have at least turned to these private organizations for suggestions respecting the administration of their charge and for co-operation in the work to be done.

The truth is however that a feeling of jealousy seems to have sprung up on the part of the Directors, and generally, not universally,

where these private organizations have offered the use of the trained worker, private records of careful investigations, etc., it has been rejected.

In some cities, such as Portland, Maine, and Columbus, Ohio, the public authorities have become so well convinced of the wisdom of organized charities that they turn over to the Associated Charities their funds for **outdoor relief**.

In the State of Pennsylvania such co-operation is left entirely with the individual county Boards.

Wherever this co-operation is secured the good results to the poor and in the way of economy are simply immense.

Your President in his circular has called attention to some extent to some of these things and I am but emphasizing them and endeavoring to carry his suggestions to logical conclusions. But when he speaks of the hopelessness of being able to reduce the charges but of making an effort "to enable and direct the unfortunates to produce considerably more toward their maintenance" he again deals with the financial not with the preventive side. In a word, is looking after the sore place endeavoring to relieve the suffering but hopeless of securing either a **permanent cure** or **prevention**.

And yet in acting practically even in so small a degree he feels that it will require "a great amount of study and the tearing away of more old ideas from their moorings and the substitution of sound business principles for a great deal of sentiment."

Co-operation on the part of the Poor Directors and of these private organizations would have not only shown the necessity of this conclusion over 20 years ago but would have enabled the Directors to put into action methods of work which would have rendered unnecessary the statement I have just quoted, saved immense sums of money, and above all would have raised a very large proportion of the unfortunate from a state of penury and want to a condition of happy independence.

It has been private organizations that:

1. Have largely reduced popular objection to scientific methods.
2. Have insisted upon self-help.
3. Have introduced the District Nurse.
4. Have opened the Day Nursery.
5. Have run Employment Agencies.
6. Have provided work for the invalid, the widow, the maimed.
7. Have opened Orphan Asylums, Homes for Infants, and the

Aged.

8. Have founded Tubercular Sanitariums, thus keeping thousands out of public institutions where with spirits broken they would be living hopeless and unproductive lives.

Co-operation would bring all this individual, advanced, and invaluable experience to the aid of the State.

But the blame for this unsatisfactory condition does not all lie at the door of the Poor Directors.

It is significant that as the different forms of social activity such as the Juvenile Court, the Probation Officers, Play-Ground Movement, and the Social Service Department of Hospitals had resolved to fill their respective niches in the field of Social Service, they have each looked askance upon the already existing Agencies and it is only as they were in existence for some time and related their work to the work of others that they have realized the value of Co-operation and this realization, by drawing them more closely to the other Agencies, made their work more effective.

But the fact remains that these private movements have been, and are still, consolidating; but the Poor Directors representing the public

with power to raise all the funds necessary for all the work, generally remain apart unwilling apparently to assume the responsibility or to profit by the study and investigation of experts employed by private funds and the rich experience of these private organizations.

I make my appeal tonight for CO-OPERATION.

It is too much to ask or to expect the Poor Directors to assume the immense responsibility for the enormous work of all these private enterprises.

But I appeal for an intelligent, progressive Co-operation which will

1. Throw aside all jealousy and all idea of rivalry and every selfish interest;

2. That will lead the Directors to call upon the private organizations for advice and counsel, for the results of expert study, and to use freely the information (registration) secured by careful and trained investigators of family and individual conditions;

3. That will also cause these private organizations to furnish this information freely and cheerfully;

4. That will lead the Directors to place the funds appropriated for outdoor relief at the disposal of the Organized or Associated Charities of the various cities and counties. Of course this should be done only under due restriction and with the requirement of a strict accounting.

If these simple suggestions could be adopted I believe all the more important problems would in time be solved and a wonderful improvement leading finally to ideal conditions among the unfortunate and dependent classes would result.

CO-OPERATION would mean:

1. Enthusiasm,
2. Efficiency,
3. Economy.

Rogers Israel, Bishop of Erie.

Following the paper by Bishop Israel, the Convention listened to an illustrated address by Thomas S. McAloney, Superintendent of the Blind School, Pittsburg, "Problems of the Blind."

The lecture was thoroughly enjoyed and the pictures thrown on the screen told the story of the work being done at this institution, for the blind, and gave an illustration of what those who are thus afflicted can accomplish, under skillful treatment, and how well they can be fitted to take their places in society, and as wage-earners, in many cases almost on a par with their more fortunate "seeing" children.

At the close of the illustrated talk Mr. Miller, of Allegheny presented the following report of the Committee on Resolutions:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Association of Directors of Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania.
Erie, Pa., October 15, 1912.

A. S. Miller, Esq., Allegheny County, Pittsburg, Pa.; James J. Barnhart, Fayette County, Uniontown, Pa.; N. B. Wilson, Lycoming County, Williamsport, Pa.; E. P. Gould, Erie County, Erie, Pa.; Dr. L. J. Srodes, Allegheny County, Uniontown, Pa.; A. P. Darr, Westmoreland County, Greensburg, Pa.; Mrs. A. P. Miller, Chester County, Kenneth Square; E. S. Linsey, Warren County, Warren, Pa.

To the Officers and Members of the Association of Directors of Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania.

We, the undersigned, committee on resolutions, beg leave to submit the following.

We do hereby approve the great work that this association has.

been doing in the past and believe that its usefulness for the future is more apparent. The achievements it has accomplished, and the reforms it has been the means of bringing about, is more than evidenced by the work of the present Convention. Therefore, be it resolved:

1. That the thanks of the association are due to the County Commissioners for the use of the beautiful Court Room for holding the sessions of the Convention in. We desire to thank the Honorable Judges of said Court for the interest and encouragement they have taken in the association.

2. That the thanks of the association be tendered to the various newspapers of the City of Erie for the very generous space in their papers given in publishing the proceedings of this Convention and in the publication of numerous articles on its work, object and purposes, in their papers before the meeting of the Convention at Erie.

3. The thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the Committee on Arrangements and the ladies of Erie for the beautiful reception given this association at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Tuesday evening.

4. That we tender the thanks of the association to Mrs. McKean and Mrs. Colby, Mrs. MacDonald and Mrs. Briggs, and to the Miller family for the music furnished during the proceedings of the Convention which was highly enjoyed and appreciated by all.

5. The thanks of the Convention are due the officers of this Convention for the untiring and faithful service rendered during the past year, for the full and splendid program for the Convention and in the fine showing they have made during the year.

6. That we hereby give our most hearty approval of the steps being taken for the codification of the poor laws of Pennsylvania, and do hereby pledge our most earnest support for the enactment of such laws as will be for the best interests of the charitable institutions and the Alms Houses in particular.

7. We do hereby most heartily approve of the county care of the insane, under the Act of Assembly, approved the 23rd day of May, 1897, and its supplements, and urge upon all counties throughout the Commonwealth to make provision for the care of their insane.

8. That we do call upon the ensuing Legislature to take immediate steps to make provision for the care of the feeble-minded and idiotic of the state, and would recommend the appointment of proper persons to act as a commission for the selection for the location for an additional feeble-minded school to be located somewhere in the center of the state to relieve the crowded condition in our two institutions; and would ask the Legislature to pass such laws as will enable this commission to carry out the wishes of this association.

9. Whereas it is proven by statistics that insanity throughout the state is alarmingly increasing:

And Whereas, it is an undisputed fact that a good part of the insanity comes from improper marriages as well as transmittable diseases.

10. Therefore be it resolved, That a more stringent marriage law be enacted by the Legislature, providing for all parties to undergo a physical examination, upon such examination only a license shall be issued.

11. That we charge much of the distress and poverty of the women and children have been caused by the desertion of fathers and mothers. We would therefore call upon the Legislature to amend our present laws concerning desertion and declare such desertion on the part of a husband to be a felony; so that wherever they may be,

they can be apprehended and brought back and required to care for their wives and children.

12. That inasmuch as many of the chronic insane, feeble-minded men and women who are now wards of the state could be almost self-supporting if they were permitted to be placed out on farms and in homes throughout the Commonwealth, were it not for the danger of increasing the number of such insane and feeble-minded by improper marriages and sexual intercourse, we urge as a proper remedy and protection for this increase, that all such quiet, harmless, chronic insane and feeble-minded men and women be sterilized and the proper laws be enacted to carry this law into effect.

13. That this association call upon the Legislature to make an appropriation of Two Thousand Dollars for the two ensuing fiscal years beginning June 1, 1913, to assist in maintaining this association and making arrangements for the annual convention and expenses in printing the proceedings of the convention, and distributing among the members, papers and information that is necessary for the information of the members to advance the work of the association.

14. That a committee of seven be appointed in conjunction with the officers of this association, to take up and urge upon the Legislature the passing of such laws that will carry out the recommendations of this association.

15. That this association was pained to learn of the painful accident which happened to our faithful and devoted friend, Mrs. Sue Willard, who met with an accident at the reception given by the committee on arrangements, and ladies of Erie, at the Young Men's Christian Association; and that we do hereby express our sympathy for her and hope that she may soon be well, and we may have the pleasure of greeting her at her home, and seeing her at our next annual convention.

16. Resolved that the thanks of the Convention are due to the ladies of the association for the active part taken by them in the proceedings of the Convention and for the able addresses delivered by them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW S. MILLER,
JAMES J. BARNHART.

Upon motion of Col. Gould, seconded by Mr. Colborn, the report was adopted.

Dr. Srodes: I would move that a Committee be appointed to prepare a proper resolution in regard to the accident and death of the Member from Perry County (Mr. William Lightner) to be sent to the Secretary for incorporation into the Report.

This Motion was seconded by Mr. Colborn, and adopted: and President Eshelman appointed as members of that Committee, Dr. Srodes of Allegheny, Fred Fuller of Scranton, and Col. E. P. Gould of Erie.

The chair appointed, as a committee to introduce the new President and escort him to the chair D. A. Mackin of Luzerne and John L. Smith of Chester.

The Committee conducted the President elect, Dr. Murdock of Polk, to the chair, and Mr. Mackin "introduced" him to the Convention.

Dr. Murdock was received with applause, and said: I feel highly honored by your selection and I shall make an effort to serve this Association to the best of my ability throughout the coming year. I will be at your service, in any way that I can serve you. (Applause.)

The Session was closed by the pronouncing of the benediction, by Bishop Israel.



Marie, Winifred, and Dorothy Miller, Daughters of John Z. Miller, who entertained the Members by their fine musical talents, at Erie. Their tender ages makes them a wonder in the musical world.

APPENDIX

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

419-421 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, For the Year Ending
December 31, 1911.

No. of children in care at close of last year	1657
No. of children received during year (217 boys, 138 girls)	355
Whole number of children cared for during the year	2012
245 women with infants cared for in the Department for Women with Children—240 mothers, each with one child, 5 with two children, and 16 without children	266
Whole number cared for	2278
No. passed from care by return to parents, relatives, adoption, coming of age, death, and otherwise discharged	391
No. remaining in care at close of year December 31, 1911	1621

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$99,381.47
Board in county homes for children	\$41,521.95
Board and care in Receiving Shelter	4,017.47
Clothing	11,620.38
Medicine and medical attention	1,368.47
Inspection of homes, visiting, transportation of children and traveling expenses	8,641.33
Children's Bureau expenses	6,796.13
Rent of buildings	1,044.99
Salaries for all departments	16,297.81
All other expenses	8,072.94

\$99,381.47

General Secretary—Edwin D. Solenberger, 419-421 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Location—Main Office 419-421 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Amount of State Aid or Appropriation received from State—\$15,000.00 per annum.

REMARKS.

The general secretary of the Society will be glad to correspond with the Directors of the Poor about the care of children and to give further information on request about the terms under which children are received from the Directors of the Poor.

REPORT OF CHESTER COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Presented by Mrs. L. B. Walton, Kenneth Square.

The Chester County Children's Aid Society has reached its 29th year of organized existence, and in looking backward over the past years of child-saving labor, we find the one just ended as reasonably

full of encouragement as those heretofore reported. True, there has come to us times of discouragement and many disheartening circumstances, but when we think for a moment these are not peculiar to our own work, are they not a part of all human effort?

During the year 25 County children have been added to our number, under our care at this date. There are 166 County wards, 133 in free homes, 33 in boarding homes, in our Supplementary work 15 names are recorded. These children are never chargeable to our County, but their needs supplied from our membership dues. Many helps have been rendered struggling mothers, and the cause of misfortune and pauperism removed.

Owing to many happenings a greater number than usual have passed from our care the past year. Several reached the age when our control ceases.

The kindly co-operation of our worthy Board of Directors of the Poor, and Officials of the County Home, during all the years of our work has been invaluable. We earnestly desire to infuse into our future work all the love we are capable of, all the tenderness we possess, coming close to humanity's heart, and giving the true warmth that shall bring even better things to pass.

MEADVILLE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Report of Meadville Children's Aid Society Institution and Home for the Aged; Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	22
Number admitted during year	35
Total number in home and received during year	57
Number died, 2; discharged, 23	25
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	23
Average number in Institution or Hospital during year	23

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 5,069.99
Cost of improvements	\$ 187.00
Cost of other outside expenses	3.00— 190.00
Total cost of maintaining Institution or Hospital	4,879.99
Average weekly cost per capita	4,486.00
Total receipts other than County	4,536.19
Total cost of County for maintenance of Institution or Hospital	404.94

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Mrs. S. Merrell, President of Board; Miss Finnetta Porter, Secretary of Board; Mrs. A. H. Mansfield, Treasurer of Board; Other members of Board Mrs. A. J. Affstranger, Mrs. Charles Marvin, Mrs. E. W. Arthur, Mrs. E. E. Fowler, Mrs. E. W. Lawrence, Miss Mary Carnahan.

Location—Groave street and Williams road. Postoffice, Meadville, Crawford County, Pa.

Number of acres, 1; value of buildings, \$24,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Total number of members in Institution, 23.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State \$1,250.00.

MRS. S. MERRELL, President of Board.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Report of Allegheny County Home, Allegheny County Almshouse for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	358
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Number admitted during year	471
Total number in home and received during year	829
Number died, discharged and eloped	460
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	369
Average number in Almshouse, during year	346.38

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 64,339.38
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$65,853.19
Cost of outdoor relief	38,867.05
Cost of other outside expenses	6,630.09— 111,350.33
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	175,689.71
Average weekly cost per capita	3,384.00
Total Almshouse, expenses	175,689.71
Total receipts other than County	6,871.54
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse	168,818.17

Improvements—The new buildings were completed during the year, the Men's hospital remodeled, a tuberculosis camp for Men, a new road started and equipment for kitchen, and furniture purchased.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—James McB. Robb, President, Oakdale, Pa.; Andrew S. Miller, Secretary, Bellevue, Pa.; William Bennett, Braddock, Pa.; Pittsburg Office, Jail Bldg.; J. Lewis Srodes, M. D. Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Location—Collier township, Allegheny. Postoffice, Woodville, Pa.

Number of acres, 271; value of buildings, \$565,366.48; value of acres, \$102,325.29.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

Remarks—A separate report is rendered by the Insane Department the Allegheny County Hospital for Insane, Woodville, Pa.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Report of the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane for the year ending December 30th, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	712
Number admitted during the year	278
Total number in Hospital and received during year	990
Number died, discharged and eloped	238
Number remaining at close of year, December 31st, 1912	752
Average number in Hospital during the year	695

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$121,220.38
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 5,205.95
Cost of maintenance	116,014.43—
Average weekly cost per capita	3.46
Total expenses of Hospital	121,220.38
Total receipts other than County	81,373.49
Total cost to County for maintenance of Hospital for Insane .	39,846.89

Improvements—New Male Ward; New Female Ward.

Board of Directors and Officers—James McB. Robb, President, Oakdale, Pa.; Andrew S. Miller, Secretary, Bellevue, Pa.; William Bennett, Braddock, Pa.; J. Lewis Srodes, M. D. Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Location—Woodville, Pa. Postoffice, Woodville, Pa.

Value of buildings, \$554,377.76.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Total Number of Patients in Hospital, 752.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, \$67,137.14.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Report of Bedford County Almshouse for the Bedford County Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	95
Number admitted during year	30
Total number in home and received during year	145
Number died, discharged and eloped	85
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	60
Average number in Almshouse	70

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 16,006.02
Cost of outdoor relief	\$ 4,745.33
Cost of other outside expenses	952.70— 5,698.03
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	10,307.99
Average weekly cost per capita	2.09
Total Almshouse expenses	16,006.02
Total receipts other than County	536.30
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse	15,469.72

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—George A. Hillegass, Buffalo Mills, Pa.; Samuel S. Baker, Samuel I. Brumbaugh, Saxton R. F. D., Pa.; Everett R. F. D., Pa.; Harry C. James, Bedford, Pa.; Attorney and Secretary; Josiah R. Ritchey, Steward; A. C. Wolf, M. D. Physician; D. W. Beam, Treasurer, Bedford, Pa.

Location—Bedford township. Postoffice, Bedford, R. F. D. No. 3.

Number of acres, 210; value of buildings, \$75,000.00; value of acres, \$9,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 31; females, 30; total, 61; total number of patients in Almshouse, 5.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

HARRY C. JAMES, Attorney and Secretary.

BLAKELY POOR DISTRICT.

Report of Blakely District Almshouse for year ending April 30, 1912:

Number of Inmates at close of last year	60
Number admitted during year	35
Total number in Home and received during year	95
Number died, discharged and eloped	33
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	62
Average number in Almshouse during year	61

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$53,385.92
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$33,956.18
Cost of Out-door Relief	6,635.21
Cost of other Outside Expenses	6,492.31— 47,083.70
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	6,302.22
Average weekly cost per capita	1.90
Total Almshouse Expenses	6,302.22
Total receipts other than County	53,954.77

IMPROVEMENTS.

Exercising grounds, tents, swings, etc., electric pump, artesian well, concrete ice house, new furniture, insane ward, reservoir, gasoline pump, polo grounds, pump house.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—John R. O'Brien, Director, President, Olyphant, Pa.; Thomas Grier, Director, Dickson City, Pa.; James W. Smith, Director, Secretary, Peckville, Pa., Box 195; Dell Reynolds Superintendent; Mrs. E. Reynolds, Matron.

Location, Lackawana County. Postoffice, Peckville, Pa.

Number of acres, 183. Value of Buildings, \$79,000.

Values of acres, \$13,000.

We are now caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in Hospital—Males, 43; females, 33; total, 76.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 138.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, \$4,374.96.

Remarks—Average weekly cost per capita care insane, \$3.02; received from State per week, \$2.00; cost per week to District, \$1.02; saved to District as \$1.02 to \$1.75, 73 cents.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Report of Blair County Hospital for the Insane, Hollidaysburg, Pa., for year ending 30th December 1911:

Number of Inmates at close of last year	219
Number admitted during year	111
Number died, discharged and eloped—Died, 31; discharged 70—	101
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	229
Average number in Hospital during year	224

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$35,630.18
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$1,157.75
Total cost of maintaining Hospital	34,472.43
Average weekly cost per capita	3.01
Total Hospital Expenses	35,630.18
Total receipts other than County—*Net, for year only—	36,117.66
Total cost to County for maintenance of Hospital—Profit of..	487.48
*Actual receipts and earnings were \$38,889.80—part chargeable to other years—\$36,117.66 is net for 1911.	

IMPROVEMENTS.

Poultry yard, paint on walls, vegetable paring machine and other machinery, addition of a small building by absorption—to accommodate 12 sick beds and 12 "outside parole" patients; concrete block entrance at highway and 18-foot drive, rebuilt.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—H. H. Pensyl, President, Altoona, Pa.; S. Shoemaker, Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Thomas S. Coleman, Tyrone, Pa.

Location, Hollidaysburg. Postoffice, same.

Number of acres, 6. Value of Buildings, \$150,000.

Value of acres, \$200, per acre.

Total number of patients in Hospital, 255.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, in 1911—\$21,794.57.

Remarks—The difference in receipts from State and cost of operation was made through private patients. In 1911 we received from this source \$10,309.09. Other earnings from truck patch, chicken yard, mattress room, etc.

BRADFORD CITY.

Report of Bradford City Almshouse, for the Bradford City Poor District for the year ending March 31, 1912:

Number of Inmates at close of last year	17
Number admitted during year	9
Total number in Home and received during year	26
Number died, discharged and eloped	12
Number remaining at close of year	14
Average number in Almshouse during year	14

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$12,242.13
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$ 402.72
Cost of Out-door Relief	1,985.75
Cost of other Outside Expenses	4,726.38— 7,114.85
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	3,760.94
Average weekly cost per capita	3.01
Total Almshouse Expenses	4,765.94
Total receipts other than City	1,005.00
Total cost to City for maintenance of Almshouse	3,760.94

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—M. D. Harris, President, Bradford, Pa.; E. R. Sherman, Bradford, Pa; E. N. Robinson, Bradford, Pa.; Geo. F. Guy, Bradford, Pa.; E. A. Boyne, Bradford, Pa.; Wm. Dobie, Bradford, Pa; Geo. L. Dobie, Secretary, Bradford, Pa.; Geo. H. Clark, Supt., Degolia, Pa.

Location, Degolia, Pa. Postoffice, Degolia, Pa.

Number of acres, 150. Value of Buildings, \$4,000.

Values of acres, \$9,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 17; females, 18; total, 35.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 14.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

Remarks—One patient at Polk Hospital and another at Wernersville; also five children in the Beacon Light Mission (Children's Aid Society.)

CHESTER COUNTY.

Report of Chester County Home and Hospital for the Insane, Poor District for the year ending Sept. 30, 1912:

	Home.	Hospital
Number of Inmates at close of last year	183	301
Number admitted during year	269	75
Total number in Home and received during year	452	376
Number died, discharged and eloped	266	88
Number remaining at close of year, Sept. 30, 1912.....	186	288
Average number in Home and Hospital during year	195	276

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$37,404.54
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$7,835.18
Cost of Out-door Relief	836.91
Cost of other Outside Expenses	5,186.39— 13,858.48
Total cost of maintaining Home and Hospital	23,546.06
Average weekly cost per capita	.95
Total Home and Hospital Expenses	72,968.67

Total receipts other than County	35,564.12
Total cost to County for maintenance of Home and Hospital .	37,404.54

IMPROVEMENTS.

New dairy barn for young stock.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—John L. Smith, Chester Springs, Pa.; Levi P. Thomas, Malvern,; Charles Huston, Coatesville, Pa.; Davis Garrett, Superintendent of Home; Dr. R. C. Kell, Superintendent of Insane Department.

Location, West Bradford. Postoffice, Embreeville.

Number of acres, 604. Value of Buildings, \$315,391.43.

Values of acres, \$33,220.

We are caring for 288 of our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 6; females, 0; total, 6.

Total number of patients in Home and Hospital, 474.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, \$25,975.72.

Remarks—the above report includes both the County Home and the Hospital for the Insane.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Report of Crawford County Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of Inmates at close of last year	104
Number died, discharged and eloped	53
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	108
Average number in Almshouse during year	100

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$15,006
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$100,000
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	\$15,006
Average weekly cost per capita	2.90
Total Almshouse Expenses	15,006
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse	15,006

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—A. E. Lilley, Meadville, Pa.; H. C. Wasson, Meadville, Pa.; Geo. Rilze, Meadville, Pa.

Location—Crawford County, Pa. Postoffice, Saegertown, Pa.

Number of acres, 235. Value of Buildings, \$100,000.

Values of acres, \$25,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, —; females, —; total, —.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 90.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

ERIE COUNTY.

Report of Erie County Almshouse, County of Erie, Pennsylvania, Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of Inmates at close of last year	200
Number admitted during year	103
Total number in Home and received during year	303
Number died, discharged and eloped	114
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	189
Average number in Almshouse during year	195

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$67,186.41
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$9,804.02
Cost of Out-door Relief	5,700.26
Cost of other Outside Expenses	\$25,130.03— 40,634.31
Total cost of Maintaining Almshouse	26,552.10
Average weekly cost per capita	2.46
Total Almshouse Expenses	36,356.12
Total receipts other than County	5,397.02
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse	36,356.12

IMPROVEMENTS.

Repairing Buildings, New Boilers and New Heating Plant.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Chas. P. Reilly, Treasurer, Erie, Pa.; Chas. F. Loesel, Erie, Pa.; J. O. Smith, North Girard, Pa., R. F. D.; Millard L. Davis, Erie, Pa., R. F. D. 2. Director. J. E. Leslie, Erie, Pa., Secretary; Miles R. Nason, Esq., Erie, Pa., Solicitor; James A. Henry, Erie, Pa., R. F. D. 2, Steward; Chas. B. Grant, Erie, Pa., R. F. D., Clerk.

Location, Millcreek township, Erie County, Pa. Postoffice, Erie, Pa.

Number of acres, 136¾. Value of Buildings, \$110,000.

Value of acres, \$60,000.

We are partly caring for our insane under the County Care Act to the number of 25.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 105; females, 92; total, 197.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 189.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State\$2,593.71

Remarks—Thirty-five Children at Polk, 14 Children in Homes.

GERMANTOWN POOR DISTRICT.

Report of Germantown Almshouse Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	70
No. admitted during year	61
Total No. in Home and received during year	130
No. died, discharged and eloped	51
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	70
Average number in Almshouse during year	70

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 36,794.61
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$ 584.25
Cost of Out-door relief	9,469.72
Cost of other Outside Expenses	27,324.89— 37,378.86
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	14,534.18
Average weekly cost per capita	3.23
Total Almshouse Expenses	14,534.18

IMPROVEMENTS—No special Improvements only ordinary repair.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Chas. C. Russell, President, Chestnut Hill Phila.; Wm. H. Coupe, Secretary, Germantown, Phila.; Pringle Brothwick, Treasurer, Chestnut Hill, Phila.; Wm. E. Murphy, Germantown, Phila.; Wm. Wilkie, Germantown, Phila.; Henry P. Benson, Germantown, Phila.; Matthew Adam, Germantown, Phila.; James J. Firn, Germantown, Phila.; Chas. H.

Super, Germantown, Phila.; John F. Rausenberger, Germantown, Phila., Superintendent.

Location—Rittenhouse and Pulaskia avenues. Postoffice Germantown, Pa.

Number of acres, 6; value of buildings, \$50,000.00; value of acres, \$125,000.00. We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 86; females, 60; total 146; total number of patients in Almshouse, 70.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State none.

Remarks—Our Almshouse is in a flourishing condition and our Directors take a great interest in their work.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Report—Of Franklin County Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

No. of Inmates at close of last year, 1910	112
No. admitted during year	71
Total No. in Home and received during year	183
No. died, discharged and eloped	76
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	107
Average number in Almshouse during year	109½

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 22,798.50
Cost of Out-door Relief	4,518.50
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	18,280.00
Average weekly cost per capita	2.74
Total Almshouse Expenses	18,280.00
Total receipts other than County	5,464.84
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse	17,700.29

Improvements—Now in course of erection; Stone building to include, bake shop, laundry and slaughter rooms—Expected to be finished this fall—1912.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—J. L. Brindle, R. D. 4, Mercersburg, Pa.; C. M. Funk, Waynesboro, Pa.; M. R. Brown, Chambersburg, Pa.; P. H. Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg, Pa.

Location—One mile east of Chambersburg; Postoffice, Chambersburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 209; Value of acres, \$20,000; value of buildings, \$20,000. We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 12; females, 5; total, 17.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 123 at present.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State \$3,255.13.

LOCK HAVEN CITY.

Report of Lock Haven City Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	11
No. admitted during year	3
Total No. in Home and received during year	14
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	14

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 2,296.42
Cost of Out-door Relief	856.91—
Cost of other Outside Expenses	856.91
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	3,153.33
Average weekly cost per capita	2.94
Total receipts other than City	321.22
Total cost to City for maintenance of Almshouse	2,832.11

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses:

Location—Hanna street. Postoffice Lock Haven, Pa.

Number of acres, 60x160 feet; value of buildings, \$2,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males 12; females 10; total, 22; total number of patients in Almshouse, 11.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse, for the Central Poor District of Luzerne County for the year ending 31st December, 1911:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	309
No. admitted during year	368
Total No. in Home and received during year	677
No. died, discharged and eloped	349
No. remaining at close of year, 31st December, 1912	328
Average number in Almshouse during year	289

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$199,674.07
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$87,332.91
Cost of outdoor relief	39,396.08
Cost of other outside expenses	42,801.97—
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	30,143.11
Average weekly cost per capita	1.92 4-10
Total Almshouse expenses	117,476.02
Total receipts other than County	1,256.24
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse	28,886.87

Improvements—Completion of three story and basement fire proof addition to male department of Almshouse. Thoroughly modern capacity 220 inmates cost including furnishing \$125,000.00.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address—Abram Nesbit, President, Kingston; Hon. S. W. Davenport, Treasurer, Plymouth; J. L. Reilly, Secretary, Ashley; Geo. H. Butler, Esq., Dorranceton; A. P. Childs, Alden Station; Maurice Gaertner, Wilkes-Barre; Peter Forve, Wilkes-Barre; George M. Wall, Plains; J. M. Shappert, Clerk, Dorranceton; Charles E. Keck, Attorney, Ashley; D. A. Mackin, Superintendent, Retreat.

Location—Retreat. Postoffice, Retreat, Luzerne, County.

Number of acres, 146; value of buildings, \$188,511.70; values of acres, \$7,400.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 1; females, 3; total 4; total number of patients in Almshouse, 328.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State none.

LUZERNE CO. HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Report of Hospital for Insane for the Central Poor District of Luzerne County Poor District for the year ending 31st December, 1911:

No. of inmates at close of last year	602
No. admitted during year	114
Total No. in Home and received during year	716
No. died, discharged and eloped	94
Number remaining at close of year, 31st December, 1911	622
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	599

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$103,138.85
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$4,543.30—
Total cost of maintaining Hospital	103,138.85
Average weekly cost per capita	3.311
Total Hospital Expenses	107,682.15
Total receipts other than County	79,673.36
Total cost to County for maintenance of Hospital	23,465.49

Improvements—Additional equipment in Boiler plant.
 Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Same as for Almshouse; Dr. Charles B. Mayberry, Superintendent, Retreat, Pa.
 Location—Retreat. Postoffice, Retreat Luzerne Co.
 Value of buildings, \$505,630.99.
 Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 1; females, 2; total 3; total number of patients in Hospital, 622.
 Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State \$59,534.27.

MERCER CO. HOME & HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Report of Mercer County Home and Hospital for the Insane, Mercer County Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

	Insane	Paupers	Total
Number of inmates at close of last year	90	98	188
Number admitted during year and returned	23	78	101
Total number in home and received during year	113	176	289
Number died, discharged and eloped	22	90	112
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	91	86	177
Average number in Almshouse and Hospital during year	91	81	172

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 37,445.69
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 155.69
Cost of outdoor relief	10,890.80
Cost of other outside expenses	4,440.11—
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital	21,959.09
Average weekly cost per capita	2.41
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses and buildings and improvements	22,114.78
Total receipts other than County	14,223.19
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse and Hospital	7,891.59

Improvements—Painting of interior of Home, Barns and out buildings. Cementing of main halls of basement, milk room, and laundry.
 Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—W. H. Mallorie, President, Jamestown, Pa.; G. W. Crawford, Secretary, Grove City, Pa.; J. L. Merchant, Sharpsville, Pa.; T. C. White, Superintendent,

Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. T. C. White, Matron, Mercer, Pa.; T. C. Cochran, Attorney, Mercer, Pa., and M. G. Yeager, M. D., House Physician, Mercer, Pa.

Location—One and one half miles North of Mercer. Postoffice, Mercer Pa.

Number of acres, 208; value of buildings, \$135,000.00; value of acres, \$18,000.00.

We are now caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Total number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 9; females, 21; total, 30; total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 177.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, \$9,438.66.

Number of Children in Polk Training School, Boys, 27; girls, 25; total, 52.

GREENE COUNTY.

Report of The Poor Directors of Greene County Almshouse for the year ending December 30, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	50
Number admitted during year	19
Total number in Home and received during year	69
Number died, discharged and eloped	17
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	52
Average number in Almshouse during year	60

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 19,698.43
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 998.34
Cost of outdoor relief	8,987.60
Cost of other outside expenses	3,305.09—
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	13,291.03
Average weekly cost per capita	6,407.40
Total Almshouse expenses	2.03
Total receipts other than County	8,305.83
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse	1,898.43
Improvements—Repairs.	6,407.40

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—J. P. Allum, Waynesburg, Pa., Director; J. E. Patterson, Waynesburg, Pa., Director; W. D. Buchanan, Waynesburg, Pa., Director; Harry Huffman, Attorney and A. L. Patterson, Clerk both of Waynesburg, Pa.

Location—Three miles East of Waynesburg, Pa. Postoffice, Waynesburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 147½; value of buildings, \$55,000.00; value of acres, \$50,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 26; females, 17; total, 103; total number of patients in Almshouse, 60.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Report of Huntingdon County Almshouse for the year ending December 30, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of year	31
Number admitted during year	26
Total number in Home and received during year	57
Number died, discharged and eloped	31
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	34
Average number in Almshouse	34

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 11,859.11
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 463.68
Cost of outdoor relief	2,551.64
Cost of other outside expenses	4,118.33— 7,133.65
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	3,624.15
Average weekly cost per capita	1.80
Total Almshouse expenses	3,624.15
Total receipts other than County	543.53
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse	11,290.00

Improvements—Building Painted and Rodded.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors J. H. Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa.; James R. Edwards, Huntingdon, Pa.; James V. Stevens, Three Springs, Pa.; Steward W. W. Wilson, Shirleysburg, Pa.; Clerk R. P. Smith, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Location—Aughwick Valley. Postoffice, Shirleysburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 200; value of buildings, \$15,000.00; value of acres, \$10,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 20; females, 18; total, 38; total number of patients in Almshouse, 57.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, nothing.

BUREAU OF CHARITIES, PHILADELPHIA.

Report of the Almshouse and Hospital for the Poor District of Philadelphia for the year ending 31st December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	5,716
Number admitted during the year	15,285
Total number in Home and received during year	21,001
Number died, discharged and eloped	15,334
Number remaining at close of year, 31st December, 1911	5,667
Average Number in Almshouse and Hospital during year	5,453

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$1,119,870.12
Cost of buildings, and improvements	\$ 44,408.11
Cost of other outside expenses	55,936.98— 100,345.09
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital.....	1,220,215.21
Average weekly cost per capita	3,9389
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses	1,220,215.21
Total receipts other than County	218,481.41
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse and	

Hospital

IMPROVEMENTS.

Hospital—Removed two old wooden, and constructed two new large iron stairways. Insane Department—New Operating Room; large new skylight with extra heavy glass; tile flooring and walls; New Sanitary Plumbing. Laundry—Building destroyed by fire April 6, 1911, reconstructed; all modern appliances. Main Boiler House—Installed new lights; new steam line; new air line.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director, Room 584, City Hall; Alexander M. Wilson, Assistant Director, Room 584, City Hall; Daniel W. Seltzer, Superintendent, Bureau of Charities; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent, Bureau of Charities.

Location—34th and Pine streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Postoffice, Philadelphia, Pa.

Number of acres, about 22.

We are partly caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 996; females, 975; total, 1,971; total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 5,667.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, not any.

Remarks—Temporary Hospitals for Children erected during Summer months at Race Street and Chestnut Street piers. The picnics for the Insane during the Summer months and the entertainments during the Winter months, also the bi-monthly concerts at the City Farms at Byberry, for the Insane Patients were continued with success. At the Byberry Farms, we have 320 Insane Patients. On this tract we contemplate erecting an Insane Asylum of large capacity, where it is intended to house all our Insane patients. Contract has been awarded and work begun on an Institution on the Byberry tract for feeble-minded Women; same to cost \$500,000.00.

PERRY COUNTY.

Report of the Perry County Almshouse for the Poor District for the year ending 30th November, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	56
Number admitted during year	9
Total number in Home and received during year	65
Number died, discharged and eloped	7
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	58
Average Number in Almshouse during year	56

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 9,439.37
Cost of outdoor relief	\$ 2,054.16
Cost of other outside expenses	339.41— 2,393.57
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	5,717.96
Average weekly cost per capita	1.96
Total receipts other than County	680.49
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse	8,988.00

Improvements—There were no improvements made to buildings during year. None have been made this present year.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses— Wm. A. Lightner, Landisburg, Pa.; Edw. R. Lay, Loysville, Pa.; S. S. Orris, Duncannon, Pa.

Location—Loysville. Postoffice, Loysville, Pa.

Number of acres, 169; value of buildings, \$50,000.00; value of acres, \$8,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in Almshouse, 56.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

Remarks—Some of the Insane are being cared for at the State Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa. Four feeble-minded at Elnys, one at Polk.

PITTSTON BOROUGH.

Report of Pittston Borough Almshouse for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	101
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Number admitted during year	78
Total number in Home and received during year	179
Number died, discharged and eloped	72
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	107
Average number in Almshouse during year	104

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 43,348.90
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 1,162.00
Cost of outdoor relief	7,994.25
Cost of other outside expenses	22,270.52—
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	11,922.13
Average weekly cost per capita	2.22
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital expenses	21,078.38
Total receipts other than County	6,506.81
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse	33,945.35

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Gomer Jones, President; P. H. Durkan, Secretary; C. W. Smiles, Treasurer; Dr. J. P. Reap and J. D. Davis.

Location—Ransom, Pa. Postoffice, Pittston, Pa.

Number of acres, 267; value of buildings, \$50,000.00; value of acres, \$10,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 58; females, 33, total, 91; total number of patients in Almshouse, 4.

Amount of aid or appropriation recived from State, none.

ROXBOROUGH PHILA.

Report of Roxborough Phila. Almshouse for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	32
Number admitted during year	15
Total number in Home and received during year	47
Number died, discharged and eloped	13
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December 1911	34
Average Number in Almshouse during year	34

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 5,544.98
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$154.06
Cost of outdoor relief	895.40
Cost of other outside expenses	388.06—
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	1,539.52
Average weekly cost per capita	4,005.46
Total Almshouse expenses	2.27
Total receipts other than County	5,544.98
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse	878.02
	4,666.96

Improvements—Painting, repairs to roofs, etc.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—President, B. W. Hagy, 520 Hermitage Street, Roxborough, Pa.; Treasurer, H. A. Markley, West Manatawna Road; Secretary, N. L. Jones, 4302 Cresson St.

Location—Roxborough. Postoffice Roxborough, Phila., Pa.

Number of acres, 40; value of buildings, \$14,000.00; value of acres, \$32,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 10; females, 9; total, 19; total number of patients in Almshouse, 34.

Amount of aid or appropriation from State, none.

Remarks—Two Children cared for by Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. One Child cared for by Lucy M. Burd Industrial School.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report of Scranton Poor District Almshouse and Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	664
Number admitted during year	301
Total number in Home and received during year	965
Number died, discharged and eloped	325
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	640
Average number in Almshouse and Hospital during year	634

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$173,999.99
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 8,935.60
Cost of outdoor relief	26,264.99
Cost of other outside expenses	36,166.12— 71,366.71
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital	102,633.28
Average weekly cost per capita	3.00
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses	111,588.88
Total receipts other than County	49,876.50
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse and Hospital	124,123.49
Improvements—Hydrotherapy Bath installed, work on new Dairy Barn.	

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Willard Matthews, President; C. R. Acker, Secretary; Timothy Burke, T. Owen Charles, Frank J. D. Dickert, Frederick Fuller, T. J. Kelley, W. A. Paine, M. D.

Location—Scranton, Pa. Postoffice, Scranton, Pa.

Number of acres, 500; value of buildings, \$713,524.24; values of acres, \$50,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, one, females, one, total, two.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, \$34,984.28.

Remarks—The new dairy barn now under construction will be when complete the model barn of this State. Capacity 100 cows.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Report of Schuylkill County Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	504
Number admitted during year	455
Number died, discharged and eloped	452
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	507

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$112,138.29
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 1,809.91
Cost of outdoor relief	23,829.25
Cost of other outside expenses	18,923.23— 44,562.39
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	69,385.81
Average weekly cost per capita	2,051.48
Total receipts other than County	5,461.28

Improvements—The County is building an Insane Department which will cost about five hundred thousand dollars.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—H. H. Brownmiller Orwigsburg, Pa.; Chas. H. Heine, Girardville, Pa.; Amos Spancake, Pine Grove, Pa.

Number of acres, 278; value of buildings, \$150,000; value of acres, \$150.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 156; females, 114; total, 270; total number of patients in Almshouse, 507.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of Somerset County Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	146
Number admitted during year	89
Total number in Home and received during year	235
Number died, discharged and eloped	82
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December 1910	153
Average number in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year ..	150

EXPENSE.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 28,718.03
Cost of buildings and improvements	\$ 677.74
Cost of outdoor relief	5,410.10
Cost of other outside expenses	1,871.60—
Total cost of maintaing Almshouse Institution or Hospital ..	21,436.30
Average weekly cost per capita	2.75
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital expenses	28,718.03
Total receipts other than County	11,443.60
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse, institu- tion or Hospital	17,274.43

Improvements—Will complete this year: Hospital addition and Kitchen, \$60,000.00; Power Plant, \$10,000.00; Furnishings, \$10,000; Water System and other Improvements, \$20,000.00.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors, Chauncey Dickey, Somerset; Geo. F. Kimmel, Somerset; J. W. Rick, Somerset; H. F. Yost, Secretary; S. U. Shober, Steward; S. J. H. Louthier, Physician.

Location—Two miles East Somerset. Postoffice, Somerset.

Number of acres, 347; value of buildings, \$100,000; value of acres, \$35,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 65; females, 45; total, 110; total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 175.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, \$9,072.86.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Report of Washington County Children's Home for Indigent Poor and Friendless Children, Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	58
Number admitted during year	103
Total number in Home and received during year	161
Number died, discharged and eloped	76

Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911 85
Average number in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year 65

EXPENSE.

Total amount expended for all purposes\$ 11,871.69
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 11,871.69
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital expenses 11,871.69
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse, Insti-

tution or Hospital 11,871.69
Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—R. C. Buchanan, Director, Washington, Pa.; H. D. Browneller, Director, West Brownsville, Pa.; R. W. Wolfe, Director, Taylorstown, Pa.; Hettie Porch, Superintendent, Washington, Pa. R. D. 10.

Location—Arden, Pa. Postoffice, Washington, Pa. R. D. 10.
Number of acres, 22; value of buildings, \$65,000.00; value of acres, \$5,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.
Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 55; females, 30; total, 85.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Report of Venango County Almshouse for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year 87
Number admitted during year 49
Total number in Home and received during year 136
Number died, discharged and eloped 50
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911 86
Average number in Almshouse, during year 89

EXPENSE.

Total amount expended for all purposes\$ 26,146.31
Cost of outdoor relief\$ 3,106.96
Cost of other outside expenses Insane 11,545.73— 14,652.69
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse 11,493.62
Average weekly cost per capita 2.48
Total Almshouse expenses 11,493.62
Total receipts other than County 192.76
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse 11,300.86

Improvements—None.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—John L. Shaffer, Oil City; J. T. Wallace, Franklin; P. H. Culbertson, Franklin.

Location—Sugarcreek Twp. Postoffice, Franklin, Pa.; R. F. D. 5.
Number of acres, 175; value of buildings, \$125,000.00; value of acres, \$40,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 65; females, 43; total, 108; total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital, none.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

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